

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



Christmas Number  
DECEMBER 8<sup>TH</sup>  
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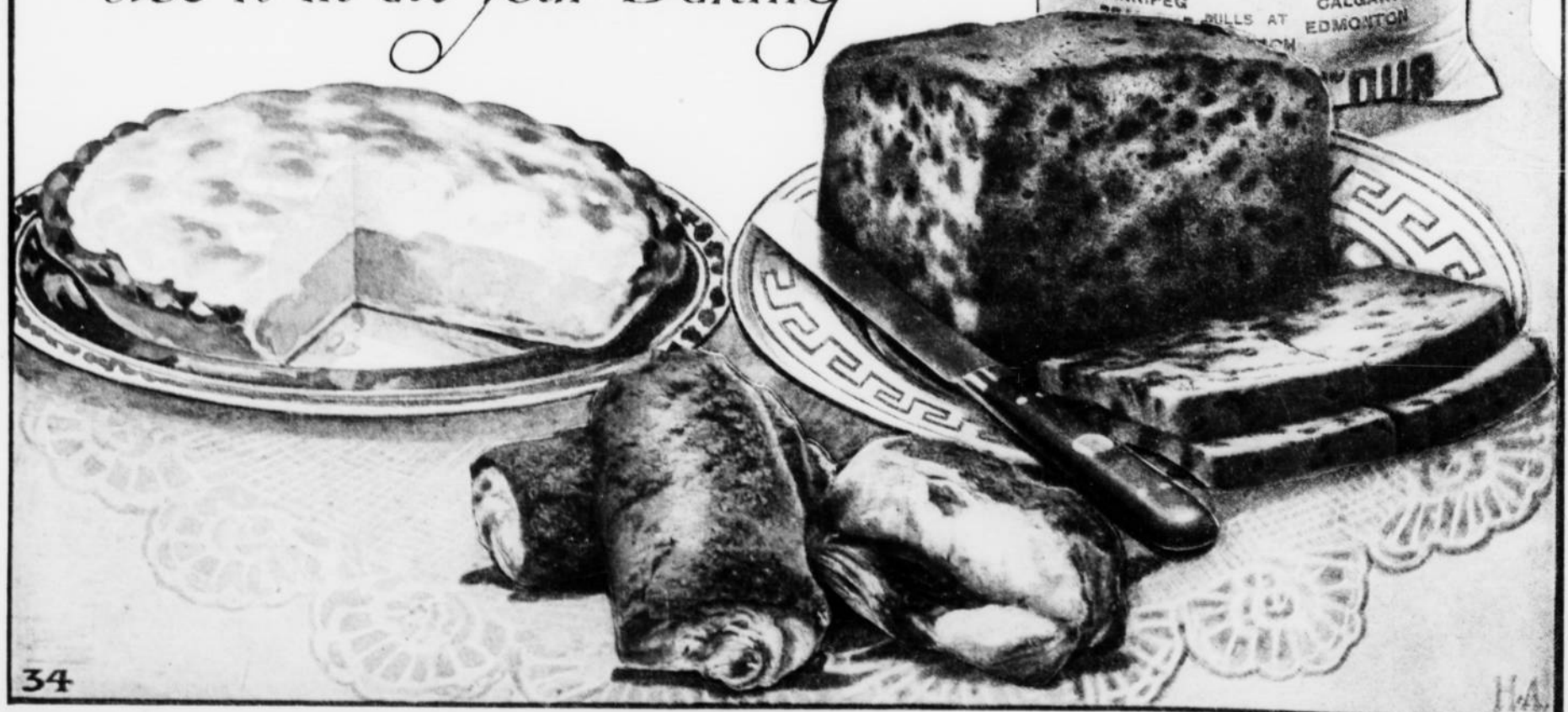
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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,  
Editor and Manager.

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Associate Editors, J. T. Hull, R. D. Colquhoun, John W. Ward, P. M. Abel, and Mary P. McCallum.

### ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display .....72c. per agate line  
Livestock Display .....45c. per agate line

Livestock Display-Classified, \$6.75 per inch  
Classified .....9c. per word per issue  
(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

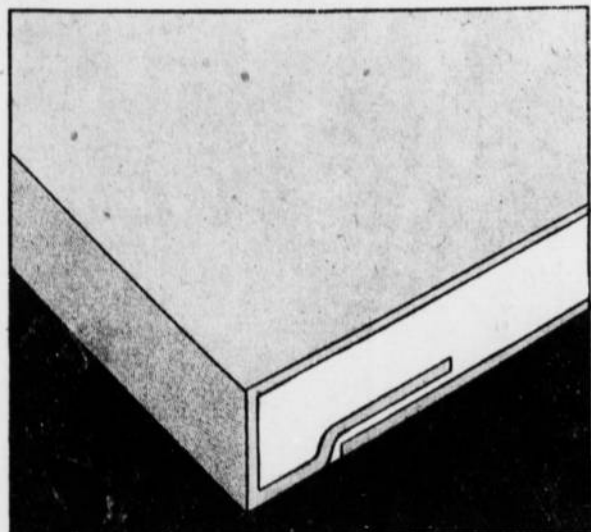




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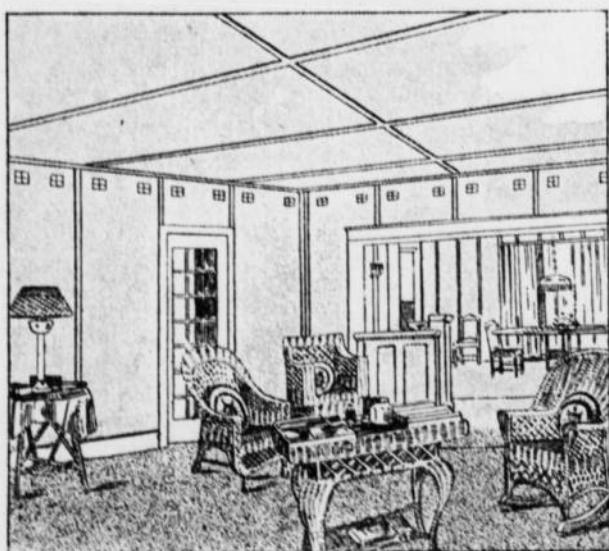
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# Manitoba Gypsum Company Ltd.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 8, 1920

## Attempt to Cripple Guide

On another page of this issue in an article entitled, *The Cost of Telling the Truth*, we give a part of the story of the plot to cripple *The Grain Growers' Guide*. Some months ago the origin and plan of the scheme was exposed in *The Guide*. Since that time we have been watching its development and gathering information. At the present time the organized campaign on the part of certain protected manufacturers has been successful to the extent of reducing the advertising revenue of *The Guide* by more than \$1,000 weekly. They have not yet accomplished their purpose of forcing *The Guide* to change its policy or to cease publication. Their campaign, however, is being carried on steadily and consistently, and every week one or more advertisers withdraw their advertisements from *The Guide*.

In the article mentioned above *The Guide* readers will find the facts of the relationship of advertising revenue to the cost of publishing *The Guide*, and will see clearly the purpose which these manufacturers have in mind towards the only paper in Western Canada owned by the organized farmers and supporting the policy of the organized farmers. They are selling their goods to the western farmers, and all the money they spend in advertising is charged up in the cost of the goods which they sell. They are withdrawing their advertising from the pages of *The Guide* simply because *The Guide* supports the tariff policy of the 80,000 organized farmers and farm women in this country. But they are, on the other hand, publishing their advertisements in those other journals which do not support the policy of the organized farmers. In other words, they propose that the farmers shall continue to buy their goods and by so doing assist them in crippling the only paper that is fighting for the cause of the organized farmers of this country.

This brilliant scheme on the part of these protectionist manufacturers is in reality aimed at the farmers' organizations of this country. They realize that *The Grain Growers' Guide* is the only farm journal which is actively supporting the organized farmers in their campaign against the high protective tariff, and in electing to parliament members pledged to the New National Policy. Consequently, these gentlemen figure that they can force *The Guide* to change its policy, and when they have accomplished that purpose the organized farmers will be left without any journal to carry on their campaign. It is a scheme of the kind which would only find a place in the typical protectionist mind. These gentlemen engaged in this scheme are harboring the delusion that they are divinely appointed to run the affairs of this country and that the farmers have no business to do anything except provide big crops and produce wealth for the benefit of the big interests.

The whole matter resolves itself into a question of whether the organized farmers, who are buying the goods of these eastern manufacturers, and who pay the entire advertising cost of these goods which they buy, have a right to their own paper to support their own policy. In other words, have the organized farmers any right to express their views upon national questions? We firmly believe that the organized farmers have rights quite equal to those of the manufacturers, and, furthermore, that they will maintain those rights no matter what the cost may be.

The organized farmers of Western Canada have the power in their own hands to settle

this matter, and we do not believe they will tamely submit to be muzzled. We do not believe that they will permit any group of protected manufacturers to dictate to them what they shall read, or what they shall think, or what they shall say.

On page 25 of this issue we publish a coupon, entitled *Organize Your Own Buying Power*, which we ask our readers to mark, sign and return. We shall then mail to them information in detail as to the method by which they can assist *The Guide* in its work and prevent it being crippled by the protected manufacturers who are trying to put *The Guide* out of business. The farmers have this power absolutely in their own hands, and can exercise it without any cost whatever to themselves. We ask them to sign the coupon on page 25 and return it to us as soon as possible.

## The Proposed Wheat Pool

The action of the Dominion government in refusing to reappoint the Canadian Wheat Board, in order to stabilize the market and secure to the grower full market value, has produced at least one good result. It has demonstrated with increased emphasis the fundamental truth that the farmers must rely upon themselves for the permanent solution of their marketing problems. Self help is beyond doubt the most effective help the farmers can possibly secure. Self help depends upon the farmers themselves and its benefits are limited only by the extent to which the farmers are determined to improve the conditions under which they are living.

In turning their attention towards the establishment of a co-operative wheat pool for the marketing of the wheat crop, the farmers are considering the most gigantic marketing scheme yet mooted in Canada. A committee named by the Canadian Council of Agriculture to investigate the matter will report upon it to a meeting of the council to be held in Winnipeg this week. The shareholders of the United Grain Growers Ltd., and also the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company at their annual meetings two weeks ago unanimously expressed themselves as favorable to the plan of a co-operative wheat pool. Other representative meetings of farmers have given like expression to their views.

The idea of the pool has commended itself to the grain growers at large. The general outline of the plan for the proposed co-operative wheat pool is described at length in an article published elsewhere in this issue of *The Guide*. It is as yet only in the discussion stage, and the outline given is but tentative. The purpose of the co-operative pool is not to control the market for the purpose of enhancing the market price of wheat. The plan and purpose of the pool is the same in general as that of the Canadian Wheat Board, namely, to stabilize the market and prevent fluctuations, provide for a uniform price throughout the season and feed the market so that the producers will receive the full price warranted by the demand. In addition the costs of marketing can be reduced to a minimum, and many of the present costs eliminated.

If the present proposals are put into concrete form under capable management, the success of the co-operative pool will then depend entirely upon the growers. They alone can create the condition essential to success. That condition is largely to secure the majority of the growers as members of the pool with each and every one of them under iron-clad contract to deliver to the pool for a

period of at least five years all the grain they have to market. It will not be a case of placing themselves in the grip of some outside corporation. The pool, if organized, will be a pool of growers only, and entirely under the control of its members, who will agree to co-operate together and pool their wheat for marketing purposes. Farmers will do well to consider the proposed plan of marketing wheat. Further reports on the developments of the plan will be published later.

## Farmers' Co-operative Stores

The most interesting experiment in consumer co-operation in Canada today is that being carried on by the farmers of New Brunswick, described in an article elsewhere in this issue. In the short period of two years they have established a chain of co-operative stores throughout their province, and on the invitation of the organized farmers of Nova Scotia are now extending their operations into the Blue Nose province. In Great Britain the co-operative stores' movement has made its greatest development, nearly one-quarter of the families being affiliated with the co-operative movement. In Ireland and in other countries on the continent the co-operative store movement has also made good progress.

Throughout Canada and the United States, however, the co-operative store movement has been tried from almost every angle, and with far more failure than success. It has been attempted in hundreds and probably thousands of communities. There are some outstanding examples of brilliant success, but most of the societies were wrecked upon the rocks that have ruined so many co-operative enterprises. Despite the unsuccessful record of co-operative stores on this continent the successful co-operative store, undoubtedly, develops greater beneficial results than any other form of co-operation. The trend of the times will certainly be towards an extension of the co-operative store movement.

The New Brunswick farmers have wisely overcome at the outset a number of the handicaps which have caused the failure of hundreds of co-operative stores. They have developed a co-operative chain-store system, owning and operating their own wholesale. The maximum local control to ensure neighborhood loyalty is combined with the necessary central authority to secure efficient management and administration. Two years' operations have demonstrated an exceptional loyalty on the part of the farmer shareholders. If that loyalty continues and the institution is backed by sufficient capital and ably managed, continued success is certain. The New Brunswick farmers today are conducting an important object lesson to the farmers and consumers throughout Canada.

More and more it is being recognized that successful farmers organizations, whether political or educational, can only be permanent if built upon the bed-rock of successful commercial organizations. Unless the economic strength, which is in a large measure the organized buying and selling power of the farmers is thoroughly organized, there will be a tendency for the educational and political organizations to weaken through lack of interest. The problem of making a living, or in other words, the bread and butter problem, is the foremost today in the minds of most people as it has been since the beginning of time. Consumer co-operation to reduce the cost of distribution and thus bring down the cost of living coupled with produced co-operation to secure



the full market value of farm produce, when thoroughly developed, must improve the economic position of the farmers to a greater extent than can be accomplished in any other way, and in this movement success generates success. As the farmers grasp the possibilities of their own organized power and have it demonstrated before them they will give it steadily increasing support, and it will become a continually larger factor in their daily lives.

### The Eden Valley Stories

Thousands of The Guide readers who enjoyed Hopkins Moorhouse's story on the organized farmers' movement in his book, *Deep Furrows*, published two years ago, will be glad that he has turned his attention again to organization among farmers. Mr. Moorhouse has recently written a story of the happenings in the rural community known as Eden Valley. The farmers and their wives in that community, which, by the way, the author has located in southern Manitoba, are co-operators of the purest type. What they have accomplished through co-operative effort will arouse the interest and possibly the envy of many other rural communities. Their romances, their tragedies, their joys, their sorrows and their everyday lives are related in this intensely interesting series of stories which Mr. Moorhouse has written on the community of Eden Valley. These Eden Valley tales will be published in The Guide from week to week for some months to come.

### Railway Commission Vacancy

The death of A. S. Goodeve, which occurred at Toronto, on November 23, has created a vacancy on the Board of Railway Commissioners. The position carries with it a salary of \$8,000 a year and considerable public prestige, and, naturally, there is no lack of applicants for the vacant post. The late commissioner, in fact, had been dead

only a few days when politicians with a claim upon the government for services rendered, began to pull the strings in an endeavor to land the job either for themselves or for their friends. Between the rival claimants for the position the Dominion government will have to decide, and there will no doubt be much heart-burning and disappointment when the name of the new commissioner is announced.

The Guide would suggest, however, that the best way out of the difficulty is for the government to practice economy and leave the position vacant. If the vacancy is left unfilled there will still be five commissioners, which is ample. Indeed, there is good reason for saying that the efficiency of the board would not be seriously impaired if its members were reduced to three, as originally planned. It is certainly most unfortunate from the point of view of the public interest that appointments to the Board of Railway Commissioners have in most instances in the last few years, been made from political motives, and not because of suitability for the position. The Board of Railway Commissioners is one of the most important and most powerful public bodies in the Dominion, and the strongest possible protest should be raised against it being used as a dumping ground for discarded politicians or as a reward for partisan services to any political party.

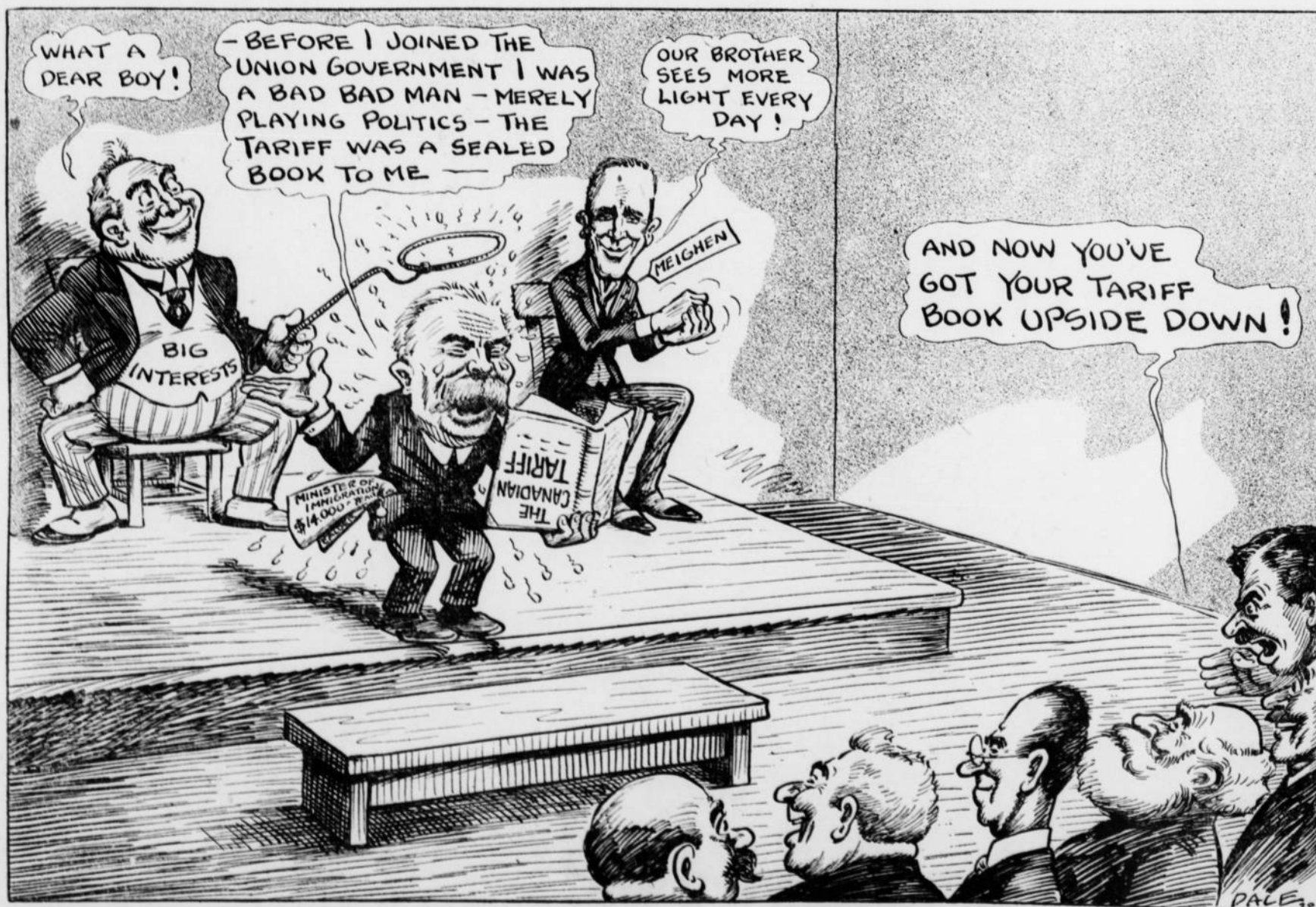
### Embargo on Securities

A week or two ago Sir Henry Drayton met financial interests in Montreal and urged upon them the necessity for refraining from purchasing Canadian securities held overseas. There is considerable profit to be made in the purchase of such securities and resale on this side owing to the state of the exchanges, and Sir Henry appealed to the assembled financiers to "give up making money at the expense" of their country. The idea of the minister of finance seemed to be that the purchase of these

securities involved an export of "working capital," and Canada at the present time needed all her capital. As the *Montreal Gazette* editorially put it: "The point stressed by Sir Henry Drayton is that Canada should hold just now the money she has," which by implication means that money is being exported to pay for the securities.

The majority of financial men sided with Sir Henry, but the President of the Royal Securities Corporation vigorously dissented from the minister's economics and contended that it was good business to allow European importers of Canadian goods to pay for the imports with these securities, and that an embargo on the importation of such securities was equivalent to "a tax on all exports and therefore a check on all production," and he charged the government with wanting to put "not a tax on extravagance but a tax on wheat."

On general principles the protest is right. The appreciation of the dollar in relation to European money makes it advantageous to import from and disadvantageous to export to European countries while the depreciation of the dollar in relation to the American dollar makes it advantageous to export to and disadvantageous to import from the United States. If, therefore, Europe is prevented using securities for which there is presumably a demand in Canada to pay for goods imported from Canada then the pound sterling will further decrease in value, and it will become still more unprofitable to export. On the other hand it is profitable to export to the United States owing to the premium on the American dollar and the Canadian price of wheat reflects that advantage. These securities are not bought by the export of money; they are bought by the cancellation of European debts in Canada. The "capital" remains in Canada. It would be better to have the debt cancelled by imports of useful goods of course, but if they are not available the security is as good as anything else.



### The Reformation of a Bad Man

NOTE.—At one of his western meetings Hon. J. A. Calder informed his audience that until recently the tariff had been a sealed book to him. One of his hearers retorted: "You've got it upside down now."





John i. 3: "And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us."

**H**APPY are those who can daily look at great mountains or a wide sweep of land or sea. But still more enlarging is it to contemplate a great truth.

Let us not rest contentedly in the associations of Christmas, cheering and lovely and gladdening as they are. Let us refresh and exalt our spirits by pressing on till we stand face to face in admiring contemplation of the central and decisive event of human history—the Word of God made flesh. Let us bring thoughtful and reverent hearts to the study of the sublimest of truths. The Incarnation confutes two great errors by revealing two great counter truths.

1. The first of these two great errors is one of the most ancient and deep-rooted and indestructible of errors—that the stuff of which this world is made is evil. Perhaps this idea has been a necessary stage in human thought, in the development of the distinction between good and evil. Perhaps the human mind could not attain a lofty conception of the holiness of God without a recoil from the actual world which, for a time at least, involved a condemnation of it as essentially opposed to God. This view of the perversity, the hopeless intractability of matter, has long been prevalent, especially in these eastern lands—Persia and India—for whose profound thought on the great problems of life we are now beginning to entertain a proper estimate. This creed deeply influenced Greek philosophy, and through Greek philosophy passed into Christian thought. The most dangerous heresy in early Christianity—the error, indeed, which as far as error can, threatened the life of the early church, the strange and kaleidoscopic and fantastic group of speculations known as Gnosticism—had its root in the belief that the substance of this world was evil, and that the world was made not by the true God, but by a bungling understrapper, the Demiurge. In the thought of the Gnostic God was not in the world, but separated from it by a gulf which it was the task of his thinking to bridge.

The same idea underlay the final system of pagan philosophy, the Neo-Platonism of the fourth and fifth centuries, which has so profoundly influenced Christianity.

St. Paul combatted the first beginnings of this error in his letter to the church in Colosse, and the Christian church has never explicitly and officially endorsed this Gnostic or Manichean view of the world. Nevertheless there has been from the first, and still

religious thing than eating and drinking, even if one ate and drank to the glory of God. Celibacy has been exalted as holier and higher than the wedded life. The saints are pictured generally, I think, with wasted faces, never jolly and rubicund. It almost seems difficult to think of fat men as saintly, yet it is quite likely they are generally kinder than lean men. Always there have been very good people who believed the right attitude to life was one of withdrawal.

In the early part of the last century an Irish woman of rank, Lady Powerscourt, gave up society, went to live in a hermit's cottage in the deepest recesses of the Wicklow mountains, and there occupied herself in writing exhortations to her friends to withdraw from life's activities. "There is much, seemingly, to be said," she wrote, "for the things of this world being sanctified to heavenly uses; yet I cannot help feeling more and more assured every day that the divorce must take place—that God and the world cannot be joined, that it behoves us to make plain that we are the risen ones by our portion not being in any degree from hence, that we are not struggling upwards through mire and dirt, but we are as left down from heaven. We take our stand in the kingdom of heaven looking from above at earth, not from earth at heaven."

Let the meaning of the Incarnation be once grasped, and this teaching falls off like last season's leaves in spring time. "The Word was made flesh." The Son of God came "in the likeness of sinful flesh;" that is, in a nature exactly like ours. In a human frame, made of the dust of the earth, subject to the laws of matter and life, dwelt the fullness of the God here. If the body were in any degree evil the Holy Son of God could never have inhabited it. If matter were evil it never could have been fashioned into the Temple of the Holy Ghost and carried up into Heaven. For more than 30 years a Divine Being dwelt in an earthly body, walking this earth, eating of its fruits, drinking its water, drawing divine lessons from its processes, showing that its wayside flowers have their roots in

is, a widely prevalent distrust or disparagement of the world. Fasting has seemed a more

the divine beauty, and that its laws are expressions of the divine mind.

The Son of God used the world freely. He did not dwell in it as a cholera-infected city, fearful of infection. He ate and drank, worked and played, showed his approval of marriage as perfectly as if married; was no ascetic like John; even incurred reproach by the freedom of His life. And of everything that He touched we may say, not that He made it divine, but that He revealed its divineness. Had it not been divine He could not have touched it, or He would have touched it only to destroy it.

So the Incarnation establishes the splendidly daring old Hebrew affirmation, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof," and therefore the Christian's because He is the Lord's. He has the right of entrance into everything human and natural. Nothing is forbidden but the unnatural. All the kingdoms of human activity are his.

The limitations are only occasional and incidental, but are not to be overlooked. When the higher and the lower conflict owing to limitations of time or money or energy, the lower must give way. Legitimate dainties may have to give way to books or pictures, to the necessities of others. Amusements, lawful and helpful in their place, must not push out beyond it. Again, things wholesome for the well may be unwholesome for the sick. A typhoid convalescent must not eat oranges or potatoes or meat as a well man may. Books, amusements, modes of life good for one may be, for a time at least, dangerous for another. Love may forego. But let it be clearly recognised there is no value, no profit, no true piety in self-denial save for health's sake or for love's sake.

This world and the heavenly are built by the same Architect and on the same plan. The one is as divine as the other. Sin is never in the nature, but in the provision or misuse of nature. That divine life of Nazareth redeems all life. That divine fragment of earth in which the soul of Jesus tabernacled stamps all earth as divine. The second error which the Incarnation overthrows is the unworthy thought of human nature. What is human nature, and where will you find it? In the now, thank God, outlawed saloon, in an atmosphere profane and obscene, or reeling along

the street making night hideous, or in the still lower man, who makes the drunkard? In two brutes pounding each other into insensibility? In the human fox chuckling over his sharp bargain? In the sleek, oily scoundrel persuading a widow to invest her little legacy of life insurance in worthless stock.

All our meannesses we credit to human nature, our lies, our trickeries, our lusts, our greed, our vanities, our venomous jealousies. Is there nothing else in human nature? Are these the deepest things?

"Man," says one cynic, "half devil, half beast." "Half tiger and half ape," was Voltaire's description of his fellow-countryman.

Let us put aside these caricatures. Real human nature is the nature of Jesus, the pure, the tender, the undaunted, the selfless. For it was our human nature the Son of Mary assumed, nay, rather, which had been His from the beginning—"Since the children are partakers of flesh and blood He also Himself likewise took part of the same." In all things it behoved Him to be made like unto his brethren.

Jesus of Nazareth was truly man. Everything, therefore, that is in man was in Him, therefore in God; that is, everything in man as God made him is divine, lower as well as higher things.

Human nature is to be revered. "Honor all men," says St. Peter. Honor, that is to say, the common nature of all men. This is the first principle of education, the most precious element in preaching, the foundation of all right human intercourse.

"Perhaps," says Channing, "none of us have yet heard or can comprehend the tone of voice in which a man thoroughly impressed with this sentiment would speak to a fellow-creature. It is a language hardly known on earth, and no eloquence, I believe, has achieved such wonders as it is destined to accomplish."

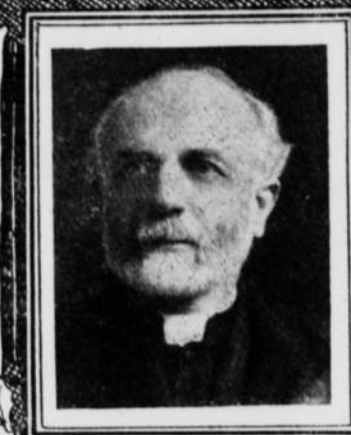
A low estimate of human nature, a contemptuous attitude towards it, naturally becomes an apologetic for human weakness. A professedly Christian man excusing himself for meanness or rascality by disparaging human nature excites moral nausea. We must not make the commandments of God of none effect by the contumely we heap on human nature. The very objection orthodoxy has so often levelled at Darwinism, if men are descended from monkeys why should they not live like monkeys, applies to the orthodoxy

Continued on Page 61



# The Incarnation

A Christmas Message from Dr. S. G. Bland



Dr. Bland.

*I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure it gives me to take once again the familiar pulpit of The Guide and address a message to the unseen but beloved congregation scattered over the wide prairies. The pleasure is increased by the inspiring news which this morning all Canada is reading that in one of the old Conservative ridings of Ontario, the farmers have done a thing that makes it certain that the powerful financial interests are not much longer going to govern Canada, and that a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, is at hand.*

—Dr. S. G. Bland.



# The Cost of Telling the Truth

A CONSIDERABLE number of the protectionist manufacturers in Eastern Canada are today engaged in a well-organized and carefully-planned plot to cripple the organized farmers of Western Canada. They believe, and without doubt they are right in their belief, that if the organized farmers of the West are crippled they will not be able to elect to parliament very many members in support of the farmers' policy and low tariff. These manufacturers believe that they are entitled by divine right to force western farmers to pay more for their goods than they would have to pay but for the protective tariff being on the statute books of Canada. Consequently these manufacturers are using the money power in their hands as a club against the farmers of the West, who are the chief buyers of their goods in this country.

The complete story of the plot is a long one. But, briefly, it originated about a year ago with G. M. Murray, former general manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who conceived the idea of linking up the manufacturers of the East in a scheme to control the press of Canada by means of advertising patronage. Mr. Murray, no doubt, was aware of the history of the progressive magazines of the United States that have been killed off during the past twenty years by the big interests who were opposed to their policy. He knew that practically every journal in Canada existed solely through the advertising revenue it secured, and decided, therefore, that all these journals could be whipped into line by the withdrawal of advertising. The purpose was to force all papers supporting a low tariff policy to change their policy, or be crippled or put out of business. For a year Mr. Murray has been working at his plot, which The Guide published and described some months ago. Today he has the support of a large number of manufacturers, and they are using the advertising club upon the low tariff press of Canada, and in some cases they are accomplishing their purpose more or less.

## Losing \$1,000 Per Week

In Western Canada the chief object of attack by Mr. Murray and the protected manufacturers was The Grain Growers' Guide. They have made a decided set upon The Grain Growers' Guide for the past year. Many manufacturers who advertised in The Guide last year are not doing so now. Some of them have plainly told The Guide that they will not advertise until The Guide changes its policy. Others are not so frank. They prefer to work under cover, but altogether they have succeeded so far in reducing the advertising revenue of The Guide by more than \$1,000 per week. The campaign is growing very rapidly at the present time, and at its present rate The Guide will undoubtedly lose not less than \$100,000 in advertising revenue during the year 1921.

It should be remembered that these firms withdrawing their advertising from The Guide are selling their goods to the farmers of this country. But they are opposed to the tariff policy of the organized farmers; consequently they are going to do all in their power to cripple The Grain Growers' Guide and put it out of business. They realize that The Grain Growers' Guide is the only farm paper in the West that is supporting the organized farmers in their campaign against the protective tariff, and that if The Guide can be destroyed or forced to change its policy the farmers will have no journal of their own to support them in their fight against the big interests.

## Captain Kidd Outdone

It is almost inconceivable in this day of modern civilization that such a plot could have been concocted. It is worthy of the best traditions of the notorious Captain Kidd. It is typical of the civilization of the middle ages, but it is entirely out of place in the twentieth century. Today it is a question whether the organized farmers in these three provinces, 80,000 in number, are to have

## An Exposure of a Plot on the Part of Certain Protected Manufacturers to Cripple the Organized Farmers by Destroying The Grain Growers' Guide

a journal of their own to support their own policy and fight their own battles, or whether this organization of 80,000 farmers is to bow to the will and acknowledge the supremacy of a handful of manufacturers who are making big money by selling their goods to these same farmers at prices enhanced through the aid of the protective tariff. In other words, are the farmers of the West to accept their public policies from this little group of manufacturers, or are they to be free to support that policy which they believe to be not only in their own best interests, but in the best interests of Canada at large?

The protective tariff has become such a big issue that the Dominion government a few weeks ago sent three of its cabinet ministers throughout this country to get the views of all people and all classes upon the tariff question. The organized farmers met the Tariff Commission at every point where it held a session, and presented to the commission their reasons for demanding a reduction in the tariff. They showed that the cost of practically everything the farmer buys is increased because of the protective tariff, and consequently that the agricultural industry is suffering severely. They showed that many manufacturers were taking advantage of the protective tariff to pile up huge profits at the expense of the people of Canada, and largely at the expense of the farmers of Canada.

## Cost of Publicity

The facts presented by the organized farmers, before the Tariff Commission cannot be disputed by any human being. They were absolutely cold, hard facts, yet The Grain Growers' Guide is being penalized to the extent of more than \$1,000 per week by these manufacturers

because The Guide has published week in and week out the case which the organized farmers presented to the Tariff Commission. These manufacturers do not want the farmers to know the facts regarding the tariff. They believe that by clubbing the press they can force it to keep silence, and then the public will never rise up and demand that the tariff will be reduced. It is a cold-blooded plot on the part of the big interests to hold the common people of Canada in subjection, and force them to pay toll upon the greater part of what they buy.

Now, in order to understand this whole plot thoroughly, it is necessary to know some of the details of the publishing business. Every daily and weekly newspaper, magazine, farm journal, and practically every other publication in Canada, derives the greater part of its revenue from advertising. There are none of these journals that could exist today if the advertising revenue were withdrawn from their pages. Farm journals secure a larger portion of their revenue from advertising than most other publications. As an illustration, in the year ending July 31, 1920, The Grain Growers' Guide received from advertising a net revenue of \$387,000 and a subscription revenue of \$80,000. The subscription revenue of The Guide did not pay for the white paper upon which The Guide is printed. There is not in Canada today a farm journal whose subscription revenue pays for the cost of its white paper alone. The advertising revenue in farm journals pays from one-half to seven-eighths of the cost of publishing these journals. Readers of The Guide pay a larger portion of the cost of publishing The Guide through their subscriptions than any other farm journal in Canada. But even

at that they pay but a small portion of the cost. These facts will explain how a farm journal in particular can be crippled and put out of business by the withdrawal of advertising revenue more quickly than almost any journal in Canada. These eastern manufacturers know of these facts, and that is the reason of their particularly deadly attack upon The Grain Growers' Guide.

## Farmer Pays the Bill

Now look at the other aspect of the case. The advertising revenue in farm journals is paid for by the farmer who reads those farm journals, or at least who receives them into his house, whether he reads them or not. It is true that the manufacturer signs the check which pays the advertising bill, but he adds his advertising costs on to the cost of the article that he sells, so that the farmer pays them all indirectly. The amount of advertising revenue spent by manufacturers, dealers, and others in the farm journals of Western Canada is more than \$1,250,000 yearly. Every cent of this is charged up to the farmers in the cost of the goods or the services which they buy. This fact should be kept clearly in mind, because it is the crux of the whole situation. It is the farmers own money that these manufacturers are using as a club to kill the only farmer-owned farm journal in this country. In other words, they are actually, though indirectly, putting their hands into the pockets of the farmers of this country and taking their hard-earned money away from them, and then using that money as a club to force these farmers into submission to their will. Nothing meaner or more despotic was ever conceived in the days of slavery. It is a plot that will stand in the pages of Canadian history as one of the dark blots of shame.

The campaign for controlling The Guide by the withdrawal of advertisements began last January, and has been growing ever since. Many of these manufacturers know and admit that The Guide is the most widely-read, the best known, and the most popular farm paper among the farmers of this country. These factors all make The Guide the best medium through which to advertise their goods to the farmers of this country. While knowing this full well, they believe they can force The Grain Growers' Guide to change its policy and to stop advocating the principles and the planks of the farmers' platform, which are endorsed by 80,000 members of the farmers' organizations. Consequently they have withdrawn their advertising from the pages of The Guide.

## Farmers' Policy Expensive

But all of these firms that are endeavoring to club The Guide into submission by the withdrawal of advertising are still continuing to advertise largely, and are spending the money which they are withdrawing from The Guide in the other farm journals of this country that are not supporting the organized farmers. In other words, The Guide is being punished for advocating the views of the organized farmers who read and own The Grain Growers' Guide. At the same time the other journals that do not support the organized farmers are benefitted by the advertising revenue withdrawn from The Guide.

During September and October the Tariff Commission travelled throughout the prairie provinces. This Tariff Commission was sent through this country chiefly to find out the views of the farmers. A member of the staff of The Guide attended each and every sitting of the Tariff Commission, and a full report of the proceedings were published each week in The Guide. The case prepared by the Council of Agriculture, by the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta was published in full in The Grain Growers' Guide, so that the 76,000 readers of The Guide knew what their organization was doing. But no other farm journal in this country published any report whatever of the case which the organized

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"TARIFF WAR DANCE"  
"What's the use of being armed if you're scared to use them?"

The above cartoon appeared recently spread all over the front page of Rural Canada, a farm journal published in Toronto. This journal is conducting a vigorous campaign in support of Murray's advertising boycott scheme against the low tariff press. This cartoon plainly urges a boycott both of subscriptions and advertising.



# Giant Wheat Pool Proposed

**A**RE the farmers of Western Canada ready for the next great forward step in grain marketing?

That they have met some of their greatest problems face to face and solved them is a matter of recent history. Their achievements in the last fifteen years have challenged the admiration of the world. They have cleaned up the most flagrant abuses of the grain trade. They have established their own co-operative primary elevator systems. They have built and are operating great terminal elevators. They have successfully entered

*Wheat Markets Committee of the Canadian Council of Agriculture Will Present Definite Proposal at the December Meeting--The Time for Action Has Arrived--By R. D. Colquette*

from 75 to 150 millions of dollars to the farmers of the three prairie provinces this year. Thousands of them have had no grain to market for three years. To satisfy the clamors of their creditors, who admittedly have been very patient through the dark years, they have been forced to throw their wheat on a market that had crumbled all to pieces. Will it pay to hold on till spring? Nobody knows. Some say that wheat will be \$2.50 a bushel before next May. Some say it will be \$1.25. Unorganized sellers are meeting organized

the abolition of the Canadian Wheat Board.

On October 21 and 22, last, the Council again met in Winnipeg. A resolution, passed unanimously, after referring to previous resolutions, stated:

"Be it resolved that the council urgently request the government immediately to reappoint the Canadian Wheat Board, under the same chairman and vice-chairman as last year, for the marketing of the balance of the 1920 crop."

It is now December. A large part of the year's crop has been marketed and the Wheat Board has not been reappointed.

## Wheat Markets Committee Appointed

But there was another resolution passed at the October meeting. Co-operative marketing of farm products in general and of wheat in particular was also discussed at length, the discussion resulting in the adoption of two resolutions, as follows:

"Whereas, it is fully apparent that the agricultural producers of Canada are not securing full value for their products by marketing them largely through channels and by facilities over which they have no control;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Canadian Council of Agriculture make exhaustive enquiry into the feasibility of further development of co-operative marketing of all lines of Canadian farm produce, with a view to working out plans for handling these products between the farmer and the ultimate consumer as far as possible by facilities under their own control."

"That a committee of three, to be known as the Wheat Markets Committee, be appointed to enquire into the feasibility of further development of the farmers' co-operative agencies in marketing the Canadian wheat crop, and to report at the next meeting of the council."

H. W. Wood, Alberta; F. W. Riddell, Saskatchewan, and J. R. Murray, Mani-

toeba, were appointed by the council to form the committee in accordance with the last resolution.

## Wheat Pool Proposed

The proposal is to form a gigantic wheat pool to handle at least 100,000,000 bushels annually, or about half the normal wheat crop, but not to handle the coarse grains until the plan has been tried out. The plan would not be applied to this year's crop, but would become effective with the crop of 1921. It would require to handle the product of at least 8,500,000 acres, and market the wheat of probably 50,000 farmers. It would require financing on a big scale—at least \$1,000,000 would be needed to start the machinery going. After the wheat began moving it would help finance itself.

The proposal, it is understood, is for the farmer to sign an absolutely binding contract to deliver to the pool all the wheat he grows for the next five years, except his seed requirements. Should a man who has signed the contract sell his wheat elsewhere than to the pool, he would be subject to a penalty of 25 cents a bushel as liquidated damages. An injunction to prevent him selling elsewhere would also be secured. In short, the contract is a contract and a contract can be enforced in this and most other civilized countries.

## Wheat Pooled and Merchandised

The wheat would be pooled, and each man would get the average net price received for the year for the grade into which his wheat fell. An advance would be made when the wheat was delivered. This would of necessity be less than the expected average price for the year, and would be set by the board of directors at what they thought would allow a safe margin. The smaller the initial payment the less money would be required to finance the scheme. Since the net average price for the year is what the farmer would receive, it would not make any difference whether he delivered in October or March, the price would be the same. It must also be remembered that the average price is lower than the peak price. Farmers must be prepared for that. It might even be that once in a while the average price received by the pool would be less than the net average price for the year. The men running the pool and making the sales would not be gods endowed with omniscience. They might misjudge the market sometimes and make unwise sales. If they were above making mistakes in marketing wheat you can bet your sweet life the pool or any other organization would never secure their services. They could become millionaires too quickly dealing in futures under the present system. In order to judge their work fairly it would be necessary to take the results over a



The Present Method of Marketing Wheat—Why Not Straighten it Out?

the wheat exporting business. They have accomplished about everything that they have turned their hand to in the grain trade.

But they are now face to face with another big undertaking.

There is no doubt about what that undertaking is.

It is the marketing of their grain co-operatively.

They can do that, too, if they undertake it.

Things have moved rapidly in the grain business these last few years. The war upset some treasured notions, and among them the notion that our grain-marketing system was about the most perfect human device. That system didn't measure up to the demands of war conditions. It broke down under the stress of the great conflict. Speculation in food products under peace conditions might be deplored. Under the strain of war it became intolerable. Wheat was taken out of speculative channels. Government buying was established. The price was fixed. Speculation in oats and barley, the food of horses and hogs, might continue; but speculation in wheat, the food of men and women and children, was stopped.

## The Canadian Wheat Board

Last year the Canadian Wheat Board was appointed. Many of the methods adopted were similar to those adopted under true co-operative marketing. The chief differences were that the board was appointed by the government instead of by the growers themselves, and that their control of the crop was on the authority of the government instead of through contracts with the growers. In most of its other aspects, however, the plan by which the 1919 wheat crop was marketed was in accord with the principles of co-operative marketing associations. An initial price was paid. The wheat was pooled according to grade. It was marketed through a central agency and by experts. It was sold when and where, in the opinion of those experts, the best price could be obtained. At the end of the year the returns were averaged and the balance of the price was distributed to the farmers.

This year the Canadian Wheat Board has discontinued and the wheat market has been confusion worse confounded ever since. Farmers don't know where they are at. The price has dropped a dollar a bushel. That means anywhere

buyers, and the sellers are getting it in the neck.

If there ever was a time in the history of this or any other country when the farmers needed to get busy on this question of wheat marketing it is now. Co-operative marketing will not enable the farmer to fix the price of wheat on a cost plus ten per cent. or any other basis. But co-operative marketing will give the farmer the benefit of expert salesmanship. It will steer his crop past the speculator and the manipulator. It will provide a short cut to the final market. It will give the farmer a larger share of the final market price of his wheat, and it will have a stabilizing effect on the whole marketing situation.

## Council of Agriculture on the Job

The Canadian Council of Agriculture has been following the developments in the grain trade closely. It has taken the ground that so long as there was government control of buying in importing countries there should be control of the crop on this side. In their meeting in Winnipeg last July, they passed the following resolution:

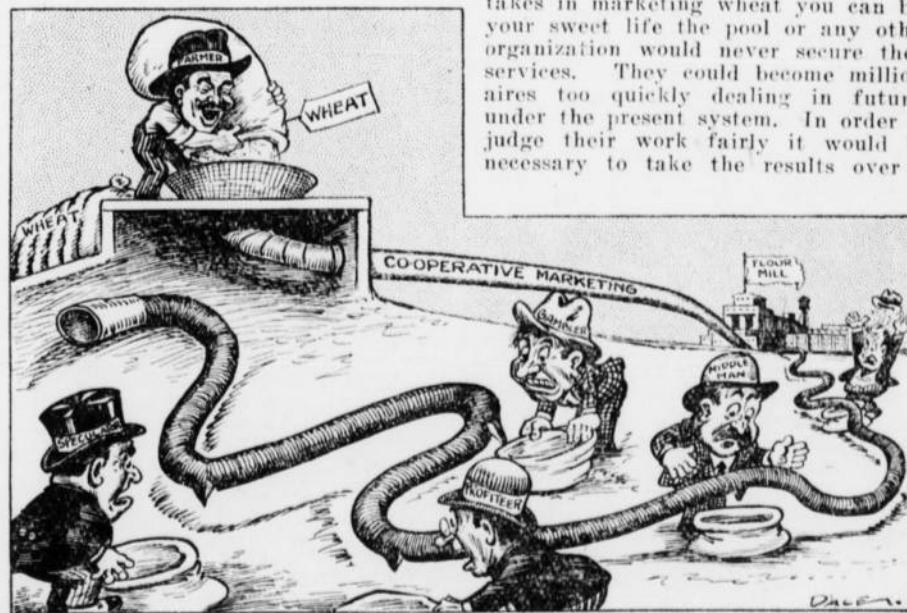
"Whereas, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at a meeting held in Winnipeg, on January 5, 1920, passed a resolution declaring in favor of the national marketing of wheat so long as the principal countries importing Canadian wheat retained governmental control of their imports and distribution;

"And whereas, the abnormal conditions described in the above-mentioned resolution still obtain in those countries and will obtain during the coming year;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Council request the federal government immediately to reappoint the existing Canadian Wheat Board for the purpose of marketing the wheat crop of 1920;

"And in making this request the Council wishes it distinctly understood that they expect the Wheat Board will do only what it has done in the marketing of the 1919 crop, namely, to secure for the producers as nearly as possible the full world market value for their wheat, without exacting for the benefit of the producers any special advantage from the consuming public."

The resolution was forwarded to the government at Ottawa. The answer, forthcoming a day or two later, was



The Co-operative Method of Marketing—Guess Where the Roar will Come From.

toba, were appointed by the council to form the committee in accordance with the last resolution.

The committee met in Winnipeg for several days and threshed the matter out. Its recommendations will be placed before the Canadian Council of Agriculture at its meeting in Winnipeg on December 6 and 7. Full details of the plan which the committee's recommendations embody will not be made public until after the meeting. However, at a meeting of U.F.A. secretaries at Calgary the week before last, Mr. Murray laid the salient features of the plan

period of years. That is one reason why the five-year contract is necessary. At the same time the farmer could rest assured that a board of experts, with all the market information of the world at its command, and with a large proportion of the surplus wheat of the whole country under its control could, ninety-nine times out of every hundred, make better sales than he could.

## A Provisional Board of Management

Eventually the farmers under contract would elect their own board of

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# Mr. Potts Corrects a Mistake

## A Story of Eden Valley

By Hopkins Moorhouse

Illustrations by D. S. Ross

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### EDEN VALLEY TALES

Hopkins Moorhouse, so favorably known as the author of Deep Furrows, Every Man For Himself, etc., has written a new series of stories specially for The Guide, which promises to be the biggest fiction feature in any Canadian magazine during the coming year. Mr. Moorhouse is widely known as a short-story writer, and in portraying these adventures in the co-operative community of Eden Valley he never fails to entertain and instruct.

Note also the high-class illustrations in this first installment. Donald S. Ross is a Canadian-born artist, whose work is in great demand among top-notch American magazines. The Guide readers have a treat in this new series of stories.

### WATCH FOR THEM!



Many a humble secret did Ambrose Potts have buried in the back of his head, and upon which his lips were sealed.

I.

**A**MBROSE Potts, regular boarder at the Grand Central Hotel, was not eating his breakfast with customary relish. He was conscious that the ham was salty, the stewed prunes sweet, and the coffee hot; but beyond that his attention wandered, drawn to a focus upon the goings and comings of Miss Bella Robbins, plump little waitress.

It was some weeks now since Amby had made up his mind that of all the long procession of dish-rattling, order-bawling waitresses who had come and gone in the fly-bitten dining-room of the Grand Central Hotel Miss Robbins was by far the best—away and by far; in fact, they were not to be mentioned in the same breath! It was not merely that she got the food on the table before it was stone cold, nor was it altogether that she was clean and neat, and kept her bobbed black hair well combed, and got the little touch of rouge on her cheeks with the finish of a professional actress. It was rather that she had a way with her—a way of carrying her trim plump little figure, a way of doing the most ordinary things with an air that somehow invested them, for Mr. Potts at any rate, with untold importance and grace. Thus in her hands hash seemed to rise above the common level of its ingredients while plain-boiled cabbage acquired a dignity of flavor. In his endeavor to find fitting language in which to express the appeal which she made to his innate sense of the aesthetic, Mr. Potts was driven to seek it in French, and at last allowed his enthusiasm to pluck the coat tails of his timidity.

"My godfather, Miss Robbins!" he had exclaimed, "but you, sure, are looking chie this mornin'."

It was unfortunate that Amby's knowledge of French did not include French pronunciation, and that Miss Robbins knew nothing of it either, ex-

cept a few words like "allymode," "frycass," and "caif"—just a few odd words like that.

But she did know slang as it occurs on the street of a Saturday night when a girl goes by the corners where the loafers are thickest and boldest, and she, therefore, knew that "chicken" sometimes bore no relation whatsoever to the Sunday "menyou." She had glared at poor Ambrose Potts until the activity of the Adam's apple in that lanky individual's long red neck betrayed sudden embarrassment.

"Back up on that chicken talk you fresh rubel!" had been her disdainful retort. And Amby had backed in on himself so completely that the shafts of his wit were broken, and he wallowed in the ditch of his natural diffidence, where the fair sex were concerned.

Which was too bad. For his heart was in the right place, and within his breast glowed high and noble ambitions that were little to be divined by those who saw only a homely exterior.

Of course all this had not very much to do with the fact that on this particular morning he was not enjoying his breakfast. The cause of his mental disturbance was sitting two tables over to the right—a fine-looking stranger who had come into the little town of Eden Valley on last night's train, quite evidently a city man, of several cities, indeed, and large ones at that. From beneath beetling brows Mr. Potts studied the newcomer with keen eyes, in which lurked a smoulder of resentment. He decided that he did not like the man. He resented the calm self-satisfaction of the sallow face, with its cocky little raven moustache and its small bold eyes—like a rat's, thought Amby. He resented the fastidious neatness and metropolitan cut of the tweed suit. He resented the blue flower in the lapel of the coat, and he hoped uncharitably that its owner would have an accident between his plate and his mouth, so that egg might drool down the smug front of that expensive wool taffeta shirt with the neat purple stripe. But above all did Mr. Ambrose Potts take exception to a certain air of au-

thority which underlay the stranger's whole bearing, crept into his gestures, into the way he sat, into the way he smiled patronizingly upon Bella Robbins. Finally, it nettled Amby to see Miss Robbins almost nervous in her efforts to please this creature of calm assurance while she completely ignored the regular patrons of the Grand Central Hotel.

There is no telling to what rash pitch of antagonism Mr. Potts' feelings might have mounted but for an unexpected development. Just as he had reached the uncomfortable conclusion that he was a subject of conversation at the other table he was somewhat taken aback to see the stranger rise and, clutching his serviette, walk over with extended hand and a smile of such urbanity that there was no denying it.

"I believe I have the honor of addressing Mr. Ambrose Potts, correspondent of the Winnipeg Herald? I have heard of you, sir, and it may interest you to know that it was partly for the purpose of meeting you that I am visiting your charming community. May I introduce myself? My name is Chatterton—Bruce Chatterton, editor of that great family journal, the Ladies' Household Companion." He laid down his printed card. "You have heard of us, of course? May I join you at breakfast, Mr. Potts? Bella, move my things over here, please."

With widened eyes Amby regarded him as he took possession of the chair opposite. Surprise stole away Amby's speech for the moment; one cannot switch from antagonism to admiration without an intermediate pause for breath. To understand the tremendous effect of Mr. Chatterton's announcement as to his identity it is necessary to state that to Ambrose Potts literary pursuit as a means of livelihood was about the most wonderful thing in the world—to write enough actually, to get paid enough, to eat enough, to keep right on doing it all the time without having to peddle soap or work in a blacksmith shop or anything! For a long time now Amby had been pursuing with a will, but the only thing he had caught up to had been the appointment as Eden Valley correspondent for one of the Winnipeg papers, and all he got for his occasional effusions was a free paper. So that Amby's real profession was peddling.

He was a good peddler, too; first-class. His "tin Lizzie" was known on every road and cross road in Eden

Valley district and beyond, a faithful old thing that had come through some trying times with him, and countless miles of mud. To keep his "car" (so called) unspotted from the world was no part of his concern, and they were abroad at all hours of the night, sometimes when the weather had driven everyone else off the public highways. Carrying household necessities to outlying farm homes when the weather was bad had endeared Amby to his many friends, and hands frequently had been clapped at the distant glimpse of the old blue canvas top which he had rigged up to protect his wares.

The assortment of goods within was at least distinguished by its variety; for in his efforts to bridge the distance between hand and mouth Mr. Potts was forced to become an agent in the broadest sense. From the "Little Marvels" and "Wonder Timesavers" and "Housewives' Friends" to Dr. Brown's Ointment and Baxter's Spavin Cure, quality and novelty kept company. Amby's special brands of choice scented soap were very popular, and not a few families partook regularly of his special imported teas and coffees. He tried to carry only those lines which were not to be had conveniently from any other source in the district; by adhering to this policy he remained friends with everybody, and created a place for himself in community usefulness. He was at once merchant, tobaccoist, and friend. He did quite a trade in pastes, powders, and perfumes covered with beautiful labels and bearing exotic names that were hard to pronounce. He sold compounds by the pound.

He took orders for crayon portraits and frames. He wrote up insurance—fire, hail and life. Even postage stamps and pins had a way of coming in handy, and were not beneath notice.

In short, Potts was the community whatnot. If a thing were not to be obtained at any store, ten chances to one Amby had it in his mail-order-house-on-wheels; if not, he could guarantee delivery on the next trip. For, like all up-to-date institutions, his watchword was "service." Thus he lived and moved and had his being in Eden Valley. Yet never in the greatest activity

of his bartering did Amby Potts forget that he was a man of letters to the paper in Winnipeg. His work took him all over Eden Valley, and nothing happened there that he did not hear of it promptly. He knew everybody, and everybody trusted him for the frank, straight living young fellow that he was. There was that in his honest,



Nick Hopper, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, was another old timer.



homely face which drew confidences, and many a humble secret did Ambrose Potts have buried in the back of his head, and upon which his lips were sealed. Because he sold hair dye and such beauty concomitants with the caution of a bootlegger his customers showed appreciation by posting him on every publishable bit of news—and some which were not—coming to their notice. Thus he rode his literary hobby successfully.

It will be appreciated, therefore, that when Amby found himself all of a sudden face to face with a real editor, and such a famous one, he was startled. It was his habit to read all the magazines he could borrow; so he knew that the Ladies' Household Companion was among the largest and most successful of the big American periodicals. To be told that Mr. Chatterton had heard of him—him, Potts, and had come to Eden Valley partly on purpose to see him—well, it was flabbergasting! Amby dared not let his mind dwell on the possibilities which might underlie such a thing. Perhaps they had read his descriptions of the wonderful way co-operation had worked in Eden Valley, and they were wanting him to contribute to the Ladies' Household Companion!

Finally, it did Amby's heart good to hear the way Bella Robbins was being bossed about and the way she jumped to obey. "Bella?" This stranger was calling her by her first name when actually he had seen her for the first time that morning, whereas Amby had been trying for six weeks to be as courageous, and had not called her yet anything but "Miss Robbins!" Mr. Bruce Chatterton was a fast worker. All great men were, Amby had read—marvels for speed and endurance. It was something to have a great man go out of his way to meet one like this. It also did Amby's heart good to see the awed expression on Bella's face when she overheard the editor's introductory remarks. She actually smiled timidly at Mr. Potts—for the first time that day. Timidly, mind you! Amby ignored her grandly, and grinned across the table, all his hasty antagonism forgotten.

"Yes," Chatterton continued, "I happened to be passing through Winnipeg, and ran across a description of this little Utopia you have down here, Mr. Potts. It interested me at once. I found out from the Herald that you were their correspondent, and as I had the time to spare I just thought I'd run down and look over Eden Valley for myself. Our magazine is greatly interested in co-operation in all its forms, and it occurred to me that there might be a good story here which our readers would be keen to read. By the way, what population have you?"

"About 500, Mr. Chatterton—in the town, that is; but the district—Eden Valley—extends for about 15 miles on all sides. There are 442 farms, with a farm population of mebbe 1,500."

"Hm—m," nodded the editor thoughtfully; "2,000 all told, eh? Very good. A thousand subscriptions at least if properly worked. At three dollars each that will be three thousand dollars—not a bad little pick-up—Oh, I beg your pardon, Mr. Potts," he broke off. "I have a bad habit of thinking aloud at times, and you can understand that a man in my position on such a great journal has his head very full of business details. Your look of perplexity is quite justifiable, and reminds me that I did not explain to you that my object in visiting Eden Valley is not only to secure photos and material for a feature article for the Companion, but also to appoint a circulation manager for this territory—a live man, Mr. Potts, one who will comb it and recomb it till everybody in the neighborhood is a subscriber."

"Now, I have made enquiries as to the logical man for this important position, Mr. Potts, and I have much pleasure in offering it to you. In fact, Mr. Potts, the Ladies' Household Companion can-

not take 'no' for an answer. You will accept, of course?"

Amby tried not to show his disappointment. It had been foolish to hope that such a great magazine would allow him to write up Eden Valley; the editor himself intended to do that, of course. It would be easy for him to dash it off between meals. Amby sighed.

"You'll sure have trouble gettin' a thousand subscriptions here," he objected. "Might get a hundred, mebbe."

Mr. Chatterton smiled tolerantly. "We will secure a thousand, Mr. Potts. I shall stay here for several days to help you do so. You will take me around and introduce me to your community officials, and I will then be in a position to tell you just what to put into your write-up for our magazine. Of course, you'll undertake that work, as I'll be too busy with circulation details, and I know you can write that article brilliantly, old man. That thing of yours in the Winnipeg Herald was well done, exceedingly well done."

Amby gulped. He reached over and shook hands so earnestly that Mr. Chatterton winced.

"Mebbe we can get more'n a thousand subscriptions if we try hard enough," cried Amby enthusiastically, whereat Mr. Chatterton smiled again, a wise, slow smile.

"Let us repair to my room, where we can discuss the details in private, Potts."

He proffered a cigar as he spoke. He tucked a dollar bill beneath the edge of his plate for Bella, and with a familiar hand upon Amby's shoulder piloted him from the dining-room.

## II.

There was very good reason why Eden Valley should attract the attention of the outside world. While the co-operative idea was manifest in many other places in Western Canada, nowhere else had it been developed to such a practical extent as in this peaceful rural community in Southern Manitoba. The farmers of the district were exceptionally progressive, and once they had demonstrated to their own satisfaction that they could accomplish an improvement in their conditions of life by working together in the marketing of their products they had been eager to carry the experiment further. The goal which they had set was the establishment of a community centre from which the entire life of the community could be directed along co-operative lines for the benefit of everybody alike.

The creation of such a community organization had been a matter of gradual growth, extending over a period of years. Even yet it had not reached perfection, but it was well on the way. Beginning with the great Farmers' Union movement, which found its birth in dissatisfaction with pioneer conditions in the grain trade, the co-operative spirit had carried the Western Canadian agriculturists far beyond the mere marketing of wheat. Out of their successful solution of that primary marketing problem had arisen the great Co-operative Wholesale, with headquarters in Winnipeg, and a chain of co-operative societies all over the country. The marketing of other farm products than wheat had followed, and the purchasing in wholesale quantities of many things which the farmer needed to buy to keep him going.

In Eden Valley, how-

over, the community leaders had been ambitious to go on from success to success, and their determination to surmount all obstacles by true co-operation had had wonderful results. The community of Eden Valley now stood on its own feet, and managed its affairs in its own unique way. All its co-operative activities were amalgamated under single management—that is, under a general manager and a board of directors, with offices for each separate department located in the upper part of the new Farmers' Building, which housed the big co-operative store. It stood just across the road from the new Community Hall, where all concerts, dances, public meetings, and social gatherings were held, and where were located the community rest room, library, etc. The co-operative store was proving a splendid success; the co-operative livestock shipping was assuming big proportions; the Home Economics Department and the Boys and Girls' Club were doing great work, while the Sports Committee and the Debating Society had aroused the younger element in Eden Valley to the fullest development of mind and body. It is safe to say that in the richness of its community life, the pleasures of its social intercourse, the broadening of its outlook and sympathies, and the higher scale of its daily comforts, Eden Valley was approaching rapidly to the ideal in rural life.

This happy state of affairs had not been achieved without struggles and heartburnings, much opposition, even bitter antagonism on the part of those who chose to see in the development of co-operation a widespread menace to certain old-time individual rights. Middlemen and profiteers did not fit into the scheme of things under community management. The two general merchants organized to fight the co-operative store till it ended in one of them selling out to the other; a few of the older farmers in the district, through force of habit, still gave custom to old Pop Dinsley, who was as stubborn as a mule by nature, and still carried on what everyone could see was a hopeless fight. Nick Hopper, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, was another old-time who never lost a

chance to say a bad word. Several drovers who still sought to buy livestock in Eden Valley added the fuel of their dislike, and sought actively to poison the minds of the few farmers who still remained outside the co-operative fold. But the practical benefits of the co-operative organization were so apparent that the man who could

not see the butter on his bread was, indeed, dull at figures. So while the little coterie and their adherents held round-table sessions of vituperation, and still fought for the return of "those good old days" when things were "different," it must be confessed that they were losing ground steadily, and that only in a cataclysm or a special dispensation of Providence could they hope for a victory.

The only "middleman" in Eden Valley who was openly on the side of the community co-operators was Ambrose Potts. Amby was far-seeing, and he dipped his pen in rose-colored ink when he sat down to write up the future of Eden Valley. He had his hat aloft in one hand, figuratively speaking, whooping with might and main for his "town," and his "home folks" at every opportunity; for he was quick to see the sharp contrast between living conditions as they were now and as they had been before co-operation took the helm. He saw nothing to be proud of in "skinning" a customer; he preferred to "throw in something." And while this policy kept him comparatively poor in actual cash, he was infinitely rich in the good will of everyone. The children ran to meet him and mauled him about, which is a pretty good sign generally that a man has a heart. It is safe to say that nobody in Eden Valley had more friends than Amby Potts; for, thanks to that idea of his of trying to carry goods that nobody else had, he was on good terms even with Pop Dinsley, Nick Hopper, and the others who were sworn enemies of the "community movement."

"Y're makin' one awful mistake warnin' any truck with them fellers," warned Nick Hopper on more than one occasion. "They'll put you out o' business, Amby, sure as shootin' if they's allowed to go on the way they's headin'. We oughter all stand together—"

"Why, that's co-operation, Nick, an' you don't believe in that!" laughed Amby. "I aint worryin' any. I don't aim to be peddlin' for ever. Some day I'm goin' to be runnin' a newspaper when this burg grows big enough—"

"Sure, Mike! With father an' mother an' the kids an' the family cat all hornin' in to tell you how to do it, an' with that Hayseed Board o' D'rectors auditin' the profits into their own jeans! Haw, haw! Some paper!"

Amby had just grinned and let it go at that. There was nothing to be gained by argument with hardshell individualists whose viewpoint was glued to selfishness. With an outsider, however—a stranger with an open mind for the evidence of progress—it was different. For instance, under the encouragement of Mr. Bruce Chatterton's undivided attention Amby Potts gave rein to his enthusiasm as he showed the editor about during the days that followed their remarkable meeting. So well did he talk and so evident was the proof that Eden Valley was solving successfully the problem of community life that Mr. Chatterton soon was on fire with equal enthusiasm. The sincerity of his congratulations and praise made an instant hit with McNulty, the general manager of the Eden Valley Co-operative Enterprises Limited, and with the Board of Directors, to whom Amby introduced him one by one.

Everywhere they went the editor of the Ladies' Household Companion bore himself with the dignity and polish that belonged to his position as the editorial brains of the greatest family magazine on the continent—a gentleman accustomed to daily association with geniuses of brush and pen and with statesmen; a keen critic of government and an arbiter of fashion; a man of power. Withal, he proved himself a past master in affability, and did not make the mistake of adopting a patronizing manner towards the citizens of Eden Valley; rather, he made everybody feel that he was an ordinary human being like them-



"The very thing!" cried Chatterton, smacking his hands together. "Everybody happy and full of turkey." Continued on Page 26



# Hands Across the Counter

ON September 9, 1918, The United Farmers' Co-operative Company of New Brunswick Limited started business.

The event didn't cause any stir in the cyries of Big Business. There were no announcements of it in the financial press. When you consider that the company hadn't the necessary three cents to mail the first letter this is hardly to be wondered at.

Though the company was rather restricted in its finances, it had one big asset. It had a manager. When those New Brunswick farmers made Sam Hagerman manager of their company they made a master stroke. They ensured the success of their enterprise right there.

Hagerman rented an office. It hadn't any furniture and there wasn't any money in the treasury to buy it. He succeeded in securing the services of Mrs. C. A. King, who had a desk and typewriter. What was more important she had ability. She has been secretary of the company ever since. An old chair and table did for Hagerman.

That was a little over two years ago. Now the company has an authorized capital of \$299,000, which will soon have to be increased, as over \$268,000 has been taken up. The membership has passed the 4,500 mark. Twenty-three stores are in operation in various parts of the province. The deposits in Central's current account exceed \$100,000 a week. The co-operators have emerged successfully from several good, stiff fights with those who started in to discredit and undermine the scheme. The movement continues to spread rapidly. Recently the United Farmers of Nova Scotia voted for the extension of the system into that province.

## Co-operative Distribution Came First

Co-operative distribution has come first in New Brunswick. In this the farmers of the province have reversed the usual order. In most places on this continent where co-operation is flourishing, the marketing end has been the first to receive attention. It has been found that the farmer's chief interest is in the sale of his product. In New Brunswick, however, conditions are different. There, farming is diversified. That means a diversity of products. Furthermore, agriculture shares to a considerable extent with fishing and lumbering in the attention it received from the men on the land.

"We hadn't a line in which we could get all the farmers to unite in marketing. In fact, there are counties in New Brunswick which have no surplus of farm products," said General Manager Hagerman, as we discussed this point. I had met him at a meeting in Truro, at which the idea of an organization for both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had first been placed before the organized farmers of the latter province. "We decided that the retail store was a better basis of organization," he continued. "It was the easiest thing to start. Up at Woodstock, where we opened our first store, we are close to the Maine border. Across the line in Aroostook county there was a farmers' store at which our people had done some trading. The idea was, therefore, not new to them."

The first business venture of the company, if it could be called a company at that time, was the purchase of a car of flour and feed. When it arrived it took some time to convince the local bank manager that the farmers would be on hand to take the stuff, but finally he consented to advance a loan to release the car. The farmers were on deck as expected, and the loan was repaid. A few more car lots were distributed in



General Manager Hagerman (centre) and Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. C. A. King, of The United Farmers' Co-operative Company of N.B., in the Central Office at Woodstock.

## The United Farmers of New Brunswick Are on Both Sides of It--An Outline of Their Co-operative Chain Store System--By R. D. Colquette

this way. An old shed that was being boarded up was rented and used as a warehouse. The business continued to grow. Gradually the plans for the development of the enterprise took form and substance. General Manager Hagerman and the directors were filling in their spare time constructing the by-laws, which are the British North America Act of a system of co-operative stores, which is now spreading rapidly over the province and promises to develop into the biggest factor in distribution in the maritime provinces.

### How the Company is Financed

The authorized capital stock of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of N.B. is \$299,000, divided into shares of \$25 each. No limit is placed upon the number of shares that a shareholder can hold, but he can have only one vote. The transfer of shares is subject to the approval of the Central executive.

Only one-half of each share is paid when it is taken. The other \$12.50 is on call and serves as potential reserve. Of the \$12.50 that is paid up, \$2.50 goes to finance the Central, which has to provide wholesale warehouse accommodation and the equipment to carry on the business. A stock amount is opened with each branch, and the other \$10

goes into the stock account of the branch with which the member is associated. For those who live where no branch is established, the full amount goes into the special stock account of the Central. Interest on stock is limited to seven per cent.

The location of new branches is supervised by the Central company. It does not force its stores on the people. They must take the initiative and file a request for the establishment of a branch. When such a request comes in, a man is sent out to give the situation the once over and see that the place is a logical one for a store. One of the advantages of this system is that the stores are not placed so close together that they will cut into each other's business. It isn't necessary to have a store in every man's back yard. Satisfactory rail or water communication is insisted upon. The location must be such as to ensure a reasonable probability of the success of the enterprise.

When a new branch is decided upon, the next step is to secure capital subscriptions in the neighborhood to finance it. I like that word neighborhood. They use it a lot down in the maritimes. It suggests logging bees and wood bees and quilting bees and barn raisings and threshings and a hundred

other forms of unorganized co-operation. Canadian farmers, especially the pioneers of Eastern Canada, have always been co-operators. They didn't call it co-operation, they called it neighboring. If it hadn't been for this unorganized, almost unconscious co-operation, they would never have subdued the wilderness and made homes for themselves. Organized co-operation will flourish only so far as it is permeated with the spirit that breathes through every letter of that good, old-fashioned word, neighborhood.

At least \$8,000 of stock must be subscribed before a store is established. In some cases, where a large building has to be acquired or constructed, considerably more than this amount must be forthcoming. Special provision is made that the members remain identified with that particular branch unless they remove from the district. In that case, the transfer of their membership must be ratified by the Central board. This is an important provision.

It prevents a group which might conceivably become dissatisfied, from transferring their membership to another branch, thus weakening or even destroying the branch with which they were formerly identified. Time usually gets in some good work in healing the differences in farming communities.

When a local group has met the requirements to have a store established, steps are taken by the company to secure one either by building or by purchasing an existing store. Some splendid bargains have been made in splashing over stores that have been already established. I happened to be at Petitcodiac the day after the store at that point opened for business. It is a splendid structure, with a brick and glass front 80 feet wide and a depth of 60 feet, with side and back walls of concrete blocks. There are two stories and a basement. The stock of the merchant who had sold out had been inventoried and was serving as a nucleus for starting business. The manager, who had made good at another branch, was getting things well under way. The store is the largest and most attractive in the village.

### Local Advisory Board Elected

When the shareholders around a local branch meet, they elect an advisory board. This board advises with the executive committee of the company and the general manager in respect to the affairs of the branch. It furnishes information from time to time on the affairs of the branch's business. It recommends the person who is to manage the branch, and generally assists in the carrying out of the company's policy with regard to the branch.

This connection between the local branch board and the Central is, in the humble opinion of the writer, the most vital relationship within the whole organization. On it perhaps more than on any other factor in the organization will depend the future success of the whole enterprise. It combines the strong features of central management, which tends toward efficiency, uniformity of policy and the adoption of safe business methods, with local responsibility. It provides for the development of that local loyalty which generations of experience in the Old Country has shown to be so necessary to the success of the co-operative store idea. As with every other feature of co-operative enterprise, the success of the arrangement will depend on the people themselves. The experience so far has been very promising. The plan is working. It

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The Petitcodiac Branch of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of N.B. One of the latest to be opened.



# The Valley Trapper

A Darbo Christmas Story

By Archie P. McKishnie



LIKE the back of a sleeping Husky, the cabin lay blackly etched against an ocean of snow. To the left lay the lake, dead in the grip of winter, fringed with frozen tamaracs; here and there on its set face lay gale-licked patches of blue, like the touch of decay. Dark behind it, like a mound beside a grave, rose Old Creation mountain, sombre, austere, cold as the cowl of cloud which swept her brow. Over all rested the blue-grey light of morning.

Inside that snow-bound cabin Joe Frabee, the trapper, sang softly beneath his breath as he tip-toed from stove to table, preparing his frugal breakfast; pausing in his task occasionally to glance fondly down at a wee lad sprawled on a bearskin before the fire. Beside the boy lay a battle-scarred old hound. One little arm encircled the dog's yellow neck, a chubby hand held loosely a long, silken ear. "By gar!" whispered the man, "dey bofe fall to sleep some more. One of dem too ol' and one of dem too young to stay for wake, I guess."

He finished preparing breakfast, then bent and laid a hand tenderly on the golden mop of curls. "Leetle boy, Jackie, don't you want de breakfas'?"

The boy sat sleepily up and rubbed his eyes.

"Oui," he answered promptly.

The father shook his head. "No, no, leetle Jackie, not 'oui,' but 'yes.' You spak de Anglaish, an' some day you spak et so well as your pa. Den you get beeg job on de store."

The boy laughed gleefully.

"Whoop law! den we all have good tam, eh, Jackie? You sell de blanket and sort de pelt, an' your pa he loaf in warm corner, smoke de Canada Green tobac' an' do no-thing. Ba gosh, you mus' hurry an' grow up and get de job."

He lifted the boy to a stool beside the table and placed before him a bowl of savory stew. "You lak dat, I guesso, Jackie, boy. Ol' rabbit tink he run fas'er den my bullet, maybe; but he get fool, dat feller, eh?"

"Ugh! Assebun," gurgled the boy between spoonfuls.

"Non," cried the father, slapping the table sharply and frowning. "I tell you spak de Anglaish, not de Injun. 'Assebun,' no. You say et now to me, queek—rabbit."

"Ra-beet," murmured Jackie.

"Good, dat's de way for spak et, only not so mooch 'eet.' Et is you can say 'it,' lake dat, fer pa, Jackie boy? Yes?"

"Non," sighed the son. "I no spak dat Anglaish well, mon pere."

Frabee seated himself and began on his own breakfast. He was a tall, wiry man; swarthy of face, with waving hair which matched in color his black, laughing eyes.

He chuckled softly as the boy sat back with a contented sigh. "By gosh, Jackie, your ma, he not know you mooch when he come by home," he said fondly. "You grow fas' lak young bear cub afor he gets firs' sniff of de outside world!"

Into the boy's violet eyes dawned a new interest. He broke into excited French, but Frabee held up a finger warningly.

"Remember, leetle Jackie, our ma he no spak de French. Et is dat you mus' welcome in what he bes' understand, yes?"

"Yes," nodded the boy, "I spak de Anglesh."

"Good, you spak it de bes' you know how, leetle Jackie, eh?"

"I spak et Godam well," supplemented Jackie, proudly.

"Non—no," cried the father, "not so well, Jackie; you mus' leave out de swear. Ma he no lak de swear."

The boy's lip quivered. "I no spak swear to my ma. Not so. I spak always good word to mak' her love me."

"Yes, yes," cried the father, "always lak dat, Jackie. Good word to mak' ma love you, not bad word to mak' him cry, no."

"No, daddy."

"By gosh, he won't know you, Jackie, you grow. so beeg an' strong. Look you, Jackie. De beeg train will come in on de station wid puff an' snort lak mad bull moose. You an' me, Jackie, we are stan' dere in de snow an' our eyes are beeg on de watch fer—who?"

"Ma," cried the boy gleefully.

"Sacre! you guess queek lak everything, Jackie. Ma fer sure. Now, you see dat train come in, eh?"

"Oui—yes. I see dat moose come in on de station, pa."

"By gosh, you see et, do you? An' what you see nex', I wonder? I tole you, leetle Jackie, you see one woman wit' face lak lily, an' eyes lak de blue lakes, and hair lak de mist de sun spill on de fores' at day-close. You see dat woman, Jackie?"

"Oui—yes, pa."

"An' who is dat woman, Jackie boy? Who is he? I bet you two cent you don't know."

The boy threw back his head and laughed joyfully. "My ma, he come on dat train," he cried.

Frabee whistled his amazement. "An' heem jus' turn five year old!" he murmured. "Was dere ever one boy so smart lak leetle Jackie?"

There sounded a step on the frozen snow. A moment later a knock sounded on the door.

"Come," invited the trapper, and the door opened to admit a man dressed in furs from tip to toe. The newcomer placed his snowshoes against the wall and, throwing off his cap, stood before the stove, combing the icicles from his heavy moustache with long, slender fingers.

"Et is ver' col' morning, monsieur," Frabee addressed his visitor. "But get you warm and have some breakfas'. De coffee is hot an' strong, and dere is still some stew lef'."

He had been studying his visitor closely, and was sure he had never seen him before.

"It was 40 below when I left the Post store," said the stranger, "and it's growing colder. It'll be 60 before morning. Good hard Christmas weather, eh?"

His eyes, quick-seeing, quick-reading, sought and held the trapper's. Then they swept to the golden-haired youngster on the bearskin, and he smiled.

"Why, hello, little man, didn't see you," he addressed Jackie.

The boy gazed back at him, round-eyed.

"Spak at de gentleman, Jackie," prompted the father. "Et is not de polite to so stare and not bid de welcome."

The boy spoke, grave and unsmiling. "Bukquin," he muttered, and the old hound arose, and with an indignant whine moved away.

The stranger laughed. "By George, that isn't French, is it?" he exclaimed. "What was it he said?"

Frabee's face had gone scarlet. "Et is not'ing, monsieur, not'ing. Jackie es but leetle boy who has had no ma fer many month. Hees ma has been long tam in de city to have bad sickness

cure. Now he will come to us at Christmas an' tak' dat leetle rascal in han'. By gosh, he will have some task, I t'ink so."

"But what was it he said?" persisted the other, "I am curious to know."

"Well," sighed Frabee, "dat Jackie she spak sometam de Cree. Bukquin, dat mean, 'get out.' But you pay no attention, monsieur, to jes' a baby what knows not any'ing but play, an' grow, an' cry in night for her ma. Dat Jackie is good boy, too. You wait an' see. By an' by she clim' on your knee an' drop your watch on de floor, yes."

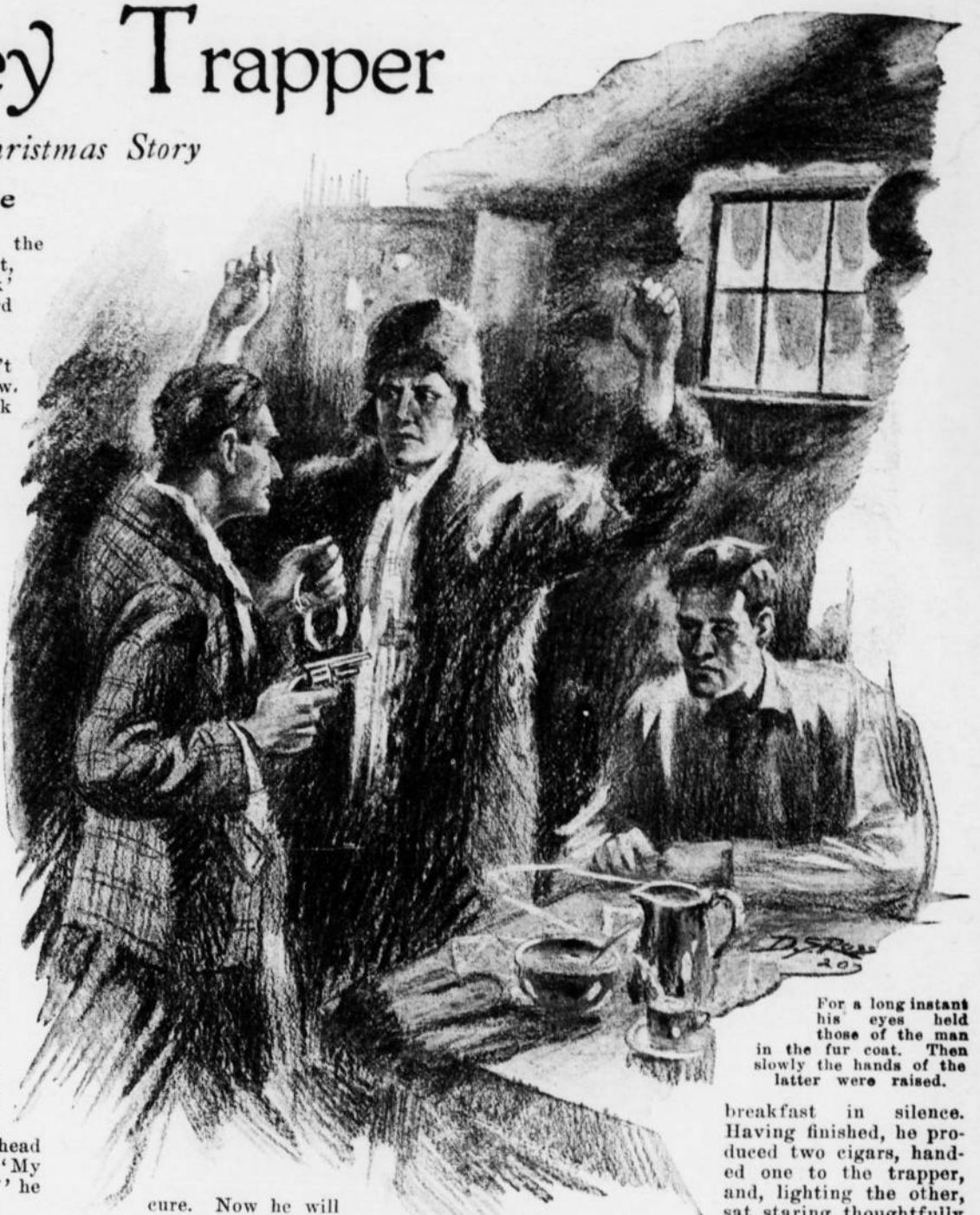
"He's a fine little chap," cried the stranger admiringly. "So your wife has been in the city, in hospital? And she's coming home for Christmas? Well, well, you and the boy will be mighty glad, I'm thinking."

"Glad?" Frabee placed the coffee pot on the stove and sat down opposite his visitor. "Monsieur, it es dat no word can express our happiness at de thought of having ma back with us som' more. We have been ver' lonesome, Jackie and myself—fer more, lonesome fer leetle Jackie den fer me, cause she have to remain at home while I run de line of trap. All de tam she ask a question of me, lak dis, 'My ma, he come when?'"

Frabee stretched his arms and laughed.

"But now he come soon to us, monsieur, and all dis col' world will grow warm some more. But, monsieur," suddenly recollecting his duties as a host, "et is you must excuse. Set up, please, an' drink some coffee. Mebee you are marry man, yourself, yes? If so, you will understand, monsieur, how de wonderful Christmas present dat will be Jackie's an' mine makes us forget mooch. Your pardon, monsieur. Do me now de pleasure of help yourself at our table."

Murmuring thanks, the stranger arose, threw off his outer coat and seated himself at the table. He ate his



For a long instant his eyes held those of the man in the fur coat. Then slowly the hands of the latter were raised.

breakfast in silence. Having finished, he produced two cigars, handed one to the trapper, and, lighting the other, sat staring thoughtfully through rings of smoke.

"What is your name?" he spoke at length. "Frabee, eh?" as the trapper was quick to enlighten him. "Well, mine is Dawson. I'm on my way across to the Dogwash settlement. I saw your inviting smoke, and I couldn't resist the desire to drop in and have a chat. I ought to make Dogwash by noon, shouldn't I?"

"Easily, monsieur," assured Frabee. "Monsieur is likely in de lumber business, yes?"

"Well, no." Dawson knocked the ash from his cigar and turned to the trapper with an air of confidence. "There's no reason why I shouldn't tell you who I am, I suppose. The fact is, I'm a detective. I was sent up here to apprehend, if possible, a man who has been instrumental in giving the police no end of trouble. This chap is a clever one. His name is Falkner—at least, that's one of his names. He's one of the cleverest green-goods men in the world. He operates in the most unthought of places; that's why he's up here now, I suppose."

Frabee had sat erect with interest. "Your pardon, monsieur," he spoke, "but what is et you mean by dat 'green-good'? I do not quite understand."

"Oh," Dawson smiled and searched the trapper's face with his quick eyes, "it is I who beg yours, Frabee. I might have known that term was unfamiliar to you. A green-goods man is one who trades worthless money for good. His method of operating, usually, is to get in communication with a man whom he knows has money, and offer to trade him, for \$500, say, \$2,000 or more of spurious bills. These bills, I might say, so closely resemble the government bills that only an expert could detect the counterfeit."

"An' you say dis man who trade de worthless money for good—she is here, somewhere in de fores', eh?"

Frabee's eyes had lost their laughter.

Continued on Page 18





## Use it as a beautifier

### Explaining the moderate price

*Users of Palmolive should know why it can be bought at the price of other soaps.*

*Simply because Palmolive is so popular that it forces production in enormous quantity. The Palmolive factory works day and night, ingredients are purchased in gigantic volume. The result is a moderate price.*

*Palmolive is sold by all dealers and supplied in guest-room size by America's most popular hotels.*

SOAP and water has a most important mission in preserving the beauty and fineness of the complexion. It removes the coating of dirt, perspiration and excess oil secretions which, with all traces of rouge and powder, must be washed away every day.

Neglect this daily cleansing and you

invite trouble. The tiny pores and minute glands which make up the surface of the skin quickly become clogged and irritated. This clogging, this irritation, causes enlargement. This is the reason so many skins are coarse. Then when the coarsened pores fill with dirt, blackheads result. Soon they inflame and disfiguring blotches follow.

### Do your washing with Palmolive

Don't say soap doesn't agree with your skin but go get a cake of Palmolive. Its pure, mild lather is so gentle in its action that it soothes while it cleanses.

If your complexion is excessively dry, apply Palmolive Cold Cream both before and after washing. This supplies the lacking natural oil and keeps it soft and smooth.

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Cleopatra knew their value—they served both as cleanser and cosmetic. Today their scientific combination in Palmolive Soap achieves the final toilet luxury.



THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

# PALMOLIVE



# Farmers Who Co-operate

**S**HOW me a successful co-operative association," said a close observer of agricultural conditions in Western Canada recently, "and I will show you a district in which there are live, up-to-date farmers, a good community spirit, and, if not actual prosperity, at least better and happier conditions than you will find elsewhere."

There are, indeed, few up-to-date rural communities in the West in which the principle of co-operation has not to a greater or less extent been applied to the business of farming. For some reason or another co-operative enterprises in different parts of the country have met with varying success. In one district the co-operative association has been a success from the very start. In another, but a few miles away, perhaps, the experience of the co-operators has been one continuous struggle, ending in some cases with failure. On the whole, however, co-operation has undoubtedly been a success where it has been attempted with a proper understanding of the principle involved, and where the rank and file of the members have been loyal to those who have undertaken the responsibility of organization and management.

In Saskatchewan alone there are now over 400 co-operative associations actively engaged in business. In 1919 there were in that province 404 associations in operation, with a total membership of 18,248 shareholders, and a paid-up capital of \$362,251.74. These societies in the year handled produce, including livestock, to the value of \$6,189,591.02, and made a net profit of \$114,701.40.

From a number of reports received by The Guide, those printed herewith have been selected as representing the common experience of co-operative associations throughout Western Canada.

## SUCCESS AT DAVIDSON

(By Harry W. Ketcheson, Manager Davidson Co-operative Association Limited, Davidson, Sask.)

Our association was incorporated in June, 1914, with less than \$500 of paid-up capital. From the very outset it was evident great savings could be obtained for our patrons through co-operative trading, and as time passed more capital was secured in order to extend our operations, until in 1919 our turnover for the year was \$240,000, showing a net profit of \$19,000. For the first nine months of 1920 our turnover has reached \$312,000.

The present paid-up capital is \$39,500. During the years 1914 to 1918 we paid six per cent. interest on capital stock and a three per cent. dividend on purchases to both shareholders and non-shareholders. From the 1919 profits eight per cent. interest was paid on capital stock and seven per cent. purchase dividend to shareholders only. We have ceased paying dividends to any but shareholders. We now have 300 stockholders, mostly farmers, though a few business men of the town hold stock in the society.

It is impossible to realize the saving the association has been to this community. The actual cash profit for the six years of trading as per auditor's statement is no less than \$46,000. This, however, is only a small portion of saving effected, as the supplies handled have been sold at much lower prices than in towns having no trading associations. During 1919, in lumber alone, I would estimate a saving of at least \$20,000 to our community, due to the lower price at which lumber was sold.

The steady increase in the volume of business is ample proof that the society is meeting with general approval from the farmers of our district, and as they are the producers of the wealth of this territory, they have a perfect right to decide how and where they shall spend their money—whether they shall support the costly and cumbersome present-day methods of distribution, or adopt a more common-sense means of trading through a co-operative society.

Co-operative trading is the only means at hand whereby we may reduce the cost of living. Government regula-

## Reports from Representative Co-operative Associations in the West which tell a Story of Struggle and Success

tions and the Board of Commerce have been a farce. Co-operative societies are deadly enemies to the profiteers. The principle of co-operative trading is sound, and no intelligent argument can be advanced against it. The only people that I ever hear of that are opposed to our movement are the private traders. Their motive is purely selfish, and for that reason they have little check upon our activities.

### A "Ruined" Town

The old argument that is usually presented is that we are going to ruin the town. We have made it possible to increase the purchasing power of the dollar, and have thereby created greater prosperity, yet for six years we have been accused of ruining the town. Davidson, with its new houses springing up on every street and an over-crowded public school, is a unique example of a western town ruined by a co-operative society.

We have never had much difficulty in getting firms to supply us with goods. Occasionally attempts have been made to block our purchasing, but a way has always been found around in such cases.

### Co-operative Production Needed

What is needed today is a general awakening among the farmers as to the possibilities that are open to them through co-operation. An educational campaign is required to instil the principles underlying co-operative buying and selling. The retail end, however, is only the last spoke in the wheel. We should be so organized that we could follow right up through the channels of

distribution to the manufacturer. As an example, why should we as farmers pay present-day prices for boots and shoes? We raise the hides, and why can we not have our own tanneries and manufacturing plants so that we can supply our own associations with boots? Had we the organization I feel confident we could be retailing boots and shoes through the associations at much lower prices. The savings in purchases in one year would establish a first-class plant, even if we did not get any assistance from the protecting arms of the tariff.

We can bring about conditions such as are outlined above when we as individual farmers catch the wave of co-operation that is sweeping the West, and organize more co-operative societies to help along the good work. The grain elevator problems have to a large measure been solved by united action on the part of the producers. The time is now ripe for serious investigation into the excessive cost of distribution of farm products and of the supplies which are purchased for the farm.

## STRUGGLE AND ACHIEVEMENT

(By an Alberta Co-operator)

In January, 1907, Mr. Fletcher, president of the Alberta Farmers' Association, came to Olds to organize a local. Fifteen or twenty of the farmers in the Olds district came to hear what Mr. Fletcher had to offer to the farmers whereby they could improve their condition, but after the speaking nobody seemed to know what they wanted or needed. The silence was painful, and

the writer could not endure it any longer, so took the floor, and after a short review of Mr. Fletcher's address, moved that we form a local at Olds, which we did without any trouble. The writer has been a member and worker of the organized farmers ever since.

### Started With Flour

As soon as we were organized we looked around for something to do. We were not long in finding something. Everybody thought the local merchants were charging too much for flour, according to the price of wheat. So we tackled the flour proposition by trying to buy a car load of flour through co-operation. We went to the local merchants first and asked them what they could furnish the members of the Olds local with flour for. We were promptly told that their price was \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 98 pounds sack, by the sack or car load. Having failed to deal with the local dealer, we next tried the different milling companies, who promptly referred us to the local merchant who handled their flour. The local dealers felt safe, knowing that we could not do business with the mills, and refused to pay any heed to us hayseeds.

### Perseverance Rewarded

Our co-operative efforts were not making headway, but we were determined, and would not take "no" for an answer from the mills. We kept right after them, and in order to get rid of us the Ellison Milling Company of Cardston finally, after several months' negotiating, quoted us prices on flour and feed. We promptly sent them an order for a mixed car of flour and feed, and sold it to our members for \$2.80 per 98-pound sack of Our Best Flour. The local dealer went wild, and flour was soon selling in Olds for \$2.90 to \$3.00. Our co-operation brought the price of flour down, and everybody benefited. After we got several cars of flour the merchants tried to head us off but could not, and soon were ready to talk business with our members. But it was too late. We saved our members hundreds of dollars on flour alone.

### Persistent Opposition

After we had made a success in the handling of flour we tried other lines, such as binder twine, salt, sugar, apples, wire and wire fencing, fence posts, and numerous other lines. The hardest part of our co-operation effort was to find firms that would do business with us. Some flatly refused, and would have nothing to do with us, but by persistence we always managed to get what we wanted. The local dealers were always opposing us, and offered special inducements to some of our members to get them to break away from the association. I am sorry to say that in some cases they succeeded. We had a specially hard fight when we attempted to buy twine. The first year we succeeded pretty well, but the second year the dealers got right after our members, and offered twine for less than we could sell it at. A number of the farmers fell for the bait, even after they had placed their order with the local. The result was that we had to carry about \$1,000 worth of twine over. The same opposition we had then is still practiced against us.

### Bought an Elevator

After doing considerable business along these lines and saving hundreds of dollars to our members, we turned our attention to the grain business. We had two elevators in Olds at that time, which were holding up the farmers by giving them any old price for their grain. We got busy, and organized the Olds Co-operative Elevator Company, bought one of the local houses, and started to do business with fair success. But here we got some unexpected experience. The operator we had hired skinned us worse than the elevator combine had done on the price of grain. The organized farmers gained in numbers and prestige, and brought into being the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, who got into the grain business, and were desirous of getting elevators all over the province,

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UNION MADE



REGISTERED TRADE MARK

# Overalls

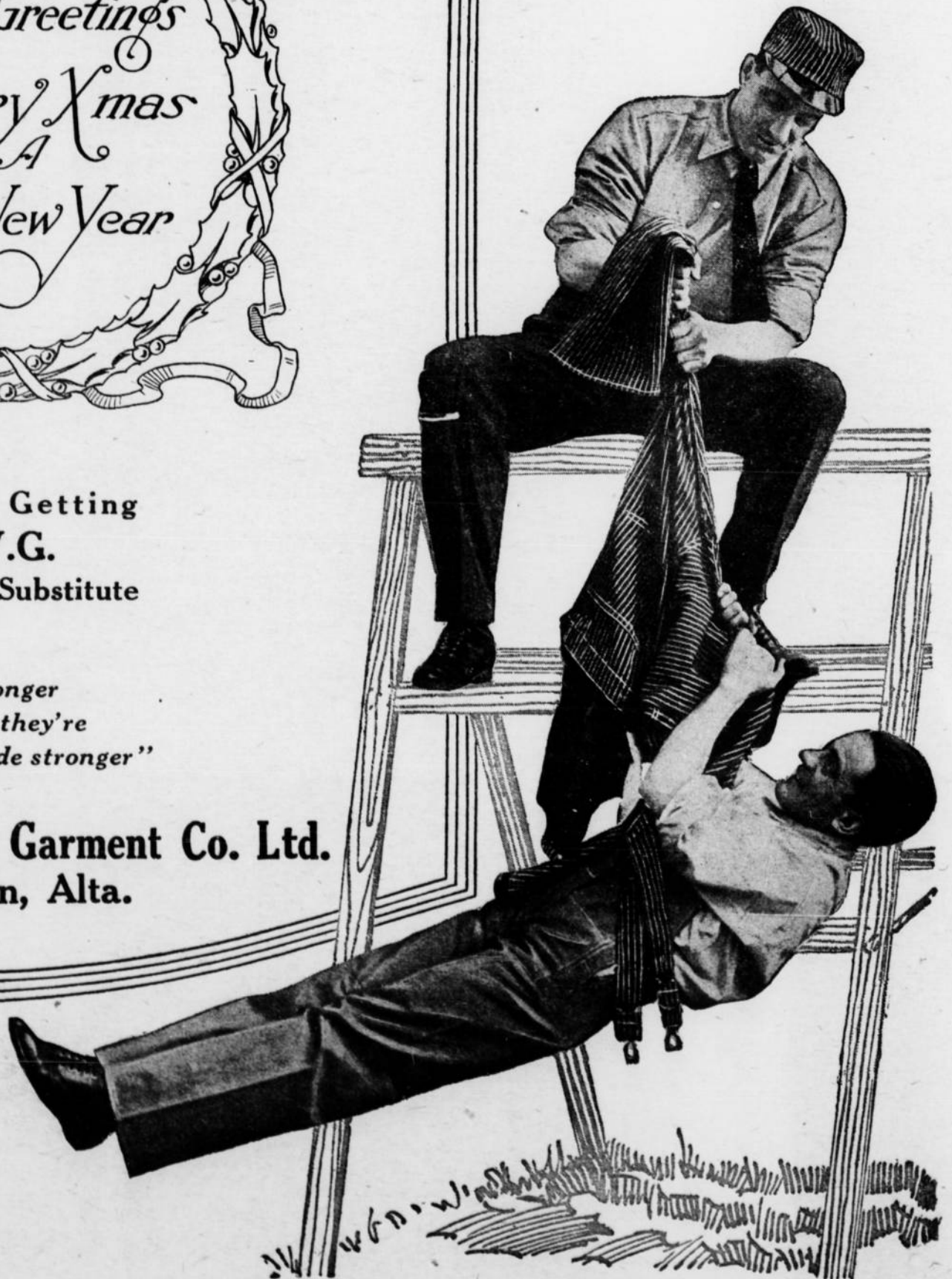
*Seasons Greetings  
A Merry Xmas  
and A  
Happy New Year*

Insist on Getting  
**G.W.G.**  
Accept no Substitute

*"They wear longer  
because they're  
made stronger"*

**The Great Western Garment Co. Ltd.**  
Edmonton, Alta.

**GUARANTEE** Every garment bearing the G.W.G. Label is guaranteed to give full satisfaction to the wearer in fit, workmanship and quality, and to obtain this satisfaction should the garment prove defective simply satisfy the merchant from whom purchased: he is authorized by us to replace it.





# The Doddie

By F. W. Crawford

and his Commercial Assets

**W**HEN I was requested to write an article on Aberdeen-Angus cattle for the Christmas number of The Grain Growers' Guide the choosing of the particular phase of the subject with which I should deal was left to myself. I have selected for the title of this article The Doddie and His Commercial Assets. The selection has been made without arrogance, and with a true recognition of the merits of other breeds of cattle, and it is my hope that I may be able to lay before my readers a few facts bearing upon the characteristics of the breed that today determine the market value of Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

When this subject was chosen I had in mind many instructive and well-written articles on the various breeds of cattle, and nearly all of them have taken the reader through a long list of show-yard victories, block tests, or performance at the pail, if the articles in question referred to a dairy breed. In every case no doubt those articles have referred to the most outstanding achievements of the breed, and the stories that they have told have invariably been romantic and pleasant to read, but the show yard successes of the different breeds have been so thoroughly discussed that I propose to

take my readers into a new field, so far as that is possible. The field to which I refer is the commercial market. There we will review together what we will term The Commercial Assets of the Doddie.

The ultimate end of all beef cattle is the block. Our efforts to produce finer females and sires of more outstanding excellence are all directed towards the same end—the production, economically, of a finer quality carcass of beef. The commercial value of any breed of beef cattle depends entirely upon the combination of qualities that make for economical beef production possessed by that breed of cattle. While it is the possession of these qualities in a high degree that

enables any breed of cattle to achieve victory in the show ring or on the block, those very qualities are often lost to view behind the greatness of the victory. I propose, then, to enumerate and discuss one by one the characteristics of the doddie that, to my mind, largely determine his value on the commercial market today.

## The Polled Character

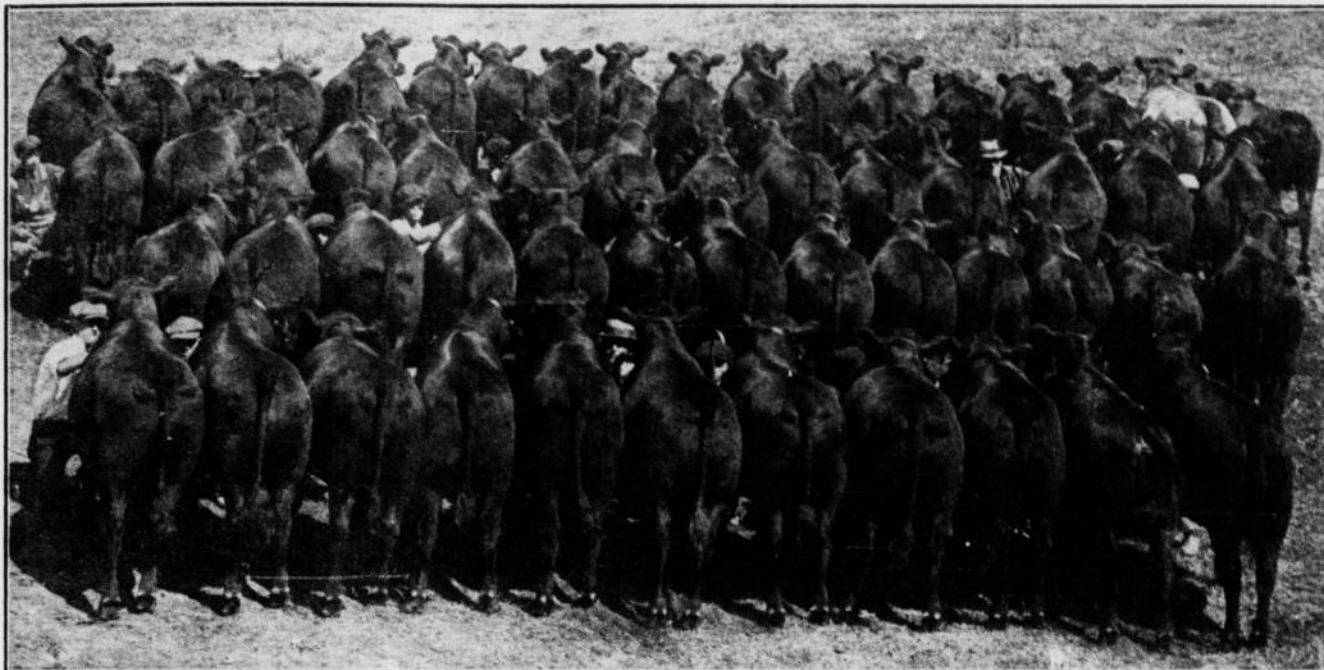
Many persons have never considered the polled character of the doddie, an asset on the commercial market. They have treated it more as an accident, and for that reason I am dealing with it first, although I do not claim that it is the most valuable asset of the breed. Those persons who come in contact

the feeder, the killer, the shipper, the exporter—are demanding dehorned cattle.

"5. These buyers will discount horned cattle in price as compared to dehorned cattle, so it means 'dollars and cents' to you, Mr. Cattle Raiser.

"6. During the Great War the demand from Europe for beef was so great that you were able to dispose of all classes of cattle at good prices. Now, however, more of your cattle will have to find other markets. You will have to prepare your cattle to compete with States cattle on their own markets where the demand is for dehorned cattle.

Your American neighbor will be your  
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The Commercial Value of any Breed of Cattle depends upon the Qualities that Make for Beef Production.

daily with conditions that are prevalent in stock yards and other places where large numbers of cattle are handled have realized the great effect that the presence or absence of the horn has upon the commercial value of an animal or a carcass. Read what the Winnipeg Live-stock Exchange says on this question: "Reasons for dehorning your cattle:

"1. It improves their appearance.

"2. They will become more quiet, will feed better, will show larger gains in weight at a less cost to you.

"3. If dehorned you can load more cattle in cars, and they will ship more satisfactorily.

"4. All buyers —

## Milking Shorthorn

*As New Countries Develop the Demand for Dual-Purpose Cattle Increases*

By J. L. Tormey

**S**OMETHING over a century ago interest was aroused in improving the long-horned type of cattle existing in Northeastern England in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. The aim of the improvers was to evolve animals better suited and adapted to conditions peculiar to the district. This was the beginning of Shorthorns, and so far as is known, the earliest pedigree dates back to 1760. The early breeders certainly were wise and far-seeing. From the humble beginning came the great Shorthorn breed of cattle as we know it today—spreading like a mantle over the fields and prairies of North and South America, Africa and Australia. In their native home—the British Isles—most of the beef comes from Shorthorn steers. In England, about 90 per cent. of the market milk is produced by Shorthorns, and in Ireland practically all of the beef and milk come from Shorthorns. The proof of the pudding is the eating. The proof that Shorthorns are profitable is their wide-spread use. Why should there not be a demand for such cattle?

America is a comparatively new country, and her people are ever ready to try the new. Her agricultural development is by no means complete. Following the westward march of settlement have come many changes. The changes that have been recorded in older sections are worthy of study in the newer sections. New sections have either been grazed or sowed to wheat. Most of them have not long successfully survived the one-armed system of wheat and wheat alone—some livestock has almost invariably come to the rescue. The influx of the settler has almost universally meant the closing of the ranges

and confinement to smaller areas. The pioneer days give way to the days of growing cities. Consumers offer good markets for food stuffs, the production of which means a more diversified sys-

tem of farming. Some milk is demanded, but in most cases labor is not available to carry on dairying alone on the farms. Most of the farms are too large and will support more cattle than

can well be milked; hence the demand for the cow that is a profitable producer of milk and who can profitably be raised for market. There we have the reason for the demand for the Shorthorn—the breed that has filled the bill in England for over a century—the breed of cattle most numerous throughout the great agricultural countries of the world.

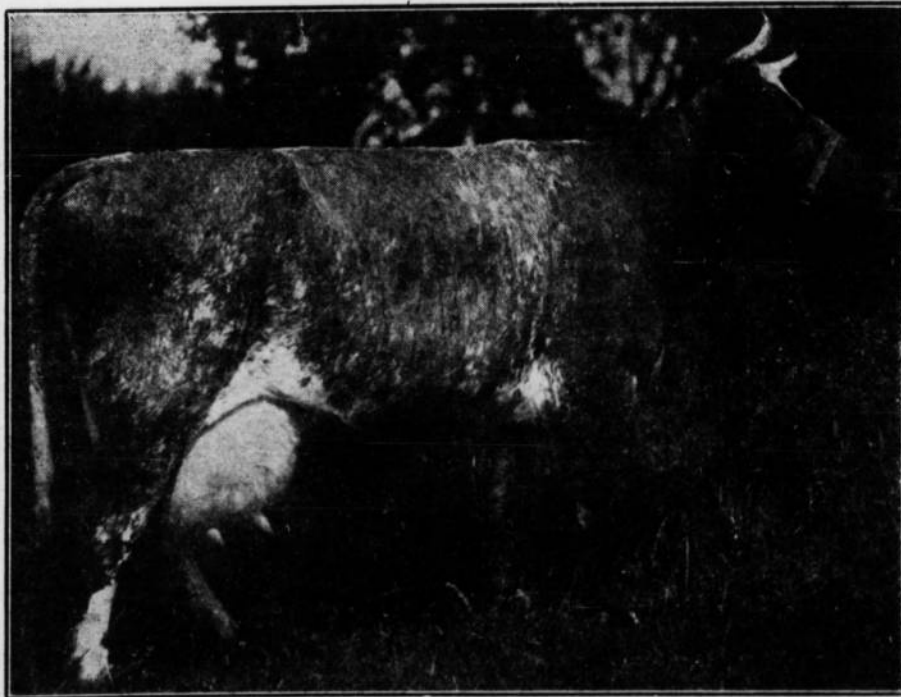
## Universally Popular

In the United States, Shorthorns are most numerous in the corn belt, the richest agricultural district of the world. This speaks well for their efficiency. They meet with favor in the hands of the range man on account of their ability to attain heavy weight at an early age. The farmer uses them because they are quiet and easily handled and return profit both for milk and beef.

Grass-fat Shorthorns have topped the Chicago market, selling for \$19.60 per cwt. Shorthorn yearling steers weighing 1001 pounds, sold in a drove of 91 head last year for \$19.25 per cwt., which is considered one of the most remarkable sales ever made in the Chicago yards. Shorthorn yearlings were the first to sell on the open market at 20 cents per pound. We could prolong this list indefinitely, but there is another side of the Shorthorn story that demands attention.

This is the milky side—the side that appeals to the farmer who wishes to supply market milk. Can Shorthorns compete? In cow-testing associations they are holding their own with so-called special dairy breeds. In Bradford County, Pennsylvania, the highest producing cow in the test association

Continued on Page 44



A Fine Type of Dairy Shorthorn—A Big Winner in England





## Department of Agriculture

### PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

#### *Land for the Settler*

The Province of Alberta offers an attractive combination of Opportunities for Settlers. It has a large area of unoccupied land surveyed and open to entry for Mixed Farming and Stock Raising in the Northland. It has moderate priced Farm Lands in the Centre and South with a choice of Grain Growing, Irrigation Farming, Mixed Farming, Dairying and Pure-bred Stock Raising. Land and Livestock Enterprises promise high success from a desirable combination of Soil, Climate, Transportation and Government encouragement.

#### *Minerals, Fish and Timber*

Alberta contains eighty-five per cent. of the Coal Wealth of the Dominion, of Anthracite, Bituminous and Lignite Varieties. Rich Oil Strikes have been made within the Province and in the Mackenzie Basin to the North of the Province, and development is going on rapidly. Rich Tar Sands are found extending for a distance of One Hundred Miles on the Athabasca River. Gas in quantities for both Domestic and Commercial use occurs in Southern Alberta and is developing likewise in Central and Northern Alberta.

Fresh Water Fish are taken in large quantities for export from Central and Northern Alberta. Central and Northern Alberta and the Foothills contain supplies of Good Commercial Timber.

#### *Climate*

The Climate of the Province is free from both Summer and Winter excesses. Precipitation is adequate for the growing of heavy grain, forage, root and garden crops. It has sunshine on sixty-five per cent. of its days.

#### *Institutions*

The Province has good General Schools, Technical and Normal Schools and a University. It has a system of Free Agricultural Schools for farm boys and girls, each of which has a Demonstration Farm.

Popular education in Agriculture includes Fairs and Institutes, School Fairs, Short Courses for both men and women, Demonstration Trains, Agricultural Excursions, Livestock and other Associations.

It has a system of Municipal Hospitals and has government nurses for the care of the health of country children.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL

Minister of Agriculture

JAMES McCAIG

Publicity Commissioner

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

## The Valley Trapper

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His weather-stained face had grown grave. "Monsieur, is not dat strange? For why, if this is dis man's work, should she come where money is not plentiful?"

"As I told you," returned the other crisply, "this clever fellow operates in the most unheard of places. One week ago he was in Cincinnati, and the detectives thought they had him cornered. Well, they were wrong. He gave them the slip. He fooled them all, even Manning, the cleverest trailer of criminals on the continent. Manning followed him from the States into Toronto, and there lost all trace of him. Manning came to us, of course. He confessed himself floored, and frankly told us that Falkner would fool us just as he had fooled the cleverest of them."

The speaker laughed softly, and rising, threw his cigar stub on the coals.

"There was just one thing that Manning didn't know," he resumed, bending to lift one of the red-gold curls from the moist forehead of Jackie boy, now sleeping on the skin, and caressing it softly like one who loved children. "He didn't know that we had already been tipped off as to Falkner's whereabouts."

He stood erect, poising his big frame on the balls of his toes, capable hands linked tightly behind his back. Frabee, watching him, spoke softly to himself. "Saere, she is strong, dat man, and clavier I guess so." Aloud he said, "And have you foun' no trace of dis man, monsieur?"

"Yes," nodded the other, "plenty. I found that Whitely, keeper of the Weightwood Settlement store, had been victimized by him to the extent of three thousand dollars."

"Mon dieu!" Frabee's face had gone grey. He brushed a hand before his eyes, and swallowed hard. "Monsieur," he asked quickly, "when was this?"

The man addressed was lighting another cigar, consequently, the anxiety in the trapper's face passed unnoticed by him. He moved over to the tiny window and gazed out across the frozen desolation of lake and forest. Frabee, watching him fascinated, repeated the question. "When was this, monsieur?"

"Three days ago," answered the other, eyes still on the picture of frozen waste and silence. "And, Mr. Man, you've got to hand it to this Falkner. He's clever."

He wheeled from the window and stood before the trapper. Between the black eyes was a deep line, the heavy jaw beneath the sweeping moustache had squared. "But I'll get him," he said quietly. "By God, I'll get him—or he'll get me."

He dropped into a chair and with his hands locked about his knee, sat gazing into the coals.

Frabee shifted in his seat. "Monsieur," he spoke, timidly, after a long silence, "I fear I do not—what you call comprehend, quite. Is et dat dis man pass off worthless money for good—to Whitely? Es it dat, monsieur?"

"It's that, exactly," nodded the big man. "And he did it in the simplest way in the world. I got it all from Whitely himself, only last night, half an hour after my arrival. Whitely didn't even know that he'd been done until I proved it to him by convincing him that the money he had taken in exchange for his own good money was counterfeit. Way it happened was

this—and, as I say, you've got to hand it to Falkner at that. This is what happened, Frabee. Three days ago, shortly after daylight, a down-at-heel stranger drifted into the Weightwood store. He was ignorant looking and could scarcely speak a word of either French or English. He told Whitely that he hailed from the Michigan woods, and had owned a small mill there. He had sold his mill and come to Canada. He was going further up into the Temagami district, invest what money he had in pulpwood, erect a portable mill and sell his output to the Leighton Paper Mills at the Forks. His story sounded plausible enough to Whitely, I suppose. Anyway, the newcomer did some trading, and incidentally the storekeeper learned that the stranger had something like \$3,000 in United States bank bills, on his person. Whitely, as you and everybody knows, is as honest as the day; but he's also a good business man. As you're perhaps aware, Frabee, there's a premium of something like 10 per cent. on American money over here. Whitely knew that, and it didn't take him long to learn that the innocent-looking lumberman from across the line didn't know it. As Whitely put it to me, he couldn't see any great harm in profiteering to the extent of making his Christmas-cheer expenses out of a greenhorn, so he offered to exchange Canadian bank notes of large denomination for the stranger's United States bills of smaller denomination. As was to be expected—under the circumstances—the stranger readily assented to the exchange. Three thousand dollars in bills of more or less small calibre, makes quite a bunch of money to carry around. He saw where he could reduce bulk without reducing dollars, and readily made the exchange with Whitely."

The speaker paused to smile grimly across at his listener.

"And—monsieur?" Frabee moistened his lips and leaned tensely forward.

The other man laughed and threw out his hands. "That's all, to date. Of course, the timid lumberman was none other than our smooth Falkner. He left the store shortly after making the exchange. That was three days ago."

"An' Whitely? Saere, et is hard on dat man, monsieur, is et not? When she notice her mistak' et is dat she is oblige to mak' up good money for bad, yes?"

"No, friend Frabee, you're wrong there," smiled Dawson. "Whitely isn't exactly the victim, because it happens he paid most of that counterfeit money out to surrounding trappers for their furs, and the poor devils have it yet, I suppose, nursing it and looking forward to Christmas-time, when they may spend it as they desire."

Frabee rose slowly to his feet. His face was drawn, his brow twisted in a puzzled frown. "Monsieur," he said with an effort, "you mean to say, den, de money Whitely pay for pelt during de las' free days—et is—bad money?"

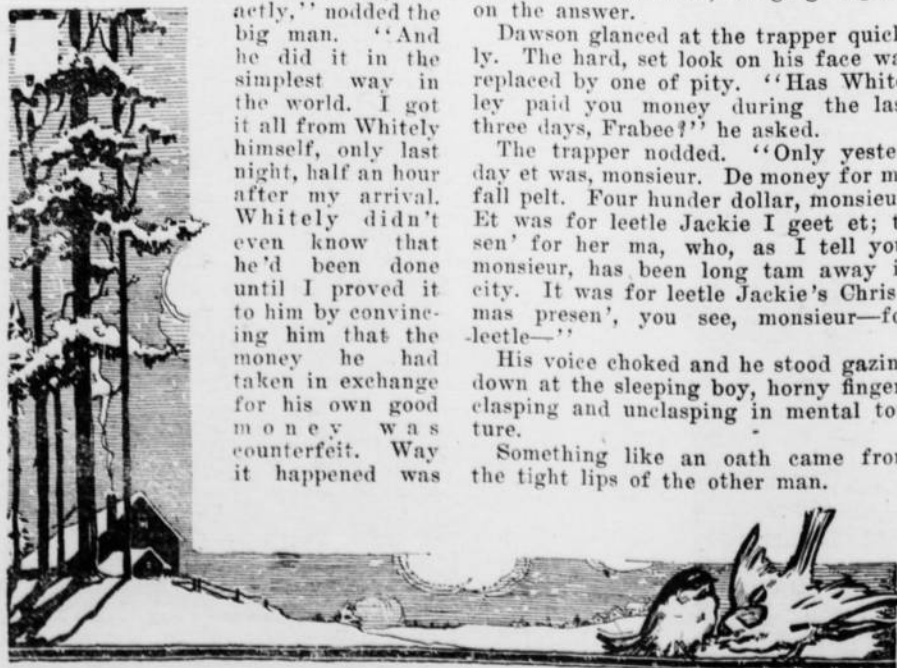
He leaned forward, hanging eagerly on the answer.

Dawson glanced at the trapper quickly. The hard, set look on his face was replaced by one of pity. "Has Whitely paid you money during the last three days, Frabee?" he asked.

The trapper nodded. "Only yesterday et was, monsieur. De money for my fall pelt. Four hunder dollar, monsieur. Et was for leetle Jackie I geet et; to sen' for her ma, who, as I tell you, monsieur, has been long tam away in city. It was for leetle Jackie's Christmas presen', you see, monsieur—for leetle—"

His voice choked and he stood gazing down at the sleeping boy, horny fingers clasping and unclasping in mental torture.

Something like an oath came from the tight lips of the other man.





# ELEANOR FINDS A WAY

By Olive Carter

ELEANOR awoke with a start. Was it a footstep she had heard? She sat up, listening intently. Then, slipping out of bed, she crossed the dark room and looked at the little clock on her dresser. It was midnight. Wide awake now, she laughed nervously.

"How ridiculous! Nineteen years old and frightened by a—"

But just then she heard the floor creak under a muffled tread. She listened—there it was again—and again! Was there really a burglar in the house?

She stole to the door of her room, opened it noiselessly and peered out into the dark hall. There was a thin streak of light beneath the closed door of the room her parents occupied. Maybe her father was ill! She recalled in the brief moment she stood there that the lines in his face had seemed to be growing deeper from day to day, that for months he had seemed to be getting all the while a little more stooped and tired-looking!

With a new fear clutching at her heart, Eleanor tiptoed down the hall and was about to tap on the door when she heard her father's voice: "I know it's going to be a terrible disappointment to her, but we can't send her away to school. I don't even know how I'm going to buy her the clothes she needs right now!"

"It's no use—my salary hasn't increased with the cost of living! Two years ago it was ample. But now it won't provide us with a comfortable living and—I'm discouraged, mother!"

His voice trembled, then almost broke. Eleanor stood transfixed—she seemed unable to move or think! Then she heard her mother speaking.

"I had no idea things were as bad as that. I'm so sorry! If only I could help you!"

"Oh, you can, you do, dear—all the while!" her father replied hoarsely. "It's no fault of ours! We've never lived extravagantly, but these last two years have been terrible! Everything has doubled and tripled in price—and I've had only one small increase in salary. That's what's the matter. Forgive me for worrying you—but the premium on my insurance is due, the top drawer of my desk is full of bills and our bank balance tonight is just \$13.07! Whatever happens, though, don't tell Eleanor—or let her guess!"

AT the words a great feeling of love and pity swept over Eleanor. Her first impulse was to rush in and try to comfort them both. But they thought her asleep and knowing that she had overheard would only disturb them the more! So with tear-filled eyes she tiptoed back to her own room. Turning on the light, she dropped into the little chair before her dressing-table and studied herself in the mirror.

"I will help them," she whispered. "There must be some way I can at least be self-supporting. I'm old enough to go to work now—and I will! But what can I do?"

For a long, long time she sat there thinking and planning. Then she picked up the magazine she had been reading that evening. She paused at a story, wondering if she could write fiction. Or could she make some money taking magazine subscriptions? Eagerness and perplexity strove for mastery as she studied page after page. Finally, she seemed to get an inspiration, for she closed the magazine and as she sat, chin resting on her palm, a glad expression came into her eyes. A few minutes later she was fast asleep with the trace of a smile still on her lips.

As soon as breakfast was over and her father had gone to the office next morning, Eleanor confided her plan to her mother, and it was agreed that it should be kept a secret. They talked it over for a good while, and somehow there was a much more cheerful atmosphere in the household from that morning on. Eleanor had never seemed so happy and her mother shared her gladness. Even Mr. Morton noticed the change and caught the spirit of his wife and daughter. Eleanor thought she could see her father brighten up as soon as he came home from the office.

One night, though, Eleanor almost betrayed her secret. It was her nineteenth birthday, and after dinner, her father had pressed into her hand a crisp \$50 bill and told her it was her birthday gift from him and her mother. He said they had wanted to get her a really nice party dress but thought she would enjoy selecting it herself.

As he fondly drew her into his arms and told her how proud of her he was and how he wanted her to have everything possible to make her happy, Eleanor thought she could detect the same despairing break in his voice that had pierced her heart that dark night in the hall.

Her eyes filled with tears, as she burst out: "Oh! No! Father! Don't give me all this money! I don't need it." She was going to say "as much as you do!" Then she remembered that her father didn't know she had heard his words that night. So she took the money and almost smothered him with kisses.



She dropped into the little chair before her dressing-table and studied herself in the mirror.

For two or three months, things went on as usual in the Morton home. Eleanor, however, did not select the birthday dress—and it bothered her father a little. Nearly every evening he asked her when she was going to get it. But Eleanor put him off—she had not been able to find just what she wanted, she said, and she was not going to get it till she found just the right one.

THEN, finally, one March evening the whole secret came out in a wonderful way. At last Eleanor had the long-expected dress. She had telephoned her father at the office that she was going to wear it to a party that afternoon and would surprise him in it when he came home that night.

Really more interested than he would have admitted, Mr. Morton managed to get away from his desk a little earlier than usual and reached home before Eleanor had returned from the party.

As father and mother sat talking together in the living-room, they heard the outside door open and someone called—

"It's not fair to look yet! I want to go up and take off my coat before I'm ready for you to see!"

They heard her humming a little song as she tripped lightly up the stairs and in just a moment she came down again—and what an Eleanor stood before them!

The walk in the wind had coaxed the pink of rosebuds to her cheeks, her eyes were sparkling with sheer happiness and, like a rare jewel in a perfect setting, all her natural attractiveness was brought out and emphasized by the dainty, stylish, little frock she wore. She was a vision of loveliness, fairly radiating the charm and beauty of young womanhood.

For several moments no one spoke. Then, turning around, Eleanor asked:

"Well, don't you like it, father?"

"It's perfect, dear!" and both pride and wonder shone in his face. "It's the most beautiful dress you've ever had—and well worth waiting for! But where did you buy such a wonderful dress as that for \$50?"

"That's the real surprise! I didn't buy

it at all—I made every stitch of it myself, didn't I, mother? And here's another part of the surprise!" Eleanor exclaimed, and taking his hand in both of hers she placed in it a crisp \$50 bill like he had given her on her birthday.

"But—I don't understand!" Mr. Morton began. "I didn't know that either you or mother could sew at all—let alone make a dress like that!"

"We never could—until a few weeks ago," Eleanor laughed. "Do you want me to tell you how it happened?"

"Yes, Eleanor, I was never more curious in my life!"

"WELL, father," Eleanor began, as she seated herself on his knee, "a few months ago, it came to me suddenly that with the cost of everything so terribly high, I ought to help you and mother in some other way than just assisting with the housework. I thought I had been a burden to you long enough. But at first, I didn't know of any way to do it.

"Then one night the solution of my problem came to me in the form of a magazine article. It told the story of an institute of domestic arts and sciences that had developed a wonderful method by which any woman anywhere could learn right at home to make becoming clothes for herself or others.

"I saw right away that if I could learn to make stylish and becoming clothes for mother and myself it would mean the truest kind of economy. So I wrote at once and asked the Woman's Institute to tell me all about the plan.

"As you know, neither mother nor I could sew at all. And at first it seemed hardly possible that I could really learn by mail. But I had nothing to lose and mother agreed with me that it was surely worth finding out about anyway.

"Well, the information I received was a revelation to me. The Institute provided just the opportunity I needed, so I joined and took up dressmaking. I could scarcely wait for my first lesson. But when it came, my last doubt disappeared. I realized that any woman or girl could learn dressmaking by this wonderful new plan! The language is so simple a child could understand it, and the pictures are simply marvelous.

"The best part of all is that right away you begin making actual garments. Why, from the third lesson I made a beautiful waist. I'll show it to you in a few minutes. Mother had shared the secret from the start. She became so interested in my course that she has learned to do many things and has helped me. I have lots of pretty clothes to show you—they're in my closet upstairs, where I hid all my lessons and my work.

"Why, father, it's been such fun to make them. The course can easily be completed in a few months by studying an hour or two each day. And any woman who is at all interested in clothes couldn't help learning rapidly. The textbooks foresee and explain everything. And the teachers take as personal an interest as if they were right beside you.

"Besides learning how to make every kind of garment at a saving of half or more, I also learned the all-important thing in making clothes—the secret of distinctive dress—what colors and fabrics are most appropriate for different types of women, how to really develop style and how to add those little touches that make clothes distinctively becoming.

"Of course, as a member I had an opportunity to learn a great deal about the Institute and its work. Father, it's perfectly wonderful what this great school is doing for women and girls all over the world! You see it makes no difference where you live, because all the instruction is carried on by mail. And it is no disadvantage if you are employed during the day or have household duties that occupy most of your time, because you can devote as much or as little time to the course as you wish, and just whenever it is convenient. This has made it possible for women in all circumstances to take the Institute's courses.

"And now, father—and this is really the biggest and best part of my surprise—the Institute has taught me the way to help that I had wanted so much to find. I know you are wondering how I could have this wonderful dress and so many other clothes and give you back the \$50 besides.

"WELL, my first plan was simply to surprise you by making instead of buying my dress and then show you that by spending that money for materials only I had been able to get the dress and ever so many other things, too. Three weeks ago this dress was done and I was going to put it on and tell you the secret that night, but in the afternoon some of the girls came in and I couldn't resist showing it to them. They were simply wild about it and when I told them I had made it myself, they begged me to make some dresses for them.

"The idea fairly took my breath away. I'd never dreamed of sewing for others, but then the big thought came that I could not only save on mother's clothes and mine, but I could make some money, too. So I agreed to do three dresses for the girls and this \$50 is what I earned by making them. I finished the last one yesterday.

"And today when the other girls at the party learned what I'd been doing, it seemed they all wanted me to make something for them. I'll have more than I can do for weeks to come! I've got it all planned to turn that sunny side room into a little shop—and, father dear, isn't it wonderful how it's all come out?"

"Wonderful!" and he held her close—maybe so she couldn't see what glinted in his eyes—"why, it's a modern miracle—and you've made me the proudest and happiest father in the world!"

ELEANOR'S plan has a practical application to your needs. More than 75,000 women and girls in city, town and country have proved that you can quickly learn at home, in spare time, through the Woman's Institute, to make all your own and your children's clothes and hats or prepare for success in dressmaking or millinery as a business.

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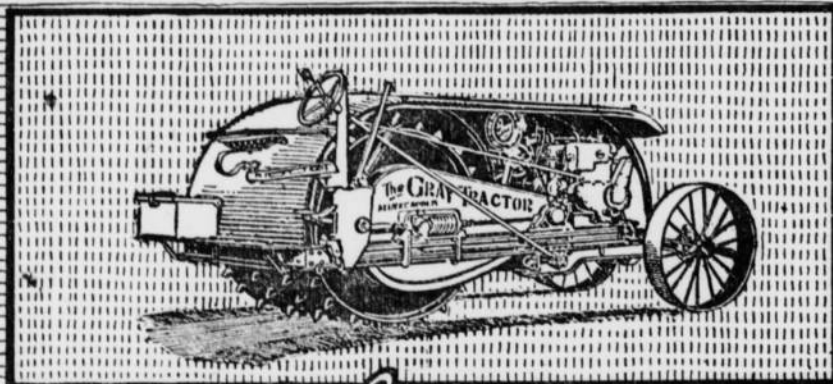
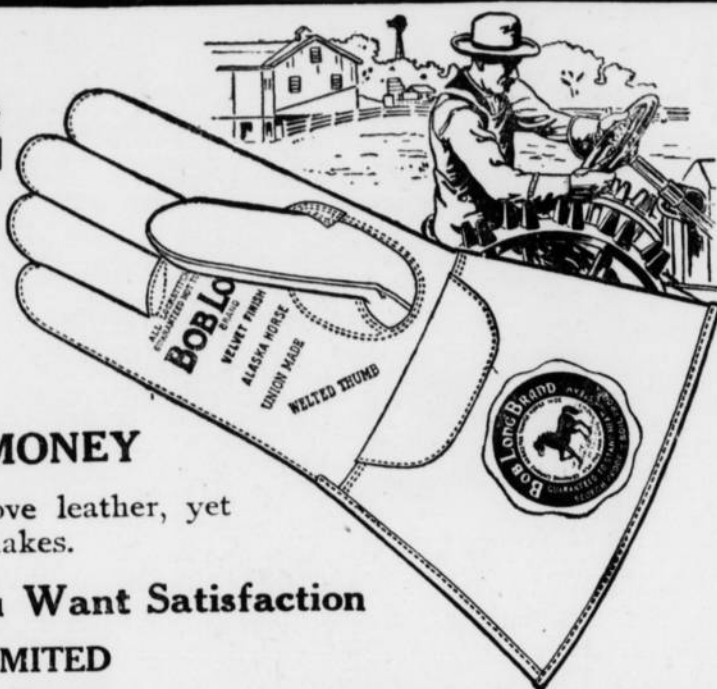
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# GRAY TRACTOR

WITH THE  
WIDE DRIVE DRUM

Frabee turned towards the unpainted cupboard in the corner of the room, and groped about until his trembling fingers found a letter.

"Look you, monsieur," he said hopelessly, "et is our lettair to ma. Leetle Jackie and me we write dat lettair after mooch hard work. Et say dis, if you will permit me to read it, monsieur. Dis et say:

"Ma. Come home sudinglie to us, fer Kris'mas presence. Pa and Jackie."

He looked up, tears streaming from his eyes. "Et is not mooch lettair, monsieur, but it spak our hearts. To-day, de new trapper whos name is Hartwell—she has de valley groun' of Old Matthew who died las' summair—today she was to come here an look aftair Leetle Jackie while I go me to Post store and post dis lettair to ma. Look you, monsieur, we had de money all ready for send; four bill, each for hunder dollar, and for wheech I give Whiteley one hunder an' ten in good pelt. An' now, et is no good. The lettair will no go. Chris'mas will come, an' leetle Jackie—"

The other man had reached for his fur coat and was pulling it on. His face was working. Then, as on second thoughts, he ripped the coat from him and threw it on a chair.

"See here, Frabee," he said gruffly, "I guess I'm a damn fool all right, but I'm not going to see little Jackie's Christmas spoiled. I've got a wee lad of my own, and—well, he's going to have his mother mighty close to him on Christmas day. Tell you what I'm going to do. Here' let me have that counterfeit money. That's right," as Frabee wonderingly handed it over. "Now, then, I'm going to give you four good hundred dollar bills for it. No, don't say a word. I'll get it back. I'm after Falkner, and Falkner's got it. Don't you worry any on that score. Only stipulation I make is that you don't say a word about it. I wouldn't like them, at headquarters—understand?"

"Monsieur," murmured the dazed Frabee, "et is a wonderful t'ing to do. Et is a—"

"There, there! Now, here you are." From a roll Dawson peeled off four bills and pressed them in the trapper's shaking hand. "Now, remember, not a word to a soul."

Frabee's eyes had strayed to the window. "Monsieur," he spoke eagerly, "et is too mooch gladness for me to hol'. Et is I see de trapper Hartwell come up de trail. Ef, monsieur, I might but tell dis t'ing you have done, to her—"

Dawson laughed. "Oh, very well, Frabee, I guess I know how you feel. But now I must be on my way."

"Jes' one moment, monsieur. Et is dat you have been so good I would have you know dis man who comes. She is mooch good frien'. Las' month she save my leetle Jackie's life when she struggle wit' de choking croop. Ef you will shake her han', monsieur, et will mak' de happiness you have given even greater."

Dawson laughed. "Oh, all right, Frabee, but it must only be 'howde,' and then I'm off."

A quick step crunched the frozen snow. The door opened and a slender, dark man in mackinaw and leggings came quietly into the room.

He bowed to Frabee, and stood hesitatingly beside the door as though fearing he had intruded.

"Please excuse," he murmured, "it is that I could not know you had a visitor."

"My frien'," cried Frabee, "et is more den visitor who is wit' me dis day."

"Yes?" The newcomer's teeth gleamed in a smile.

Dawson turned towards him with a laugh. "I see I'll have to help our friend, Frabee, out," he said easily. "My name's Dawson. I'm a detective, from Toronto. Your name is Hartwell, I understand?"

He held out his hand and winced as the slender hand of the other man closed upon it.

"Lord, but you've got a grip there," he grimaced, as he smoothed the circulation back into his benumbed fingers.

"Pardon, monsieur," smiled Hartwell. "It is that we forget sometimes we are shaking hands and think we are—"



setting trap for wolf. I am very sorry if I hurt you, monsieur."

"Not at all, not at all," Dawson dismissed it with a wave of his hand. "I'm up here after a smooth crook by the name of Falkner," he explained. "I'm going to get him."

The trapper from the valley nodded gravely. Then he picked up the boy, who had awakened, and, seating himself, held him on his knee. Frabee, leaning against the table, spoke.

"Leesen, ma frien', while I tell you one great t'ing, monsieur, here, do for me, a stranger." And forthwith he proceeded to recount in his own picturesque language how he had been made a victim of the clever counterfeiter, and how Dawson had befriended him.

Throughout the recital the valley trapper sat silent, eyes fixed on the fire, fingers caressing the boy's tangled curls.

Not until the end of the story did he raise his eyes to the face of the stranger. Then, placing Jackie on the floor, he rose and held out his hand. "Monsieur," he said gravely, "it is always a pleasure to meet one who is willing to do something worthy for others."

He crossed to the table and stood absently fingering one of the bank notes which had made glad the heart of his neighbor.

"And, monsieur," he added softly, from this position, "perhaps some day my friend here, or myself, may be able to do as much for you."

Dawson finished buttoning his fur collar close about his throat. "Perhaps," he laughed, "you may. Who knows? If you want to do a big thing for me, though, you fellows—" He laughed again, and as though the thought pleased him.

"Yes, monsieur?" spoke the valley trapper softly.

"Well, you might nab this crook, Falkner."

One hand in his mackinaw pocket, the other spoke. "That, monsieur, we shall be very glad to do. In fact, it is already done."

Dawson's chuckle died in his throat. "What's that?" he asked sharply.

"You are Falkner," spoke the valley trapper. "Throw up your hands. I have you covered."

For a long instant his eyes held those of the man in the fur coat. Then slowly the hands of the latter were raised. His face had grown white. He had glimpsed a glittering badge of metal on the slender trapper's breast.

"Darbo!" he gasped. "You—you must be Darbo!"

"Yes, I am Darbo." The trapper's eyes sought the trapper, Frabee, and a faint smile wiped the sternness from his face.

"And you," he said, "are Falkner. I thought I knew you by the descriptions sent me, and when I examined the counterfeit money you gave my frien' in exchange for good—then I was sure."

There was the click of steel, and Falkner, handcuffed and beyond all power of wrecking further harm, stood with bowed head.

Darbo's quick fingers searched his pockets. From the bank roll he peeled four hundred-dollar bills, examined them closely, and slipped them into the envelope on the table.

Then he picked up Jackie from the bearskin and pressed his cheek against the flushed cheek of the boy. "You will have your Christmas, after all, little Jackie," he whispered.

"Come," he addressed his prisoner crisply. As they passed outside, Darbo picked up the letter from the table and transferred it to his pocket.

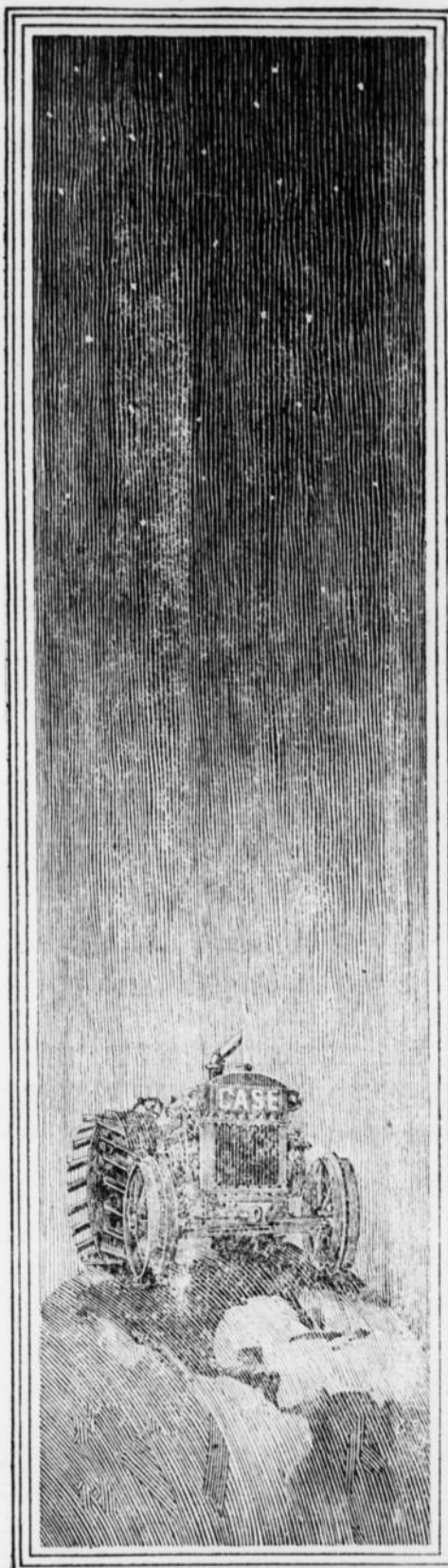
From the little window, Frabee and Jackie watched them as they crunched down the trail through the grey-blue light of morning, and into the frozen silence of the forest.

"Buckwin," murmured the boy.

The trapper's arm tightened about the small, tensed form.

"Leetle Jackie," he murmured, "you mus' no spak Injun like dat. You mus' spak de Anglaish. Do you know fer why, Jackie?"

"Oui—yes," nodded Jackie, "et is dat my ma he come home on bull moose fer Chris'mas presence."



## Greetings! "The World Over"

**T**O you, our legion of friends, old and new,  
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In Canadian wheat fields, in the farm lands of the United States, on the wide plains of South America and Europe—wherever Case Machinery has gone, there we count our friends.

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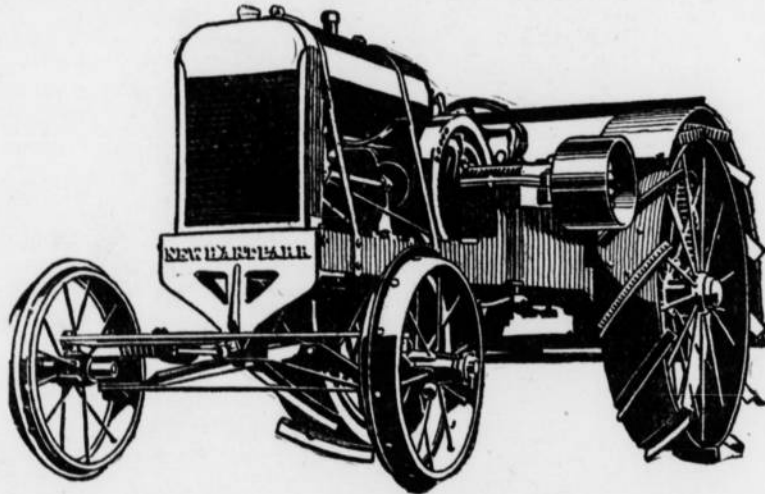
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## Organized Farmers' Directory

**F**OLLOWING is a list of the associations and commercial enterprises connected with the organized farmers' movement in Canada, with the names and addresses of their chief officials:

**Canadian Council of Agriculture**—President, R. W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson, Ont.; vice-president, Roderick McKenzie, Winnipeg, Man.; secretary, Norman P. Lambert, Winnipeg, Man.

**United Farmers of Alberta**—President, H. W. Wood, Calgary; vice-president, P. Baker, Ponoka; secretary, H. H. Higginbotham, Calgary.

**United Farm Women of Alberta**—President, Mrs. M. L. Sears, Nanton; vice-president, Mrs. Kate Maguire, Olds; secretary, Miss Julia B. Kidd, Calgary.

**Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association**—President, J. A. Maharg, M.P., Moose Jaw; vice-president, A. G. Hawkes, Percival; secretary, J. B. Muselman, Regina.

**Women's Section, Saskatchewan G.G.A.**—President, Mrs. C. E. Platt, Tantalton; vice-president, Mrs. W. H. Frith, Birmingham; secretary, Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Regina.

**Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd.**—President, J. A. Maharg, M.P.; vice-president, Hon. Geo. Langley, M.L.A.; general manager, F. W. Riddell; managing director, James Robinson. Head office, Regina.

**United Farmers of Manitoba**—President, J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound; vice-president, Donald McKenzie, Brandon; secretary, W. R. Wood, Winnipeg.

**United Farm Women of Manitoba**—President, Mrs. J. S. Wood, Oakville; vice-president, Mrs. J. B. Parker, Gilbert Plains; secretary, Miss Mabel Finch, Winnipeg.

**United Grain Growers Ltd.**—President, Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P.; first vice-president and general manager, C. Rice-Jones; second vice-president, John Kennedy. Head office, Winnipeg.

**United Farmers of Ontario**—President, R. W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson; vice-president, W. A. Amos, Palmerston; secretary, J. J. Morrison, Toronto.

**United Farm Women of Ontario**—President, Mrs. G. A. Brodie, Toronto; vice-president, Mrs. J. Foote, Collingwood; secretary, Mrs. H. L. Laws, Toronto.

**U.F. Co-operative Co. Ltd. of Ontario**—President, A. A. Powers, Orono; secretary, J. J. Morrison, Toronto. Head office, Toronto.

**United Farmers of New Brunswick**—President, T. W. Caldwell, M.P., Florenceville; first vice-president, J. Frank Reilly, Melrose; second vice-president, John Inch, Mouth Keswick; secretary-treasurer, C. Gordon Sharpe, Woodstock, N.B.

**U.F. Co-operative Companies of N.B.**—President, Henry T. Rogers, Woodstock; general manager, S. H. Hagerman, Woodstock; secretary, Mrs. C. A. King, Woodstock, N.B.

**United Farmers of Nova Scotia**—President, H. L. Taggart, Belmont, N.S.; vice-president, A. E. McMahon, Kentville, N.S.; secretary, Fred A. Chipman, Middleton, N.S. Central office, Truro, N.S.

**United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia**—President, F. W. Bishop, Paradise; general manager, A. E. McMahon. Head office, Kentville, N.S.

**The Grain Growers' Guide**—Head office, Winnipeg, Man. G. F. Chipman, editor.

**The Farmers' Sun**—Head office, Toronto, Ont. J. C. Ross, editor.

**The United Farmers' Guide**—Head office, Moncton, N.B. G. G. Archibald, editor.

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# Farmers Who Co-operate

Continued from Page 15

so the Olds Co-operative Elevator Company sold out to the above-mentioned company.

This takes us up to 1913, after which period our efforts along co-operative lines were confined to lines not handled by the Co-operative Elevator Company. We had at all times to fight those interests, who for selfish reasons were opposed to our co-operating. What little we have done in a co-operative way has clearly shown us that only through co-operation will the farmers be able to get a square deal.

## The Creamery Business

The next co-operative move we made was along a different line. The dairy industry had grown to such an extent, and was manipulated by outside interests, to the disadvantages of the local dairy men. In the fall of 1913 an independent creamery was established in Olds. This was the only creamery in Olds at that time. No sooner had the independent creamery started to operate when the outside interests saw that the farmers were patronizing the local creamery, and they were losing business. So a city firm put in another creamery, and started business by increasing the price of milk and cream, and still the local dairy men stayed with the independent creamery. Finally, our opposition got desperate, and bought the building the independent creamery was occupying, trying to force the independent man out of business. The farmers co-operated with the independent man, and got another building, where he continued to operate. But in the end the city firm forced the independent man to pay more for milk and cream, and finally put him out of business. The farmers were not going to be outdone, so they leased the independent creamery and started a co-operative creamery company.

## Going Strong

The result was the formation of the Olds co-operative creamery, which has been in business now for more than two years. All this time we have had to contend with the strongest opposition, which practiced all kinds of schemes to kill the Olds co-operative creamery, even by ignoring the Alberta Dairy Act re grading of cream. But we have managed to survive, and today we are stronger than ever. We now have around two hundred shareholders, and made 20,000 pounds of butter in July, 1920. At the end of the fiscal year 1919 we had \$3,100 to divide as dividends, besides starting a sinking fund with \$800. We were going strong in the spring of 1920, and were looking forward to a good season.

But our competitors made one more desperate effort to kill the Olds co-operative creamery. They canvassed the whole district, and offered the farmers 83 cents per pound butter fat for cream. This price was not paid at any other point. Didsbury was receiving 57 cents per pound butter fat when they were paying 83 cents at Olds. A large number of the patrons of the Olds co-operative creamery fell for the bait, and for a while it looked serious for us. But a large number who fell for the bait were soon dissatisfied with the treatment they received, and are now back. We are still doing a co-operative creamery business, but we don't know what the next move of our opposition will be, so we must be on the watch and head the pesky critter off before it gets a good start.

## MAKING GOOD AT LEO

(By G. Figarol, secretary, Lea Co-operative Association, Leo, Alta.)

This association was formed at the end of 1913 with the purpose of buying the store of a private concern which was going out of business. It was with great difficulty that a few enterprising people succeeded in persuading 22 farmers to form an association under the provisions of the Alberta Co-operative Association Act. These subscribed \$550 at the rate of one share of \$25 each. They bought the merchandise of the aforesaid firm at invoice prices, to be paid from the profits to be made. This stock was appraised at \$4,800 approximately.

At the end of six months, after paying interest at the rate of eight per cent. to their vendors, they declared a purchase dividend of 30 per cent., which

was paid in cash, the capital receiving five per cent. This was a great advertisement for the association, and at once the membership increased to 87 members. The next purchase dividend was reduced to 14 per cent., as it was easy to understand that 30 per cent. was only made owing to the fact that a few only of the patrons were shareholders. From this time to the present purchase dividends have been varying around nine per cent.

The stock carried has increased from \$4,800 at the start to \$15,000 now, and without the debts to the trade increasing. Today we have a paid-up capital of \$10,190.91, with a membership of 175.

## Capital has Accumulated

The greater part of this capital has been made out of the profits. It has been the policy of the directors to make the entry in the association very easy

for everybody, and we have been accepting a deposit of one dollar from any new member, with the understanding that the purchase dividends coming to him would be kept till his share is paid up.

The association has been doing business to the amount of \$40,000 to \$50,000 per year.

From time to time the members, realizing, that capital is necessary, have agreed to make it a rule that a member must own more than one share paid up before he can receive his dividend in cash. For some time it was two shares or \$50 invested. Now it is four shares, with the understanding that when a man and his wife are both shareholders they must have four shares between them, an arrangement which the association favors very much.

## Wholesalers Willingly Helped

The association had never any trouble with the wholesalers, and owes them its thanks for the accommodation they have given.

The association does not pretend to

undersell its competitors, and the policy is to make profits before it gives them to its shareholders. So the association is a fair competitor to the trade. The capital receives five per cent. per annum and no more.

It is next to impossible to give an estimate of the amount saved to the people, as outside of about \$9,000 of capital paid out of the profits, \$7,800 has been paid in cash. How much the store has been saving to the people of our vicinity and adjoining towns by the fact that it has acted as a price regulator for the other stores cannot be estimated.

## Reasons for Success

If, as we think, we have attained a success in our association, we think it is owing to the loyalty of our people, to our manager, who is entirely devoted to us, and to the fact that the Board of Directors has made it a point to keep a good knowledge of the financial situation of the association, but to refrain absolutely from imposing on the liberty of its manager.

# Gillette Safety Razor For Christmas—

His Christmas Gillette Safety Razor is at the stores now, and it is worth a special trip to town. The earlier you make your choice, the bigger the selection.

The Gillette Safety Razor is one of the few gift articles on which it is impossible for you to go wrong. No matter what style you may select for him—"The Big Fellow," "The Bulldog" or "The Standard"—it can be nothing but the best working razor that money can buy—handsome, practical and serviceable.

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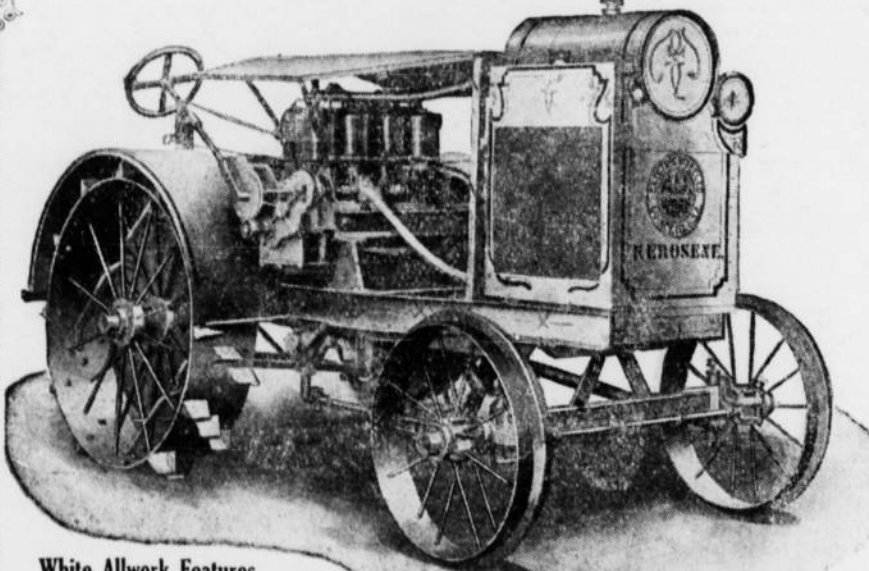
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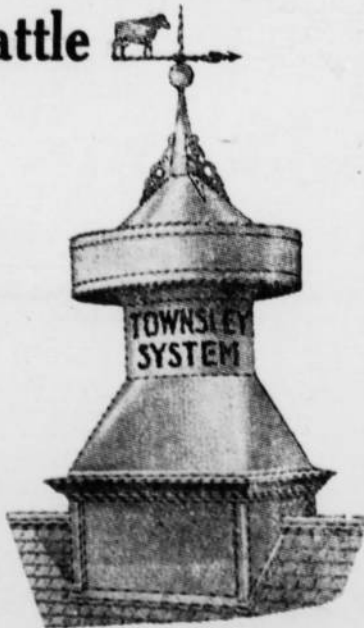
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**Townsley Mfg. Co. Ltd.**  
Brandon, Man.



## The Cost of Telling the Truth

Continued from Page 8

farmers presented to the Tariff Commission. Not one of them was interested enough to give space to the cause, which has the backing of 80,000 farmers in this country. Some of them never even mentioned the Tariff Commission, while others gave merely a few paragraphs of comment, but gave their readers none of the cases which the organized farmers prepared at heavy expense to show how the agricultural industry is being burdened by the protective tariff.

### Guide Only Farmers' Supporter

If it had not been for the organized farmers having their own paper, The Grain Growers' Guide, in the field, the farmers of this country would never have known anything about the fight which their organization put up before the Tariff Commission, except for the briefly summarized reports which appeared in the daily newspapers. Never in the history of this country have the farmers in such large numbers and so unanimously demanded relief from the burden which the protective tariff imposes upon them. Never have the farmers of this country realized more clearly that the agricultural industry cannot be profitable so long as it pays toll to the big interests. Yet no other farm journal in this country was sufficiently interested to present these facts to its readers. No other farm journal gave any real support whatever to the views which the organized farmers presented before the Tariff Commission. It was left to The Grain Growers' Guide to present the farmers' views and to fight the farmers' case.

Why do the farm journals of this country not support the farmers in their fight for tariff reduction? Their subscriptions are paid for by the farmers, their advertising revenue is all paid for by the farmers, their entire support comes from the farmers. The advertisements which are being withdrawn from The Grain Growers' Guide are being published in these papers that are not supporting the cause of the organized farmers. Is this the reason why they maintain silence on the tariff question?

### Published Manufacturers' Case

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association published the memorandum in favor of protection, which it presented to the Tariff Commission as an advertisement, and inserted it in papers all over the country. The farm journals of Western Canada, including The Guide, published this advertisement, and received a good big check from the Manufacturers' Association for doing it. The Massey-Harris Company also inserted its memorandum as an advertisement in the farm press. But The Guide exposed fully the fallacies thus put forward by the protectionists. These farm journals that do not support the organized farmers also published the manufacturers' case when they were paid for it, and did not expose or explain it. But they had no space to publish the farmers' case, despite the fact that the farmers pay the entire cost of publishing their journals.

There is another important phase to this situation. During the past year there have been representatives of these farm journals that are not supporting the farmers' policy travelling through Eastern Canada, and some of them are actually encouraging protected manufacturers to withdraw their advertisements from The Guide and insert them in their own papers. The Grain Growers' Guide has actual evidence of cases where this has happened. In other words, some farm journals are actually trying to capitalize the fact that they do not support the farmers' policy.

### Farmers Hold the Power

Now, it is entirely in the hands of the farmers of this country as to whether or not they are going to have a journal of their own to support their own policies and fight their own battles. The Grain Growers' Guide could receive large advertising contracts and become exceedingly prosperous the moment it decided to betray the organized farmers and cease supporting the farmers' policy. But The Grain Growers' Guide was established for the purpose of helping the organized farmers, and The Grain Growers' Guide will continue to

fight the farmers' battles, every week, fifty-two weeks in the year. It is up to the organized farmers of this country to say whether The Grain Growers' Guide is to be crippled by the withdrawal of advertising revenue, or whether they will support The Grain Growers' Guide by taking it into their homes and paying their subscriptions, and by purchasing their supplies from those manufacturers who advertise in the pages of The Guide.

The Grain Growers' Guide was brought into existence 12 years ago, simply because no other farm journal would support the cause of the organized farmers, and no other farm journal has done it from that day to this except The Grain Growers' Guide. Let the organized farmers consider this matter carefully—where have they received the most help from the press of this country? The Grain Growers' Guide has done more to help build up the farmers' organization, support it, and fight its battles than all the other farm journals combined.

### Safe and Sane Policy

Of course every journal which goes into the farmer's home is anxious for him to grow bigger crops and make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. This is a perfectly "safe and sane" policy for any journal, because the railways, the banks, the manufacturers, and the big interests generally support it. They support it because it enables them to make more money out of the farmers.

But what is the use of growing bigger crops and increasing production if there is nothing more in it for the farmer? The Grain Growers' Guide thoroughly believes in the policy of aiding the farmers to increase production from the same expenditure of money and labor, but there is something still more important which The Guide believes in—namely, that the farmers are entitled to get more out of their labor than they are now getting. It is of no use to grow two bushels of wheat where one is now grown if the farmer is only going to get the same price for the two bushels that he ought to get for one, and the middlemen and the big interests are going to take the rest of it.

### Fighting for Justice

There is no possible way by which the farmers of Western Canada can develop a prosperous agricultural industry until they get rid of the toll of the big interests and the unnecessary middlemen. The farmers of this country produce more wealth per head than any other people in the Dominion of Canada. But they are not permitted to keep for themselves a fair portion of the wealth which they create. The manufacturers take an unfair portion of it in higher prices, due to the protective tariff. The railways take an unfair portion of it in the extortionate freight rates which the railway commission has granted to them. The banks take an unfair portion of it in the high rates of interest which they are charging, and it is the same way all down the line. The farmers know this, and that is the reason why they have built up their organization, and it is the reason why they have determined to elect their own men to parliament. It is the reason why they have established The Grain Growers' Guide, and have supported it during this last twelve years. Without The Grain Growers' Guide they never could have built up the organization they have, because they could not have secured the support from any other journal. Without The Grain Growers' Guide the organization which the farmers have today cannot be maintained.

The Grain Growers' Guide has spent more money than any farm journal in Canada in the service which it gives to its readers. It has spent thousands and thousands of dollars investigating the burdens placed upon the farmers by the big interests. The Guide has investigated the various farmers' co-operative organizations all over the continent. The Guide has maintained a correspondent in the press gallery at Ottawa, when parliament is in session, for the past eleven years. These are only a few of the cases where The Guide



has spent large sums of money to give service to its readers, which other farm journals do not give.

#### Service, Not Profits

During all these years that The Guide has been fighting the farmers' battles it has made no profits until the last year. The Guide is not published for profits; it is published solely to assist the farmers of this country in making farming more profitable and farm life more attractive. If The Guide becomes a profitable publication, the profits will never go into private pockets. No person will be richer because of it. The profits will be used to improve the service to the readers of The Guide.

For fear some of the readers of The Guide may not yet know who owns the paper, we give again the facts which we have many times repeated. The Guide was established in 1908 by The Grain Growers' Grain Company, which is now the United Grain Growers Limited. The Guide is owned, lock, stock, and barrel, by the United Grain Growers Limited, a farmers' company, with 36,000 farmer shareholders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. For ten years the United Grain Growers supported The Grain Growers' Guide and paid all of its heavy deficits, and The Guide never returned one single cent of dividends on all the money invested in it. Last year, for the first time in 12 years, The Grain Growers' Guide paid a six per cent. dividend. Every farmer in the West may, if he wishes, be a part owner of The Grain Growers' Guide by becoming a shareholder in The United Grain Growers Limited, which will cost him only \$30. There are today 36,000 farmers who own The Grain Growers' Guide, and The Guide will welcome seeing every single farmer in this country becoming one of the owners of the paper.

#### The Guide Will Not Die

Now, The Grain Growers' Guide is not going out of business. Let us repeat that statement for fear some of our readers may get a wrong impression. The United Grain Growers Limited, with its 36,000 farmer shareholders, with its \$2,600,000 capital, and nearly \$2,000,000 reserve fund, is behind

The Guide. That is sufficient to guarantee that The Guide is not going out of business. Furthermore, the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta, with a membership of 80,000 farmers, all employ The Guide as their official organ. We know that they will support the paper, which they have supported for the past twelve years, and which in turn has been the only paper that has fought their battles during this period.

The organized farmers in the West are strong today, only because they have built up their commercial organizations and they have built up their own press. There is no possible way by which any farmers' organization could attain real strength and maintain that strength without a commercial organization and its own press linked up with it. It is this combination which has built up the organization today, and which will remain to perform service immeasurable to the farmers of this country.

#### But The Guide May Weaken

But though the Grain Growers' Guide is not going out of business, the service which The Guide can render depends in a very large measure upon the advertising revenue which it receives. The size of the paper each week and the amount of reading matter which The Guide can publish depends entirely upon the volume of advertising which is published in its pages. When there is a great deal of advertising there is a large amount of reading matter, and when there is less advertising there is less reading matter. This applies to every journal. When you see a newspaper or a magazine or a farm journal that is large and has a lot of reading matter it simply means that it has a lot of advertising. If the farmers will steadily give their support to their own paper in subscriptions and advertising they can maintain it in the field as the strongest and the best farm paper in the country, otherwise it will be a weak and thin paper, and the service which it can render to its readers will be that much poorer. But whether The Guide is weak or strong, it will continue to



# GILLMAN

## IN YOUR FIST BEFORE YOU SHIP YOUR FURS

We send this check upon request

TAKE OUR CHECK TO ANY BANK AND YOU WILL GET EVERY CENT IT CALLS FOR THEN SHIP YOUR FURS (WE PAY THE EXCHANGE) FAIR - ISN'T IT?

**WE PAY 50% IN ADVANCE**

Trappers have always trusted the fur dealers

**Gillman & Co. trust the trappers**

WE HAVE NOTHING TO SELL - NOTHING TO GIVE AWAY - NO BAITS - NO SKINNING KNIVES - NOT EVEN A PRICE LIST - WE TRUST YOU FOR THE FIRST GRADING AS WE TAKE IT FOR GRANTED THAT YOU ARE JUST AS WELL QUALIFIED TO JUDGE THE QUALITY OF YOUR FURS AS WE ARE AND AS WELL INFORMED AS TO PRICES AND MARKET CONDITIONS

Just tell us what you think your pelts are worth and

## You'll get your check in a jiffy

WE ARE TRUSTING YOU - ACTUALLY TAKING YOU INTO PARTNERSHIP - LET'S GET TOGETHER AND WORK TOGETHER - DEAL FAIR WITH ONE ANOTHER AND YOU'LL GET MORE REAL MONEY OUT OF YOUR HIDES AND PELTS (MARKET CONDITIONS CONSIDERED) THAN YOU EVER GOT IN YOUR LIFE BEFORE -

**We're Going You 50-50 Are You With Us? OF COURSE YOU ARE**

Mail this coupon today

CHECK UP AND MAKE OUT A LIST OF THE NUMBER AND DIFFERENT KINDS OF HIDES AND FUR PELTS - ATTACH TO COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

FULL INFORMATION - DIRECTIONS AND SHIPPING TAGS ARE SENT WITH OUR CHECK

SEND YOUR COUPON - YOUR LIST AND GRADES - NOW!

**COUPON** GILLMAN & CO. INC.

FORT WAYNE, IND. - U.S.A. (M.P.N.)

DEAR SIR: PLEASE SEND ME CHECK FOR MY HIDES AND FURS ARE WORTH

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

POST OFFICE \_\_\_\_\_ R.F.D. \_\_\_\_\_ BOX \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH YOUR LIST OF HIDES AND FURS TO THIS COUPON

**GILLMAN & CO. Inc.**

FORT WAYNE - INDIANA

NOT THE OLDEST BUT THE BEST HIDE AND FUR HOUSE IN AMERICA

## Organize Your Own Buying Power

### And Help Yourself, Your Organization, and Your OWN Paper

Farmers have it in their own hands (and at no cost to themselves) to not only make their own paper successful, but to enable it to give them better service than they have ever had from any farm paper. The reason is simple.

All papers depend on advertising for the major portion of their revenue. The farmers own paper (The Guide) uses the advertising revenue to improve its service, and the more advertising The Guide carries the better service it can render. The Guide is not published simply for profits, but for service to the organized farmers. But because The Guide (unlike privately-owned papers) backs the organized farmers' policy through thick and thin it loses a lot of advertising other papers get. Farmers can stop this unfair discrimination of The Guide very easily.

If Guide readers will, when they are buying goods which are advertised, do their buying as far as they can from Guide advertisers, then these advertisers will know that Guide readers are really behind the paper. If you will put an X before the lines on the accompanying list of goods you are likely to purchase in the next few months, we will send you a list of Guide advertisers and other information that will be of value to you. Also pass the word along to your local dealer or merchant that you intend to buy goods advertised in The Guide as far as you can. We'll appreciate it if you'll send this marked list to us the first chance you have to mail it. This is the best method by which we can work together to improve The Guide.

#### The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

I am also a "backer" of the farmers' own paper. I expect to be in the market for the goods marked X below in the next few months. Please send me the list of Guide advertisers in each line, so that I may be able to assist The Guide as far as possible in making my purchases. Please also send me free the latest information you have on the plot to cripple The Guide.

Engine Gang  
Threshing Machine  
Binder  
Farm Lighting Plant  
Automobile  
Tire  
Auto Accessories  
Tractor  
Potato Machinery  
Lightning Rod  
Stable Fixtures  
Lumber  
Roofing

Cream Separator  
Milk Machine  
Gas Engine  
Fanning Mill  
Piano  
Talking Machine  
Furnace  
Stove  
Washing Machine  
Carpet  
Floor Covering  
Cement

Bonds  
Life Insurance  
Paint  
Gopher Poison  
Harness  
Furniture  
Wire Fencing  
Lubricating Oil  
Watch  
Seeds  
Seed Drill  
Flour

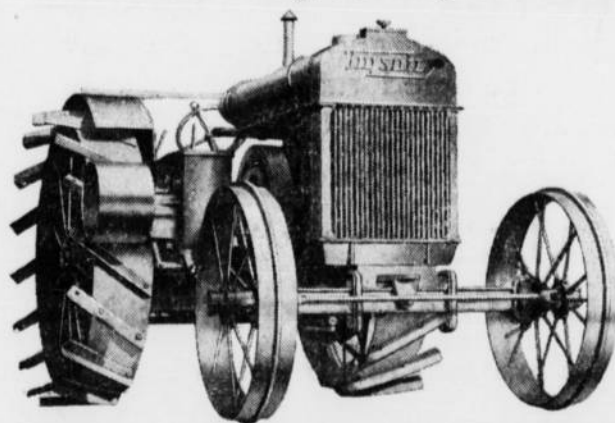
Any other articles: \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ P.O. \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

# Tillsoil 18-30

## WITH POWER LIKE A STEAM ENGINE

Will make a big cut in your farm production costs for 1921



"Tillsoil"  
1921  
Catalogue  
NOW  
READY

## TILLS, THE SOIL WITH OIL

The "Tillsoil" 18-30 is backed by a million dollars of Canadian capital, and with a factory having facilities for manufacturing better than five complete machines per day.

With its unusual reserve power and exceptional economy in fuel and oil consumption, the "Tillsoil" is guaranteed to "make good" on your farm.

Send today for free "Tillsoil" Catalogue

## Canadian Tillsoil Farm Motors Ltd.

Western Headquarters:  
46 Harriet St. (Cor. Harriet and Notre Dame) Winnipeg





# BEAVER-TRACTOR

**INVESTIGATION PROVES IT THE BEST**

The more you learn to know the Beaver tractor, the more satisfied you will be that it is the tractor you should own.

## THE DRIVE THAT PULLS

The Beaver Seven-Speed Friction Transmission is an absolute guarantee of satisfactory and economical operation. The friction drive calls on the motor for just the exact amount of power required at each second of operation. With the shifting of a lever at the operator's hand, seven different speeds can be obtained, both forward and reverse, and without stopping.

The Waukesha Four-Cylinder Motor in the Beaver, is the best tractor motor built today—having a reserve of much surplus power over the advertised rating of 12-24 H.P. and 15-30 H.P. The new 1921 15-30 Beaver will have a larger motor, 5' instead of 4½' as at present. This is a decided improvement and means greater surplus power.

Numerous other features combine with these in making the Beaver the best farm tractor from every viewpoint.

**Send for Full Information about the Beaver  
—DO IT TODAY**

We also manufacture "Ideal" Kerosene Engines, Concrete Mixers, Double-Geared Pumping Windmills, Pumps, Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames, Plows, Threshers, etc.




**Goold Shapley & Muir Co. Limited**  
Distributing Warehouses: Portage la Prairie, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon  
Factory—Brantford Western Head Office—Regina

# You Can Drive Your Car All Winter

If you equip your car with tires that will stand the wear-and-tear of frozen winter roads. "Gutta Percha" Cord or Fabric Tires have a thick, tough tread which resists the nibbling and cutting of the sharp ice and jagged ruts. They were made to stand just such tests.

Go as far as you like on  
**"Gutta Percha"**  
**CORD OR FABRIC Tires**

*Give him one for Christmas*

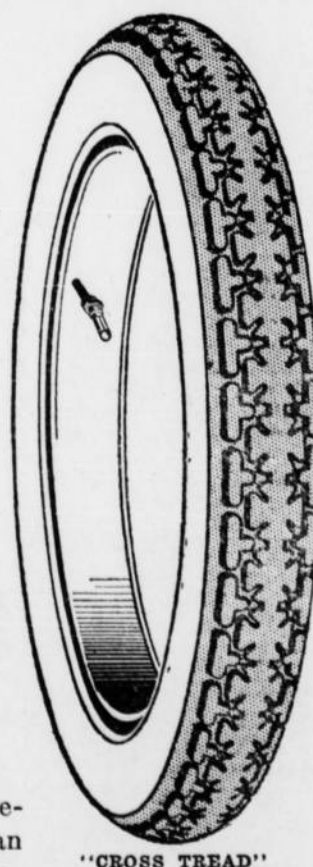
A "Gutta Percha" Tire will make an ideal Christmas present for the car owner of your family.

**They Stand the Rough Winter Roads--because**

The composition of which the tread is made gives stubborn resistance to wear. No Tire could be given greater strength than is built into the walls of "Gutta Percha" Cord or Fabric Tires.

## Gutta Percha & Rubber Limited

Head Offices and Factory: TORONTO. Branches in leading Canadian cities



"CROSS TREAD"

carry on the fight for the organized farmers. It will not change its policy to suit any bunch of manufacturers in Canada or elsewhere. The Guide will refuse to bow the knee to any little group who think they own this country. More on this matter will be published in future issues of The Guide.

## Mr. Potts Corrects a Mistake

Continued from Page 11

selves, and tremendously interested in everything that pertained to the uplift of humanity.

Apparently oblivious of the favorable personal impression he was creating, Mr. Chatterson sought only to convey his appreciation of Ambrose Potts. His face would alter swiftly from open laughter at some witty sally to an expression of sober earnestness as he laid a hand on Amby's shoulder and told his auditors that in Mr. Potts Eden Valley had a citizen of the highest type. Mr. Chatterson looked upon Mr. Potts as a genuine discovery, and if his present trip resulted in nothing more than the establishment of business relations with Mr. Potts, he felt that it would justify every cent of expense; for he had persuaded Mr. Potts to join the staff of the Ladies' Household Companion, both editorially and in a business way. Even now Mr. Potts, who was undoubtedly destined to become a great writer, was engaged in gathering material for the first of a series of economic articles upon co-operation; these would be illustrated by photos of what Eden Valley was accomplishing in such an enterprising way. In brief, it would be his, Mr. Chatterson's, great privilege through the medium of the great magazine of which he was the head, to make both Eden Valley and Mr. Potts famous.

Did they realize just what publication of these articles in the Ladies' Household Companion meant? Did they realize that the circulation of this great journal was several million copies per month—several million? And that it was an accepted fact in the magazine world that each copy of a magazine was read by an average of five readers? Which meant that millions and millions and millions of people would hear of what Eden Valley had accomplished in a co-operative way—did they realize that? Why, it must be apparent to them that it would not only make Eden Valley famous, but also every leader in the community!

And, by the way, Mr. Chatterson would like each prominent man to supply Mr. Potts with a photo of himself, preferably a family group photo in which his wife and children would appear, with, perhaps, his home showing in the background, although this was entirely optional, of course. See, something like this one (drawing it from his inside pocket). Yes, that was Mrs. Chatterson, their two children, and their home on the Avenue. Little Edgar was just turned five; Vivian was eight, and enjoying her school work very much. Mr. Chatterson was anxious to see them all again; he had been away from home nearly six weeks now on this trip, and that was a long time for a man to be absent from his family.

Amby Potts' heart warmed towards the editor as they went the rounds. He was really a very fine man, thought Amby, with no frills about him, in spite of the eminence of his position in life. Looking back now to that morning when Bella Robbins had fluttered about the breakfast table at which Mr. Chatterson had sat, Amby felt ashamed of his own hasty appraisal. In the face of the editor's pride in the photo of his family, Amby's first jealous antagonism had been utterly ridiculous and very unjust.

Whole-heartedly, therefore, he threw himself into the campaign for securing subscriptions to the Ladies' Household Companion in Eden Valley. But in spite of his best efforts it took him three days to obtain a total of 65.

Mr. Chatterson shook his head. "Bad, very bad—but, of course, not your fault at all, old man. Sixty-five in three days is a long way from the thousand we are after, though, isn't it? We'll have to go at it from a different angle." He smoked thoughtfully. "If we could only get all the people in the district together—a meeting of some kind—"

When writing to advertisers please mention The Grain Growers' Guide



"There's the Thanksgiving dinner and dance Thursday night," volunteered Amby. "Nearly everybody'll be there."

"Why, the very thing!" cried Chatterton, smacking his hands together. "The very thing! Everybody happy and full of turkey! Now, where can I get a 200-dollar diamond ring? There's no jewellery store, and there isn't time to send to Winnipeg—"

"Pop Dinsley carries a little silver-ware an' a few watches an' rings, but chances are he aint got anything as valuable as that," said Amby, his eyes full of wonder. "I only carry cheap lines myself, an' aint got a ring worth over five dollars."

"Come. We'll go and see Dinsley right now, then."

"What's the idea, Mr. Chatterton?"

"Wait and see, Potts. Wait and see. We're going to get you the thousand subscriptions. Wait and see." He chuckled. "On to Dinsley's, Mr. Circulation Manager!"

Amby dined alone at the Grand Central that evening in considerable elation. They had secured the ring—one that Pop Dinsley had had in stock for a long time—but it was the wonderful

plan which the resourceful editor had unfolded which had carried Amby completely off his feet. Thursday night at the Community Hall would hold such a big surprise for Eden Valley folks that Potts experienced considerable difficulty in keeping the secret. As Bella approached his table he smiled and winked, and carried himself with such an air of mystery that Miss Robbins stared.

"Why, what's eatin' you tonight?" she enquired.

"Well, not my dinner, anyways. I'm eatin' it," grinned Amby. "Say, Miss Robbins—"

"Where's your friend?"

"Chatterton? Oh, he's out at McNulty's for dinner tonight. Say, Miss Robbins, what about Thursday night? Say, I've got a couple o' tickets for the dance. Would you like to go along with me?"

"Sorry, Mr. Potts, but I got a date already for the big event. Thanks all the same." Amby's face fell. "But I'll sure give you a dance anyways. Sure, I will," she smiled over her shoulder as she left him. And with that he was forced to be content.

(To be continued)

## Hands Across the Counter

Continued from Page 12

will continue to work so long as the co-operative spirit works among the members and their officers. Without that, of course, no co-operative enterprise can long endure. Co-operative distribution will undoubtedly be one of the great commercial developments of the future in Canada. The division of authority between local and central boards will be one of the big problems in that development. Co-operators throughout the country would do well to watch the working out of the New Brunswick plan in this particular. There is reason to believe that the organized farmers of New Brunswick have solved what has been found to be a vital problem wherever co-operative distribution has been developed.

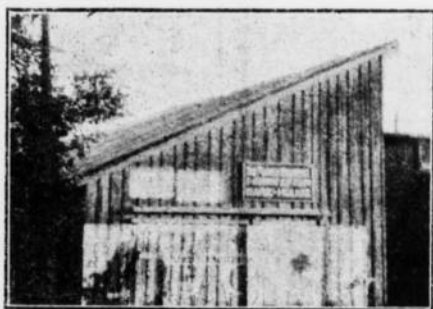
### In Good Management There is Strength

The dry bones of defunct co-operative ventures are scattered thick over Canada. You can kick them up out of the grass almost anywhere. Go into a district where a co-operative enterprise has failed and ask ten men what was the cause of it. At least nine of them will answer, "bad management."

The United Farmers of N.B. have given this question of efficient management their best thought. They have devised a system that looks seaworthy. It has weathered some pretty choppy seas already without springing a leak. It is doubtful if it will encounter any rougher ones.

Efficient management begins with the site of the store. The store shouldn't be hard to find. It should be on the most prominent corner, right at the logical place for farmers to drive up to

it. The site of the store is decided by the general manager of the company on the recommendation of the local board. Two heads are better than one, they say, and the Central and local get together in deciding this important point.



The Company's First Warehouse

Good business management demands the selection of efficient local managers. Here, again, the Central and local get together. The appointment is made by Central on the recommendation of the local board. It is a matter of agreement between them. The system allows of the appointment of an experienced man, probably one who has successfully managed another branch. That was what was done in Petiteodiac, the newly-opened branch which I visited in October.

The salary that the manager is to receive is a matter of agreement between the general manager and the local board. It is set by him on their recommendation. The contract runs from month to month, so that an inefficient manager can be displaced as soon as his inefficiency is discovered. He is the servant of the Central company, which pays his salary, and he is responsible to it for the successful conduct of the business. In case he does not perform his duties properly he may be summarily dismissed.

An account is opened by Central for the branch in a local bank and deposits of money received from sales are made regularly. There are some accounts that have to be paid direct by the branch, such as local freights, produce purchases from farmers, postage, and incidentals. The money required for such purposes



The United Farmers are on Both Sides of the Counter in New Brunswick

## LISTER MILKING MACHINE



BRITISH MADE

THE LISTER MILKER has for ten years been in extensive use all over the British Empire. Built by a firm which has been for over 50 years engaged in the manufacture of Farm and Dairy Machinery. In general use in Canada since 1913.

### TRIED-TESTED AND APPROVED BY THE CANADIAN FARMER

Don't speculate in a milker. Invest your money in the "Lister." For operating the LISTER MILKER we furnish the world-famed LISTER ENGINE, built in the same factory. Write for Catalogue and Testimonials.

Melotte and Premier Cream Separators  
Lister Grinders, Engines, Churns,  
Silo Fillers, Pumps, Lighting Plants, etc.

R. A. Lister & Co. (Canada) Limited  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## For Light Draft Hauling—



THE draft of a bobsleigh is governed largely by the flexibility of the runners—the range of up-and-down play between the beams and runners. For instance:

When the front end of a rigidly mounted runner passes over an obstruction, practically the full weight of the load is concentrated at that point, the only "give" being the incidental twisting of runner and beam. The same thing happens when the rear end passes over the obstruction. The added friction greatly increases the draft of the bobsleigh to say nothing of subjecting it to severe strains.

### Chatham-International Bobsleighs

are designed for heavy loads and light draft on any kind of a road. Each runner is heightened and reinforced by a strip of hardwood 21 inches long upon which is mounted a 10-inch knee casting that rocks against a similar casting attached to the beam. This gives the runners the flexibility that enable them to follow the unevenness of rough roads with minimum friction and rutting, the weight of the load being evenly distributed on all four runners. This insures light draft.

If that is the kind of a bobsleigh you want, see your nearby International agent about a Chatham-International.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
OF CANADA LTD.

HAMILTON CANADA

WESTERN BRANCHES—BRANDON, WINNIPEG, MAN., SASKATOON, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.  
ESTEVAN, N. BATTLEFORD, REGINA, SASKATON, YORKTON, SASK.  
EASTERN BRANCHES—HAMILTON, LONDON, OTTAWA, ONT., MONTREAL, QUEBEC, QUE., ST. JOHN N.B.





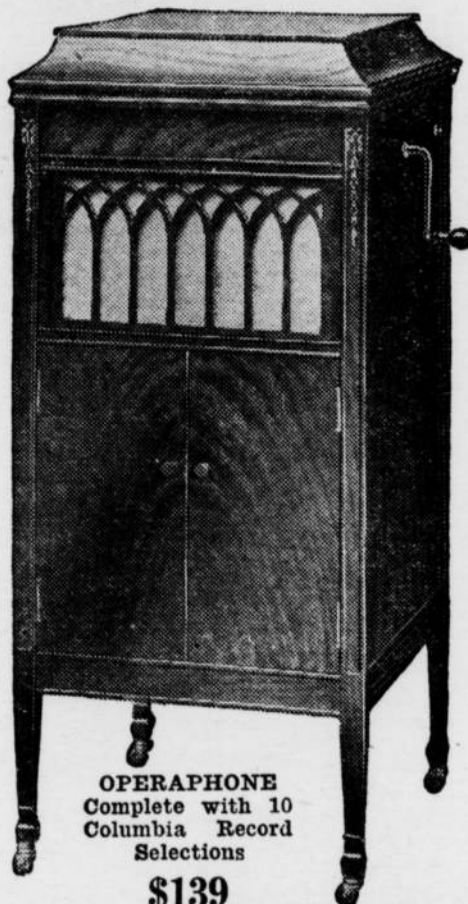
# A Phonograph Bargain for Christmas Shoppers

Never have we been in the position, at the Christmas season heretofore, to offer such a genuine reduction on a high-grade phonograph. Having purchased the entire balance of last year's models, made by the celebrated Starr Phonograph Co., we are able to make this extraordinary offer in the light of present-day prices. Remember, the Operaphone is an internationally-known instrument appreciated in thousands of homes all over America—and sold at a standard price. This beautiful instrument is finished in either mahogany or oak—is equipped with universal tone arm and plays all makes of records. Is absolutely guaranteed and subject to exchange at any time within six months should you be in any way dissatisfied and wish to secure a higher-priced instrument. There are only a comparatively few reserved for mail order trade, and the usual Christmas rush will carry them off in a hurry. Avoid disappointment by ordering yours today.

## OTHER SPECIAL VALUES

Phonola .....	\$136.00
Curtis Aeronola .....	141.00
Grafonola X .....	151.75
McLagan .....	157.00
Pathephone .....	157.00
Operaphone .....	164.00

Above Prices are complete with 20  
Record Selections



OPERAPHONE  
Complete with 10  
Columbia Record  
Selections

\$139

## Our Own Guarantee with Each Machine

We know exactly just what excellent material and careful thought is built into these modern phonograph models, and are therefore in a position to guarantee each one. Remember, this is a big saving over similar phonographs, that in many cases have not the wonderful tonal qualities and general exterior appearance.

Twenty record selections are forwarded with any of these other phonographs, and orders are shipped the same day received. Avoid disappointment by getting your order in promptly. Do it now before you forget—tomorrow may be too late.

### Easy Terms

Monthly, quarterly, or fall payments can be arranged to suit your individual convenience. Special discount for all cash.

### Write Today

for fuller details, illustrated catalogues and easy payment terms.

# WINNIPEG PIANO CO

333  
PORTAGE  
AVE.

Greatest Selection Under One Roof

PIANOS—Steinway, Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Haines, Bell, Sherlock-Manning, Doherty, Lesage, Canada, Brambach, Autopiano and Imperial.

PHONOGRAPHS—Edison Columbia, Gerhard Heintzman, Pathephone, Phonola, Curtiss Aeronola, McLagan, Starr, Euphonolian.

may be withdrawn by check by someone authorized to do so by the Central company. He is also authorized to endorse checks for deposit and accept bills of exchange drawn by the head office on the branch. Such a person must, of course, be bonded. The account is in the name of the Central company.

The business of a branch is on a strictly cash basis except upon the special authority of the company. All goods are bought in the name of the company and are its property. The local boards and local managers have no authority, except when it is specially given, to pledge the credit of the company when making purchases.

### A Strict Accounting System

One of the cardinal features of the scheme is the thorough-going system of accounting that has been adopted. Under that system there can be no fast and loose business methods. Each branch manager is supplied with a book-keeper. Uniform sets of books, supplied at cost by the company, are sent to all branches. Reports of all sales are sent to the Central office at the end of each month, or oftener, on forms supplied for the purpose. An auditor employed by the Central visits each branch periodically, usually once a month, and examines its affairs. He may also make a trial inventory. If things are not going well, it is mighty soon discovered. Central also has the right to make a complete examination of a branch's affairs at any time if conditions seem to warrant it. At the end of each year, a complete stock-taking is made in all the branches. No precautions are overlooked to keep each branch on a sound business footing.

Most of the goods are ordered through the company, which acts in the capacity of wholesaler and consolidates the purchases of the branches. In many lines the company can go right to the manufacturer. It can take all the kinks out of the long, tortuous road that many commodities have to travel on their way to the final consumer. That is where co-operative purchasing effects its big economies.

"Here is a working definition of co-operation as we are working it out," said Mr. Hagerman. "It is a group of purchasers buying a commodity from the same source at the same time."

At another time I said to him, "When I was down in Los Angeles last winter, or spring as it was there, General Manager Powell, of the citrus growers' association, made this remark: 'When the consumers organize in groups large enough to take our oranges in car lots we can sell direct to them. The difference between what our growers get and what the consumers pay will then be the bare cost of moving the fruit from the growers' front gate to the consumers' back door.'"

It looks as if the prediction of Mr. Powell will be realized in New Brunswick within the next year.

### Separate Merchandising Accounts

It was mentioned before that a stock account in which each member's stock purchases in the company is recorded, is kept for each branch at the Central office. There also is another account kept with each branch. It is a merchandising account, in which its total purchases through the company are recorded, together with the profit made by the company and the share of the expenses incurred by it, on the business of that branch.

After the necessary deductions, if a sufficient profit has been made to warrant the payment of a dividend on the stock subscribed through the branch, it is paid. Provision is also made for putting aside a certain amount to reserve. At first it was proposed that the amount put in reserve each year would not exceed one per cent. of the subscribed stock. It is now under consideration to provide a larger fund than this would build up. One suggestion is to provide working capital by retaining a part of the profits for a period of one or more years. Instead of distributing the patronage dividend all in cash, part of it would be in the form of stock certificates, redeemable in cash when mature, and bearing a stated rate of interest. Each member's equity in the



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working capital would, therefore, be preserved.

#### The Patronage Dividend

The plan of the company is to do business on a cost basis. The usual retail price is charged when goods are bought at a branch store. Trade wars which rend the fabric of commerce are avoided. The margin is sufficient to provide safety to the business and a fair rate of profit. After all charges, such as expenses, overhead, dividends and reserve are provided for, the balance is distributed to the branches according to the profits made by each branch and thence to the members, according to the purchases made.

It may be here explained that upon becoming a member each one gets an identification card, good at his own store only. He also signs an identification card agreement that he will not purchase goods for persons outside his own household. The penalty for violation of the agreement is the loss of the patronage dividend.

Under the New Brunswick plan, each branch is absolutely on its own footing. It has its own stock account and its own merchandising account. The profits made on its business are all credited to it. Local loyalty is rewarded. If the members surrounding a local branch are real co-operators; if they patronize their store and look after its interests, they reap the full benefit. The profits that they make are not taken to make up deficits for other branches who have not been properly supported by their members.

It is provided in the by-laws of the company that if the company's dealings with a branch and through it have shown a loss, that loss is charged up to the branch which occasioned the loss. Should a branch fail of success, the loss would not have to be shared by branches which had been successful. Under the strict accounting system that has been adopted, it would not be far on the way to failure before its condition would be discovered.

The company is directed by a board consisting of one director from each branch. These are elected at the annual meeting of the shareholders. The election is in reality by the local branches, each of which nominates its representative, though the annual meeting ratifies the selection. After the election the new board meets and appoints its officers. The officers and members of the executive committee for the present year are: President, Harry T. Rogers, Northampton; 1st vice-president, W. S. Poole, St. Stephen; 2nd vice-president, Scott McCain, Florenceville; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. C. A. King; T. W. Caldwell, M.P., Florenceville; Rennie K. Tracey, M.P.P., Centreville; W. N. Raymond, Hailland; T. C. Everett, Kingsclear; and S. H. Hagerman, general manager.

#### Produce Branch Opened

One of the more recent developments of the company is the opening of a farm produce branch. Butter, eggs, hay in large amounts, potatoes, vegetables, oats, poultry and such products are handled on a brokerage basis. The department is in charge of a man who had several years' experience in the produce business before joining the company. At each local, a number of men form a committee to help along the produce end of the business. They put up a guarantee at the bank for those who want their money at the time of delivery. Many of the members wait for their money till the final returns are in. The company charges a small brokerage fee to cover the expense of handling the business.

A connection has been made with brokers in the large marketing centres. It insists that they be sellers only and not buyers, who might be tempted to speculate in the product. This season the company kept a man in Boston to look after the care of potatoes and other produce when they arrived at that city, and act as a helper to the broker. Where there is no branch store the shareholders can form themselves into a group and take advantage of the company's facilities for marketing.

When a member brings in produce to trade in return for goods, two distinct transactions are recorded through the books, the purchase of the produce from the member and the sale of the goods

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FOR RED BLOODED MEN OR BOYS AT BIG REDUCTIONS IN PRICE

Late deliveries and surplus stocks which must be cleared out before the season's end. Hence the remarkable reductions—savings amounting to one-third and over.

EARLY ORDERS ARE ADVISED. SEND YOURS IN TODAY.

NO BETTER GUN IN ITS CLASS  
At Almost One-third Off Regular Price

22YA2 We have only a few of these Ithaca Hammerless Guns in 12-gauge, 30 inch barrels, to clear at this very low price.

Price to clear **44.00**

Order from Winnipeg



**44.00**

ITHACA FIELD GRADE HAMMERLESS

WINCHESTER, MODEL 1912, REPEATING SHOTGUN **47.00**



22YA1. Here's the old reliable Winchester Model 1912, 12-gauge, 6-shot repeater, with price reduced over one-third. Hammerless, 30 inch barrel.

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REMINGTON .30 HIGH-POWER REPEATING RIFLE

22YA3. The standard 14A take-down model. Shoots .30 Rimless cartridges. Very powerful. Price reduced nearly one-third.

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**45.00**

WINCHESTER RIFLES AWAY DOWN IN PRICE

22YA4. Its the regular 30 x 30 Winchester 9-shot repeater at over one-third reduction; 26 inch round barrel.

Price to clear **29.00**

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**29.00**

22YA5. Same as above, but 38 x 55 calibre; 26 inch round barrel.

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A GREAT  
PRESENT FOR  
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22YA6. Every boy wants to be a trapper. Outfit consists of six Victor Traps—one No. 0, four No. 1, and one No. 1 1/2, also interesting book, The Boy Trapper's Guide, included.

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DOMINION SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES REDUCED

22A7. .30 Winchester Calibre.	Per Box	1.25
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22A9. .32 Winchester Special.	Per Box	1.30
22A10. .25 Stevens Long.	Per Box	.40
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GILL NETTING AT LESS THAN  
PRESENT COST

22UA15. 3-lb. reels of imported 3-ply No. 35 Linen Twine Gill Nets. This price represents about one-half of present cost price. 4 or 4 1/2-inch mesh.

Price to clear, per reel **9.75**

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Wherever used, indigestion disappears, coats take on a sleek and glossy appearance and live stock attain the top-notch of red-blooded vitality and good health.

This famous tonic and conditioner will enable you to carry your stock through the winter without the usual lowering of tone and vitality and consequent general ill-health. Use it liberally, it represents maximum health insurance.

Dealers from coast to coast sell it in 40c., 75c., \$1.35 and \$1.75 packages; and 25 lb. pails at \$3.75—order from yours or write

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MOTOR OIL

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**T**HERE is something mighty comforting and satisfying about "OLD CHUM" Tobacco; a sort of soothing restfulness that pipe smokers have come to associate with this friendly smoke.

"OLD CHUM" is an old, old chum with all pipe smokers.

It has the perfect tobacco taste—the mellow richness—and men know that they can be chummy with "OLD CHUM" all day long and that the "good night pipeful" will be as sweet and cool as the one enjoyed just after breakfast.

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## New Dual Grain Cleaner

**T**HE "New Dual" positively Cleans the Grain, reducing the heaviest mixtures once through at the rate of 60 to 100 bushels per hour. It will deliver the grain as clean from all manner of dockage as if carefully hand picked, and at the wonderful speed above stated. There are brains in this machine that distinguish it from all other "Cleaners." Let us prove our case to you before you purchase. Write for our complete details and ask also for information about

**THE "NEW SUPERIOR" GRAIN GRADER AND SEPARATOR**

with the patented open and blank sieves that positively separate every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat and not up on end.

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## 7% Per Annum

has been paid regularly in half-yearly dividends to investors in Western Homes Ltd., ever since the Company started business. Not one dollar of investors' funds has been lost in the Company's investments in mortgages on Western Farms and Homes.

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Write for particulars.

## Western Homes LIMITED

A Western Company for Western People

Authorized Capital - \$5,000,000  
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to him. A purchase ledger entry and a sales entry are both made.

The United Farmers' Co-operative Company of New Brunswick has a vital relationship to the whole farmers' movement in the province. It is knitting the farmers together in a fabric, of which the altruism of co-operation and the bonds of common commercial interests are the warp and woof. Its stores are centres of community interest. It is engendering in the farmers the self respect that is born of achievement. No one can come in close touch with it without feeling that though its growth has been rapid there is no flabbiness about it; that its thews and sinews are hard and well seasoned like those of the hard-working, substantial farm folk who own and control it, and buy their home-needs through it.

## Giant Wheat Pool Proposed

Continued from Page 9

management. That would entail the necessity of an organization with provision for some method of taking a vote. The hugeness of the wheat-growing territory of the three prairie provinces makes it impracticable to form such an organization in time to have a board elected by it for handling next year's crop. Meanwhile, thanks to the organized condition in which the farmers of this country find themselves, a representative provisional board, thoroughly capable of handling the pool, can be assembled. It is proposed that the provisional board should consist of one representative from each of the provincial associations—the United Farmers of Alberta, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the United Farmers of Manitoba, and the United Farmers of Ontario, with two representatives each from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the United Grain Growers. That would make eight. It is proposed that these have the power to appoint a ninth representative who would be managing director. That would make it possible to call in the best wheat expert that money could hire. No two-by-two man would do for that job. It would pay to get the best man available, and pay whatever salary was necessary to get him.

The provisional board could carry on until the organization of the contracting farmers was completed. Then they could elect their own board and take over the entire control of the pool and all its affairs. That should be possible by 1922.

Fuller details of the proposed pool will be available after the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture on December 7 and 8. The action of the council on the recommendations of the Wheat Marketing Committee will also be available. The organized farmers may rest assured that The Guide will keep them fully posted on the developments in connection with the enterprise.

### Co-operative Marketing of Wheat

A word with regard to wheat as a commodity to be handled co-operatively. It is recognized by authorities on co-operative marketing on this continent that there is only one crop that lends itself to co-operative marketing more readily than wheat. That crop is cotton. It can be stored indefinitely in cheap warehouses. It is a standard staple, easily financed. But next to it comes wheat. Wheat is a non-perishable product as long as it is properly stored. There is a constant demand for it. It can be handled in bulk and stored in enormous quantities. Facilities for handling it are established. It requires no preliminary processing or manufacturing. Compared with fruit, it is a cinch of a crop to handle. An apple or an orange has to be marketed and consumed within a short time, or it will rot. No such limitations are placed on wheat marketing. Wheat can be merchandised as easily as any farm crop which is now being marketed co-operatively on this continent.

The details so far published of the Wheat Markets Committee's recommendations indicate that they are an adaptation of the California plan of marketing to a prairie crop and to prairie conditions. That plan has been applied successfully to a wide variety of products. It has been applied to market-



ing fresh fruit, dried fruit, and canned fruit in California; to dairy products in Oregon; to wheat in Washington; to potatoes in Minnesota and Michigan. It will probably soon be applied in marketing cotton in the south, and to grain marketing in the corn belt.

There are stacks of difficulties in the way in working out a system of wheat marketing on these prairies. There are lots of professional brick-throwers with their sacks all full of bricks ready to hurl at it. Trust to them to find the weak spots. The Canada Grain Act would have to be amended in some of its provisions. There is a big financing problem to be faced. The road is full of pitch holes and strewn with boulders, but there are no obstacles in the way that cannot be overcome by the wheat growers of the plains if they set their minds to it.

#### Drury Before Tariff Commission

Toronto, December 2.—Premier E. C. Drury anticipated the representations to be made on the tariff question by the U.F.O. tomorrow by appearing before the commission today and advocating a cut in the present tariff "until the protective feature was minimized."

Premier Drury said further: "I would make it a revenue tariff." He stated that he had not come to go into specific details with the commission, but to deal with the question on broad general principles.

Premier Drury advocated "a material reduction of the present tariff." In answer to a question from Chairman Drayton, the premier said there were a dozen different ways of obtaining revenue besides the tariff. He would not object to a land tax, he said.

#### Should Tax Real Luxuries

"What about the luxury tax?" inquired Sir Henry Drayton.

"A very good thing if you make it a luxury tax," the premier replied.

He said he thought real luxuries, such as valuable paintings, should be taxed as a luxury.

Premier Drury claimed that manufacturers who sought to retain the existing tariff or have it made still higher looked at the question from a very narrow view point. It was purely selfish, he said. The chief thing was to get down the cost of living, and the present tariff was one of the great stumbling blocks to this.

#### Testimony of Oil Interests

Speaking at this morning's session, Charles Steele, of Port Colborne, president of the Natural Gas and Petroleum Association, with head offices in Chatham, Ont., said that the natural gas industry was in a precarious condition.

Owing to the present high tariff on tools and machinery employed in prospecting and development work, as well as the materials in transmission and distribution, which have to be imported from the United States, there is no incentive for the discovery of new supplies to replace fast-growing depreciation of the present fields.

The oil refining interests, represented by J. H. Parsons before the commission today, urged that the present protection of from five to eight per cent. be increased materially. High protection would enable the development of the industry much further.

#### Chlorine Gas for Gophers

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The value of chlorine gas for the destruction of gophers is emphasized in a brief article which appears in the November Agricultural Gazette, published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The article describes a number of experiments which were conducted to ascertain the effect of the gas on gophers, resulting in the conclusion that these animals can be effectually destroyed by means of chlorine, that the destruction can be accomplished in a short time, and that it is economical. The process of destruction consists in liberating chlorine gas into the gopher holes, when the animals either come to the surface or die in the holes. The entomological branch of the Department of Agriculture is at present taking steps to have special cylinders made to contain chlorine gas for use in this work.

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to give you the training that will lay the foundation for as good a future as your ability will permit.

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Many of our ex-students are already in business for themselves as garagemen, vulcanizers, welders, battery men and tractor experts. They are doing well. Your success will depend entirely on what you know. This is where the Garbutt School can help you the best. Cut out the coupon today, fill in your name and address and further information will be sent you by return mail.

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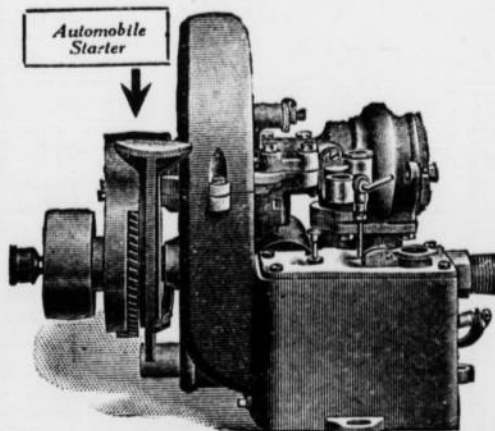
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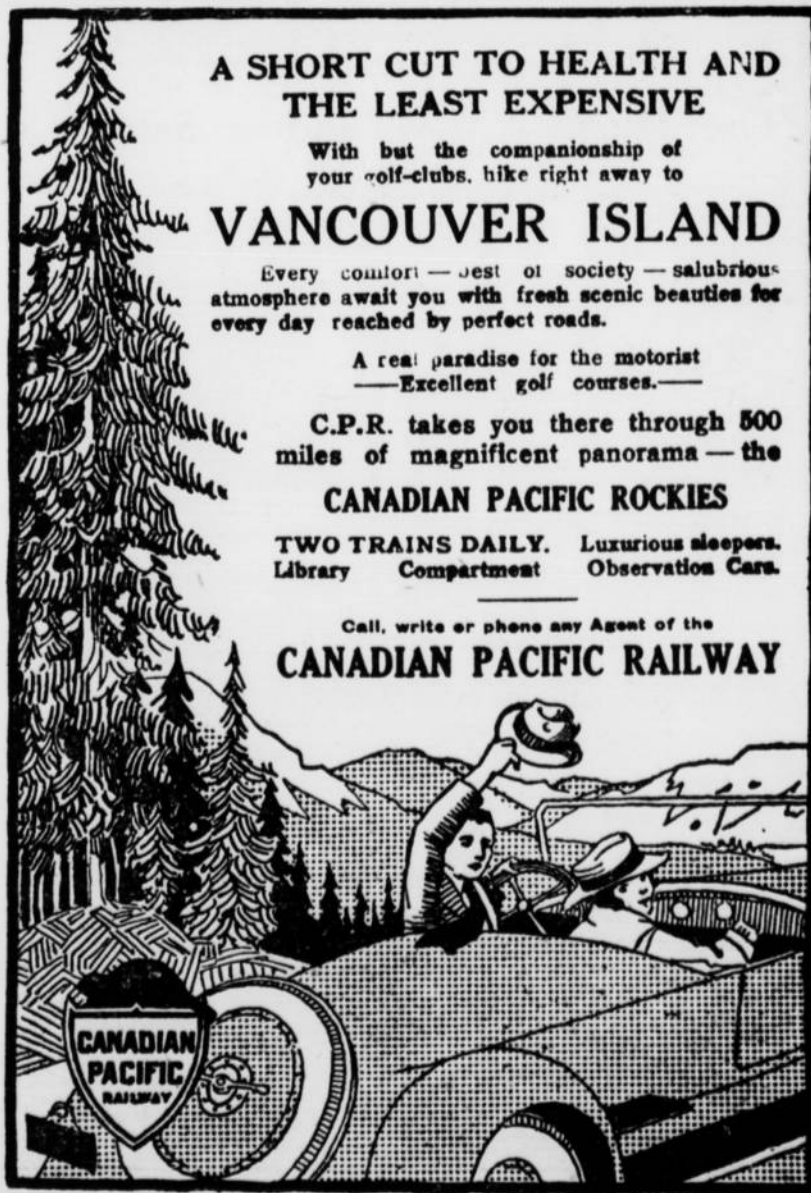
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The Christmas season is the happiest of all the year. It is a time when everyone throws aside the cares of life and enters joyfully into the merry revels of the season.

And what gift could better express the spirit of Christmas than a beautiful Brunswick, which opens the door to all the world's best music.

The Brunswick plays every make of record exactly as each make is designed to be played, owing to these exclusive Brunswick inventions:

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FOLLOW THE LEADER—TURN TO THE CLASSIFIEDS.



Winter Scene near High River, Alberta

## Popular Books and Music

*A Review of Some of the Latest Books and Records*

### Rainbow Valley

By Mrs. L. M. Montgomery

**T**HIS latest novel by Mrs. Montgomery is full of wholesomeness, humor, and romance, and, like her books, is staged in her native Prince Edward Island. It tells of the every-day events in a community of simple, kindly people, whose lives—sometimes dramatic, sometimes uninteresting—are the counterpart of other lives the country over.

The six children of Anne Blythe (Anne of Green Gables) and their four young neighbors of the manse are just the sort of incorrigibles that keep the town shocked by their mischief. It is around their adventures and misadventures that the story turns, and it is partly through them that two romances are brought to a happy outcome. \$1.90 postpaid.

### Every Man for Himself

By Hopkins Moorhouse

A bully Canadian novel of mystery, romance, and political intrigue, with a smashing climax—the sort of a story that every live Canadian will enjoy.

The story concerns the mysterious disappearance of a tan satchel which contains \$50,000 in greenbacks provided by the manager of a Toronto loan company as a campaign fund for a political machine. A newspaper editor, a railway president, the latter's clever, but dishonest, secretary, a private detective, and a young college graduate, nephew of a politician whose honor is involved, all seek to run down the elusive boodle fund. The pursuit of the money and the attempts of various parties to locate it involve rapid change of scene from Toronto Island to Sparrow Lake, then up the railway lines through the North Shore Algoma district, a territory that is now tapped for the first time by a Canadian novelist. Needless to say, there is an intricate plot which entails action of the liveliest sort, including a fight between the hero's little party and a gang of criminals and bootleggers in the Algoma spruce woods. A thrilling climax is provided in the race of a newspaper woman along the lonely North Shore track to a telegraph office. A midnight ride in the mogul locomotive of a freight train saves the situation, for she reaches the wire in time to avert the ruin of a big loan company, and to redeem the honor of a man and the faith of a woman.

The local color of this novel, so thoroughly Canadian in its setting and tone, is one of the most fascinating features. But above all is an action story which keeps the reader's interest from the first to the last page. \$1.90 postpaid.

### The Prairie Mother

By Arthur Stringer

Chaddie Mackail, after her husband's rise to the position of wealthy rancher and successful speculator, suddenly finds herself bereft of all the accumulated good fortune, and also in danger of losing her husband's love.

She is a wonderful woman, this prairie mother, with fearless self-reve-

lation, more courage than the most of us, never a trace of self-pity, always a saving sense of humor, always a wise and sustaining philosophy that sees her over the rough places.

Day by day she tells all her little intimate thoughts—the real struggles of her heart—the romance of her life.

A real, living, moving, human story; without doubt the finest work the author (Arthur Stringer) has done.

There is inspiration to overcome your troubles in *The Prairie Mother*. It is living, moving drama of intense interest, staged on a western prairie ranch. \$1.90 postpaid.

### Dennison Grant

By Robert Stead

In this new romance of the Canadian West the author goes back once more to the country that he loves so well, the foot hills of the Rockies and the ranches of Alberta. He leads off with a vivid description of a big fight between two gangs of ranchmen for the hay rights of a valley in the foothills. Here Transley, foreman of the Y. D. ranch, old Y. D. himself, a peculiar old frontiersman, who has made a million in the cattle country, Dennison Grant, foreman of the rival gang, and Zen, Y. D.'s spoiled daughter, take their places in the opening chapter of the story, which goes with a bang from the first paragraph. How Zen is rescued from the big fire that spreads from the haystacks to the prairie grass, how she fights for her life against one of her father's hands in the middle of the river, and escapes with the impression that she has killed her assailant, takes us into a swift action that gathers momentum as the story proceeds. Grant and Transley fall in love with Zen, and the story of her winning makes a heart interest novel that is different from anything you have ever read. As is customary in Stead's books, there is much humorous observation of life in this story, but the main feature of it is the entrancing love interest. \$1.90 postpaid.

### The Man of the Forest

By Zane Grey.

Only the forest and the creatures of the wild had existed for Milt. Dale, and then accident made him fate's instrument in saving Helen Rayner from Beasley. He kept Helen and her sister in his mountain fastness till it was safe for them to go to their uncle. A story of love and life, of the glory of the mountains, of danger, daring and adventure, and finally of a great joy. Told as only Zane Grey could tell it. \$2.15 postpaid.

The books reviewed above may be secured from the Book Department, *The Grain Growers' Guide*, at the stated price.

## New Records

What talking machines mean to the people of the West would be hard to estimate. In many homes they furnish the only concerts available. In order to replenish these stores of unlimited pleasure a list of records which can be



## City Comfort in the Country

Home would be more like home with modern plumbing conveniences.

Stop and think of the immense comfort of an automatic non-odoriferous sewage disposal system. The sanitary value alone is worth more than cost of system. Full information and blue prints free upon application.

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obtained through The Guide is published herewith.

### Christmas Records

God Rest You Merry Gentlemen (Carol Singers). Reverse: We Three Kings of Orient Are (Carol Singers). Edison Record, No. 50447, \$1.80.

Everyone enjoys the carols so closely associated with the Christmas season, and will be glad to have an opportunity of securing the favorites given above. To those from the Old Country the records will seem like "a little bit of home."

Christmas Chimes (Reverie) (Vandersloot). Prince's Orchestra. (Chimes by Howard Kopp.) Reverse: Cathedral Chimes (Arnold and Brown). Prince's Orchestra. (Chimes by Howard Kopp.) Columbia Record, No. A2644, 10 inch, 90c.

Here again is found something linked up with the Yuletide season in the chimes which are unfortunately so seldom heard in the West. Readers will greatly appreciate these records.

Hark the Herald Angels Sing (Trinity Choir). Reverse: Silent Night (Elsie Baker). Victor Record, No. 17164, 10 inch, 90c.

The two hymns given above are among the best known of the Christmas selections. They are sung by the best artists that could be secured.

### Orchestral Records

William Tell Overture, Part 1, At Dawn. Reverse: William Tell Overture, Part 2, The Storm (Prince's Symphony Orchestra). Columbia Record, No. A5765, 12 inch, \$1.50.

The orchestra in these pieces gives a real picture of the dawn just before the storm. On the reverse side the storm is vividly portrayed.

Walk in The Forest (Alessios de Filipis) (Mandolin Orchestra). Reverse: Glow-worm (Lincke) (Imperial Marimba Band). Edison Record, No. 80352, \$2.60.

The selections given above, which are of a different nature from any of the others listed, should prove very popular with old and young alike. The mandolin orchestra will have special interest for those who are fond of mandolin pieces.

Dance of the Honey Bees (Victor Orchestra). Reverse: Anvil Polka (Victor Orchestra). Victor Record, No. 16175, 10 inch, 90c.

Here are two records that have sold well, and which will undoubtedly be popular everywhere.

### Dance Music

Tell Me, Two-Step or Fox-Trot (Smith's Orchestra). Reverse: The Vamp, Two-Step or Fox-Trot (Smith's Orchestra). Victor Record, No. 18594, 10 inch, 90c.

On with the dance. These records simply make your feet go if you are young, and even if you are an "oldster" the music is enjoyable.

Beautiful Ohio (Earl) (Jandus Society Orchestra). Reverse: Oh, My Dear (Jandus Society Orchestra). Edison Record, No. 50544, \$1.80.

These waltzes can be recommended for their smooth rhythm, which is absolutely necessary for pleasurable dancing.

NOTE.—The Guide has made arrangements for shipping any of these records you may desire. Send us the name, number, and price of the records and we will see that you get them at once.



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Avalon  
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100-lb. box Dressed Whitefish	\$12.50	Assortment No. 1—100-lb. box equal amounts Dressed Whitefish, Dressed Jackfish and Pickered	\$11.00
50-lb. box Dressed Whitefish	6.50	Assortment No. 2—50-lb. box equal amounts Dressed Whitefish and Dressed Jackfish	5.50
Do not judge the quality of our fish by the price.		Assortment No. 3—50-lb. box equal amounts Pickered and Dressed Jackfish	5.25
100-lb. box Dressed Jackfish	\$ 8.00	Every fish guaranteed to be fresh caught and weather frozen.	
50-pound box Dressed Jackfish	4.25	Note our Whitefish and Jackfish are <b>DRESSED</b> .	
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50-lb. box Pickered	5.75		
These fish were caught with nets that cost \$6.53 per pound. The same nets cost \$3.05 per pound last season.			
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All you have to do to enter this Contest is to find Santa Claus, mark the place with an X and send it to us, together with your name and address written very clearly. If you are correct, we will at once forward you an "Inkless Pen" for your trouble, and also full particulars of one other easy condition that you must fulfill and then you will be entitled to one of the larger prizes also. Remember the "Inkless Pen" will be sent FREE BY RETURN MAIL, so send right away to SELF-FAST SPECIALTY CO. Contest 8. TORONTO

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# United Farmers of Manitoba

## District Annual Meetings

**E**VERY local should endeavor to be fully represented at its district annual convention. Each is entitled to one delegate for every five members.

Macdonald at Carman, Friday, December 3.

Selkirk in Winnipeg, Thursday, December 9.

Souris at Deloraine, Friday, December 10.

Springfield in Winnipeg, Saturday, December 11.

Dauphin at Dauphin, Tuesday, December 14.

Swan River at Swan River, Thursday, December 16.

Portage at Portage la Prairie, Friday, December 17.

## If

If you want to be a more fully-equipped citizen of Manitoba.

If you want to be fitted to be an efficient servant of your community.

If you want to qualify for wider active service in the farmers' movement.

If you hope to be ten years from now an educated and progressive leader of public life.

If you have some thought of serving as school trustee or municipal councillor.

If you would like to help the U.F.M. put across the most ambitious thing it has yet attempted.

If you would use your influence to place rural citizenship generally upon a better basis;

Then you will plan to come in to Winnipeg for the U.F.M. university course from January 17 to 28. There will be no tuition charges beyond a registration fee of two dollars. You will be under a trained and experienced professor who will give two lectures a day and hold two conferences for detailed discussion of the topics dealt with. Beside these, arrangements are being made for supplementary lectures on the following topics:

N. P. Lambert—The Canadian Council of Agriculture, Its Work and Aims.

E. A. Weir—Rural Credit in Manitoba; the Provincial Savings System in Manitoba.

R. D. Colquhoun—Some Achievements in the Field of Co-operation.

J. R. Murray—Co-operative Marketing of Wheat.

G. W. Tovell—Co-operation in Dairy Industries.

Prof. Clarke—Fiscal Policy in Canada.

Prof. R. W. Murchie—Developing the Rural Community.

G. F. Chipman—The Journalism of the Farmers' Movement.

Miss M. E. Finch—The United Farm Women of Manitoba.

Miss M. P. McCallum—Women in the Farmers' Movement.

Prof. Osborne—The Practice of Public Speaking.

Principal Braeken—The Manitoba Agricultural College as a Factor in Provincial Progress.

R. A. Hoey—Factors in the World Problem of Today.

Will you come? Will you do your best to secure two or three others from your local?

Full information to all prospective students on application to the Central office.

## Your Vote in December

At the December municipal elections in the rural constituencies in Manitoba every member of the U.F.M. should poll his vote, first to elect the best men and only the best men as members of the municipal council for 1921, and, second, to express himself on the special issue of the adoption of the Hail Insurance Act which is being submitted at the same time. Unless active interest is taken and active work done to get out the vote, the issue may go by default and the province continue to miss the advantages of this new legislation. It was passed with the full support of the organized farmers. It is for their benefit solely. It is up to them to vote it in.

## How it Worked in Alberta

They have had a similar act in Alberta since 1913. The following is from a statement issued a few days ago by

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary, W. R. Wood, 306, Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg

E. H. Malcolm, the manager of the Hail Insurance Board in that province.

"During these seven years we have carried insurance on about ten million acres, or a total insurance of 68 million dollars. We have received during that time 15,000 claims, and adjusted the losses on one and a half million acres. The total assessments during that time were about four million dollars, and the total awards have been \$3,154,447, and every one of these awards at this moment has been paid in full at 100 cents on the dollar.

"During all this time we gave at least as good adjustments as any other organization. We gave the farmer until fall to pay his premium without interest; and we charged him only about two-thirds the premium he would have paid under any other plan.

"Besides all these good points, there is the fact that the accounts at the end of this year will show that we have built up a surplus of about half a million dollars. This record shows that out of every hundred dollars we have received in premiums over \$92 has been paid out in losses or invested as a surplus to protect those who are insured.

"During this year there have been satisfactory increases all along the line. In 1919, within the hail insurance district there were 1,600,000 acres insured throughout the season. This year over 2,000,000 acres were insured in the same area."

## Some Points of Advantage

It eliminates the compulsory feature which made former acts objectionable.

Even when adopted by the municipality the individual farmer is afforded the opportunity of exemption if he so desires.

## ANNUAL CONVENTION

Brandon, January 12, 13 and 14

The claims are investigated and the losses paid with the least possible delay—within 30 days. In Alberta in 1919 the average time between storm and adjustment was about nine days, and the average time between adjustment and payment was about 14 days.

The rate is struck from the actual losses of the year, and thus can be adjusted with great accuracy to the actual situation.

The board is elected by representatives of the municipalities in the district.

The maximum indemnity will be eight dollars per acre, but any person, on application, may secure a reduction to six dollars with a reduced premium.

The organized farmers can make this act a success. Their help is needed to put it in operation in the necessary 35 municipalities. To fail to back this earnestly and with definitely organized effort will be to prove our organization a weakling thing that does not know its own interest. Let every local be on the job.

## Resolutions

It is suggested that in amending the constitution, the following clauses be added to the Rules of Order, Section VII., sub-section 3:

Resolutions may originate:

First, locally (a) in a meeting of the U.F.M. local; (b) of the Women's Section; (c) of the board of directors or executive; (d) of the board or executive of the Women's Section.

Second, in the district organization (a) in a convention of the district association; (b) in a meeting of the district board.

Third, provincially (a) in the provincial convention; (b) in the provincial convention of the United Farm Women; (c) in the meeting of the U.F.M. provincial board or executive; (d) in a meeting of the board or executive of the United Farm Women.

A resolution to have any effect must be duly moved and seconded, and then after full opportunity for discussion "put" to the meeting by the chairman and "carried" by a majority. The decision "carried" or "lost" should be

formally announced by the chairman.

A resolution after being carried may be dealt with as the meeting may decide with the following alternatives:

1. Simply minuted as an expression of the views of the association.

2. Forwarded to the press for publication.

3. Sent to government, government departments, business concerns, or individuals concerned.

4. Transmitted to other organizations for consideration and endorsement, i.e., a local may decide that a resolution be passed on to the district or provincial organization; the district board may transmit resolutions to the district and to the provincial organizations, and the provincial boards may transmit resolutions to the provincial conventions.

Where this course (No. 4) is taken by local or district associations, definite provision must be made for at least one person (and preferably two, a mover and a seconder) to support the resolution before the convention to which it is being transmitted. If any of the three latter courses is desired, it should be definitely decided, preferably by motion duly passed.

The resolutions committee of the district or provincial association in connection with any convention shall have the following power:

1. To receive for consideration resolutions forwarded from associations of the subordinate orders (i.e., locals in the case of the district, and locals and district in the case of the provincial).

2. To recast resolutions which may be poorly drafted.

3. To combine resolutions in cases where there may be several of similar import.

4. To reject resolutions which, in their judgment, it would serve no good purpose to bring before the convention; it being explicitly safeguarded, however, that the delegate who proposes to move the resolution shall have the right on securing permission of the convention to himself present the resolution.

## The Nine of Power

Every local elects nine officials and puts in their hands the direction of the work. They are made responsible. There is nothing honorary about the position. It is a position of practical work.

A special folder is being sent to all secretaries, to be handed to the officers elected at the local annual meeting. It is hoped that there will be a very definite acceptance of responsibility and that every board in 1921 will be a working board in the best sense.

## Educational Contests

It is hoped that many more locals will enter teams for debating, elocution and oratory before the end of the year.

If the locals do not support such an effort, how do they expect any success?

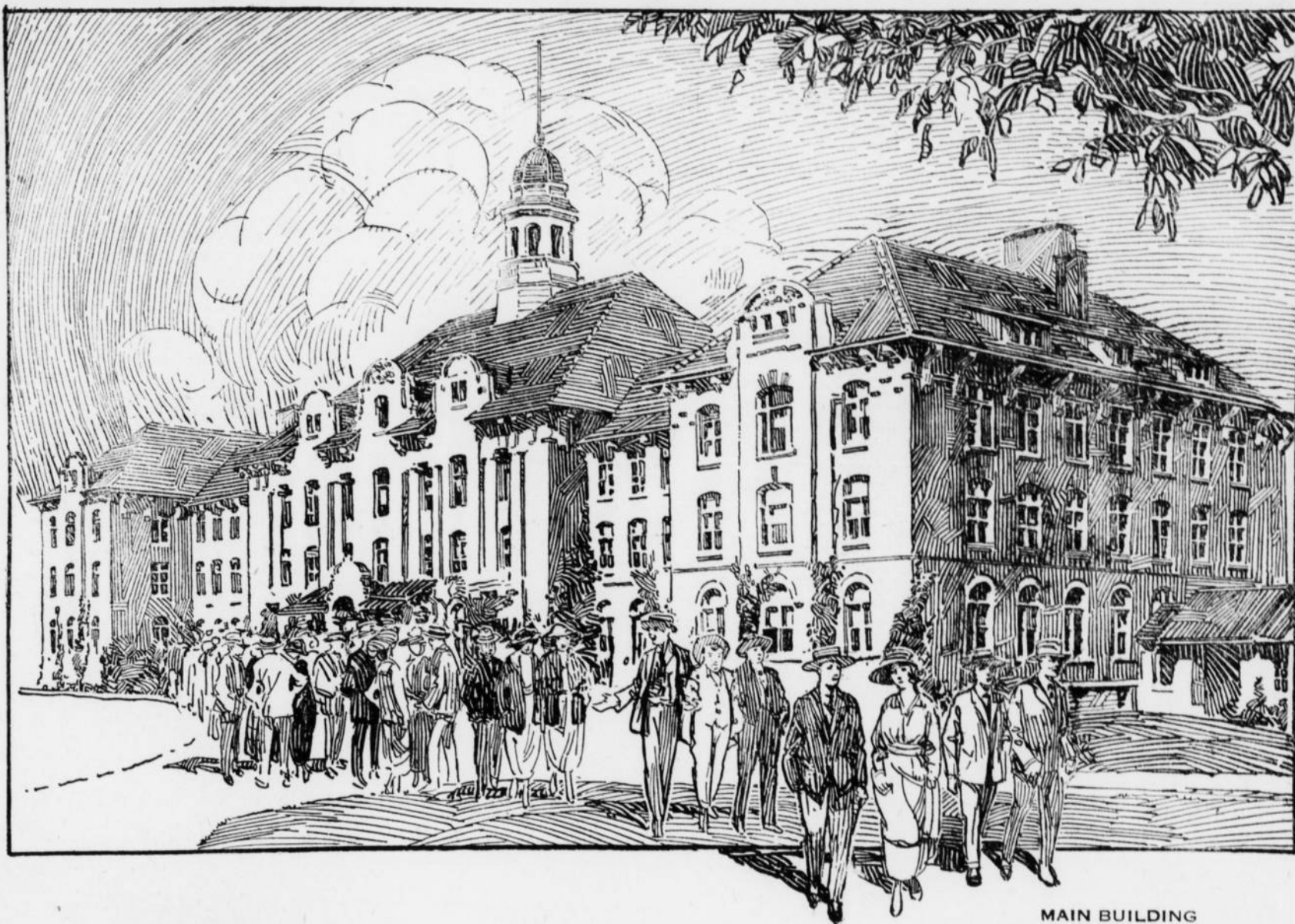
If you haven't debaters—though, of course, you have if you only thought so—think about the recitation. Send for a copy of the selections. Get your young people learning them for your own local program and you will soon find that you have some talent. And the oratory—you have somebody who can prepare a speech, learn it off and give it with some force. That is a beginning. Get the topics. The association counts on you and your local to back up these practical projects. Can you get busy today?

## Annual Reports

Every local board should present its annual report at the local annual meeting. Extra blanks are being sent this year to all secretaries for this purpose. After being presented, this copy should be carefully filed among the records of the local.

The copies of the annual report for the district secretary and for the Central office are due now. It is hoped that every one of them will be in the hands of the proper official by December 15 at the latest. The local year closes November 30, and the local board should be able to get together and issue the report easily in 15 days. Let us have the pleasure of announcing in the second following issue that every local has sent in its annual report. It is up to the board and the secretary.






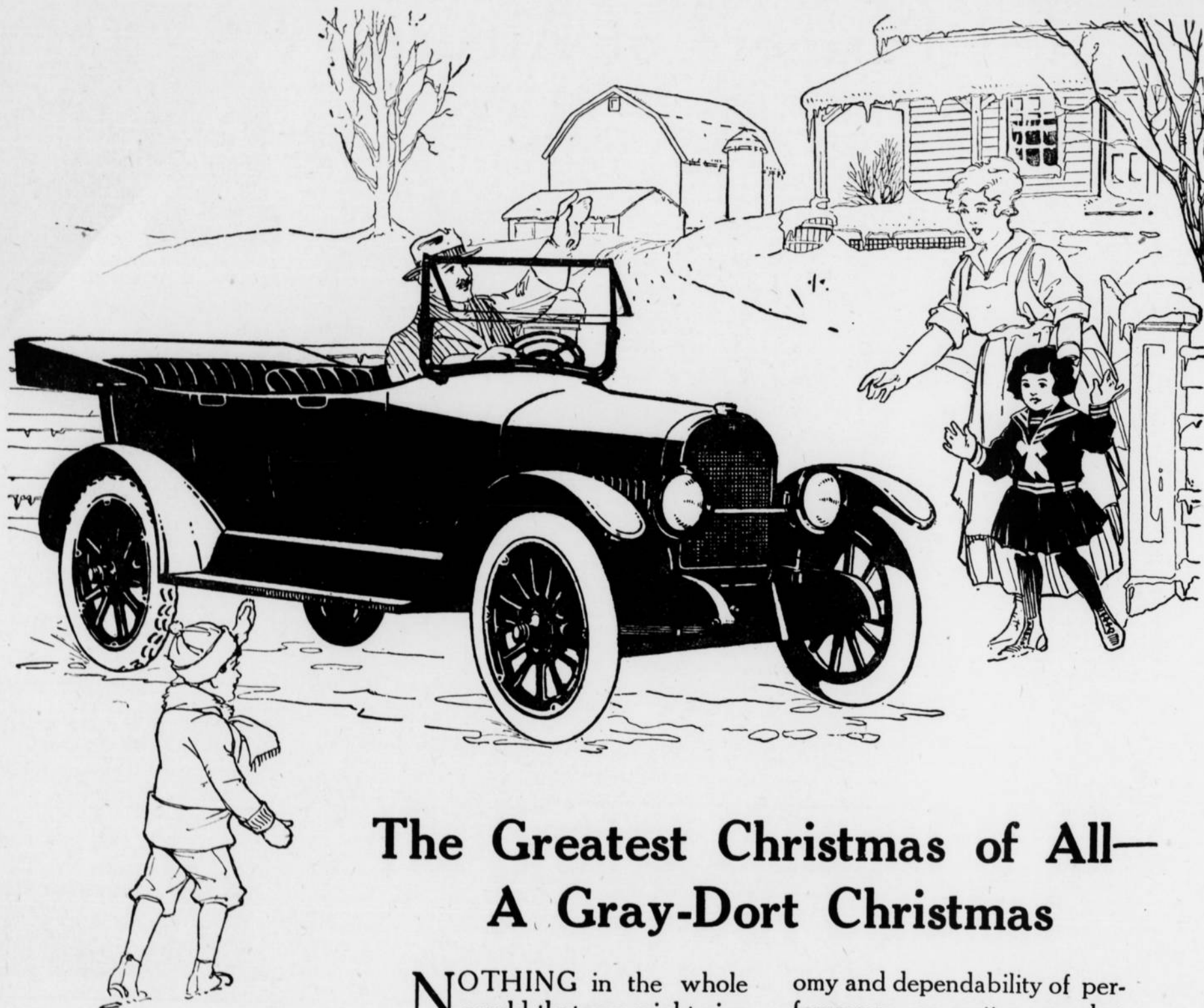
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*"The Tobacco with a heart"*  
**MACDONALD'S**





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Isn't this ideal family car the sensible, useful, lasting kind of Christmas gift to choose?

Go to your nearest Gray-Dort dealer now. The Gray-Dort never has been and never will be greater value than it is today.

**Gray-Dort Motors Limited**  
Chatham, Ontario

# GRAY-DORT



# United Farmers of Alberta

## Drive Passes \$50,000 Mark

WITH the fourth week of the drive the \$50,000 mark has been passed. Up to November 27, the total returns were \$52,375.25. Bow River riding is still leading; Medicine Hat has now climbed to second place, which has been held by Macleod since the commencement of the drive. Battle River is in fourth place and is making rapid gains; and with its larger population it is expected that they will give Medicine Hat a close run for second place.

The drive idea is meeting with considerable popularity. The Medicine Hat convention passed a unanimous resolution that it be made an annual occurrence; and the secretaries' conference also passed a resolution that the drive be conducted annually for the purpose of obtaining a 100 per cent. membership.

Pledges from the following workers had been received in Central office on November 27: 1,373 canvassers, 220 district captains, 60 district directors, 16 constituency organizers, in all 1,669 workers.

Following are the returns from the drive by federal constituencies: Bow River, \$18,474.21; Medicine Hat, \$7,937; Macleod, \$6,532.85; Red Deer, \$5,784.47; Battle River, \$5,580.04; Victoria, \$3,337.60; Lethbridge, \$2,269.25; East Calgary, \$2,024.42; Strathecona, \$1,968.60; West Calgary, \$811; East Edmonton, \$464.88; West Edmonton, \$226.

"In all my travels appointing canvassers and canvassing, I have met no farmer who is antagonistic to the farmers' movement, and find that the rising price of implements, the new railroad rates and the iniquitous manipulation of the grain market has brought all the farmers into line ready to do what they can to bring success to the farmers' political movement. This is one of the districts that had no crop in 1918 and 1919, and, consequently, nearly all the farmers are in very poor circumstances. In many cases it hurt me to ask for money but I thought it would be for their ultimate good."—John Mitchell, Monitor.

This is from C. W. Black, Gilbert:

"Some of the farmers I called on were not at home. I waited to see them and as some of them did not have the money on hand, waited till they could get it. There are a few that I may get some time later on, but times are hard in this district as there has been no crop in four years, and you know what that means. However, I think we have not done too bad everything considered."

Another canvasser, C. E. Whitnack, Veteran, writes:

"So far have had good success, but there is some to do yet, therefore you will hear from me when I have completed my work."

Charles L. Trigg, Cadogan, a Battle River canvasser, obtained subscriptions to the amount of \$299 on his township, reporting on 100 per cent. of the 52 homes in his territory. This is the largest sum so far collected by one canvasser from one-half township.

## The Car Shortage

A reply has been received from D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railway Company, to a letter from H. Higginbotham, provincial secretary, U.F.A., representing the serious effects of the car shortage on the C.N.R. lines in Alberta. Mr. Higginbotham drew attention to the fact that grain prices were six or seven cents lower on C.N.R. lines due to the fact that the elevator companies were not sure of being able to move the grain in six weeks or two months.

Mr. Hanna's letter follows:

"I have your letter of tenth instant respecting car supply for grain loading at different points on our Alberta lines. Our records show that from September 1 to November 12, we loaded 6,978 cars of grain from Alberta points as compared with 4,659 for the same period last year.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary, H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

"During the month of October we moved from eastern lines to western lines an excess of 1,820 box cars, and we are moving every available car to western lines. I regret exceedingly that due to labor conditions, out of 3,000 new box cars ordered, only about 1,500 have been delivered, of which approximately 1,300 have reached western lines.

"We are now loading approximately 300 cars of coal daily from Alberta mines, which, of course, has its effect upon the grain car supply.

"The situation is being closely watched, and I can assure you that everything possible is being done to meet the situation.—(Sgd.) D. B. Hanna."

## U.F.A. Calendars

The U.F.A. Calendars are now completed, and ready for mailing. The first consignment arrived from the printers while the U.G.G. convention was in session, where they were put on display, and they proved to be very popular. Although there are so many calendars distributed free, no others serve the purpose the U.F.A. calendar does. Business men who saw last year's calendar are writing in asking if we cannot supply them with copies, and anybody who has seen the calendar at all does not hesitate to give 25 cents for it.

## ANNUAL CONVENTION

Edmonton, January 18, 19, 20 and 21

## Britain Under Free Trade

Premier Meighen's utterances on the results of free trade in Great Britain have been brilliantly answered by Right Hon. J. M. Robertson, whose article in The Guide has been reprinted, and can be obtained on application to Central office. Every member should read this exposure of the weakness of the premier's arguments.

## The East Elgin Victory

"So far as I can see the victory in East Elgin is an index of the lack of confidence in the present government of Canada in particular, and of the political party system in general, and an expression of confidence in the farmers' movement." President Wood is reported in the daily press as having made this comment on the result of the election in East Elgin. The U.F.A. Board of Directors sent the following message of congratulation to J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U.F.O., Toronto: "Accept congratulations Board of Directors of United Farmers of Alberta, in session today, on East Elgin victory. Organization means strength. Farmers' organization fully developed will be irresistible for right and justice. May your success be a step toward sure and ultimate victory."

## U.F.A. Briefs

Freedom local was addressed by Mr. Brown, of Westlock, recently. His talk was on proportional representation, and was very favorably received. The membership of Freedom local has increased to 26, and is going strong. They have shipped a car load of cattle, and expect to ship a car load of hogs shortly.

Irricana U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. held a most successful joint meeting, beginning with a lunch at noon. W. J. Elliott, of the U.G.G., Calgary, addressed the meeting on the marketing and fitting of beef. Short talks were also given by Rev. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Smaltz, of Beiseker, a district captain in the drive, and musical numbers were given by Mrs. Brickett and the Misses Hiltz.

## Secretaries' Conference

The fourth annual conference of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. secretaries met in Sandstone Hall, Calgary, November 23 and 24. It was attended by 226 delegates and many visitors. President Wood briefly welcomed the delegates.

Mr. J. H. Stewart, Big Valley, was elected chairman.

Ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of locals were suggested and discussed. It was generally agreed that the preparation of a definite program for the meetings was the best means of maintaining and increasing good attendance. Mrs. Puncke, Stonelaw, suggested that Central office send out programs, together with material, to be used in preparing them to all the locals periodically. While this suggestion received considerable support many delegates felt that the locals should learn to rely on their own efforts. Mr. German, Westwood, said that his local had devised a plan of furnishing prizes to the committee which put on the best program through the winter.

Part of the afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the membership drive. H. E. Francis, Alsask; G. A. Forster, Nateby; Mrs. Stenberg, Swallow; Mrs. Puncke, Stonelaw; E. J. Garland, Rumsey; W. H. Shields, Macleod; H. E. Spencer, Edgerton; and C. H. Harris, Oyen, all gave encouraging reports of the drive work in their district. A resolution was passed in favor of conducting a membership drive annually.

Getting the New Canadians into the organization has been found difficult by many secretaries present, and many urged that literature be prepared and sent out in the native languages of these new settlers. Mrs. Puncke gave an interesting account of some organization work she had done among her own countrymen, and thought that there were enough U.F.A. workers of foreign birth to organize a foreign-born population. Mr. Rafn, Bon Accord, who is Danish by birth, said he had not found many of his countrymen who had learned to speak English, but said that it was difficult for many of these people to learn English when they had to engage in hard work for their living. Mr. Greenfield said he thought Mrs. Puncke had offered the best solution of this question that he had ever heard.

H. E. Flett, Calgary, spoke to the convention on the problem that confronted them in making all the new members obtained in the drive feel that they were receiving value for their membership fees, and in making them staunch members of the organization. He believed that the U.F.A. was a school of citizenship, and that a course in that school was the best return that could be made to the new members. He urged the locals to study such vital questions as the national debt, the equitable freight rate, and proportional representation, and be prepared to tell their members of parliament, when they had elected them, how they were to deal with these big problems.

Organizing the women was the subject of a talk by Mrs. Sears, president of the U.F.W.A. She pointed out that only 3,000 of the 30,000 U.F.A. membership belonged to the Women's Section, and urged the men to go home and convert their wives. Miss Kidd, secretary of the U.F.W.A.; Mrs. Meyer, formerly U.F.W.A. secretary; Mrs. O. S. Welch, Gleichen; Mrs. Price, Stettler; Mrs. Field, Kinuso; Mrs. Dowler, Veteran; Mrs. Casey, Crossfield; and Mrs. Kiser, High River, all reported on the progress of the U.F.W.A., and urged the men to give the women's organization all the help and encouragement possible.

Mrs. Gunn, Paradise Valley, in an inspiring address, showed imperative reasons for the organization of the juniors. She was followed by interesting reports from three junior secretaries, Miss Edna Spencer, Gopher Head; L. Kindt, Nanton; and G. Nelson, Gough Lake.

C. H. Harris explained the way by which he was co-operating with the directors of the constituency associations and the locals in arranging a series of meetings. G. A. Forster said when an election campaign came it would be very valuable to have found the best way to arrange meetings, and get in touch with the U.F.A. workers quickly.

In the evening Mr. Brownlee spoke to the delegates on the work of the legal department, and enunciated a few general principles, which, he said, if followed, would eliminate 75 per cent. of the litigation in our courts.

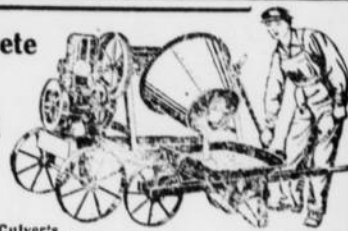
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**BROOKS' APPLIANCE**, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No ties. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure-blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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such as Foundations, Culverts, Barn Walls and Cellars can now be mixed at one-quarter the cost and 20 per cent. of the cement can be saved. Thousands of farmers now own a Concrete Mixer, a real necessity on every farm where buildings are to be erected or repaired. The London Gem Concrete Mixer is our latest engineering triumph. It solves the problem of mixing concrete on small jobs. It can be operated by one man. Can be run by hand or connected to a Gasoline engine or any kind of power. It is well built, has practically no parts to wear out and will save the price of itself in ten days' use. Sold direct to the farmers, saving them commission or middlemen's profit. Price and particulars on request. Ask for pamphlet "G."

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Why not visit the old folks back East this Christmas? Make it a real old-time Yuletide. Special extension privileges on tickets sold during the month of December.

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Comfortable Standard and Tourist Sleepers, Compartment-Library observation Cars on both trains.

Ask any Canadian Pacific Agent about the service, fares, reservations, etc., and let us plan your trip.—Adv't. R 5

# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

## Meetings in Shaunavon District

**A**RRANGEMENTS have been made by J. P. Robinson, of Cadillac, director for District No. 15, to hold a series of meetings in the following places during the present month. The meetings are being held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and Mr. Robinson will be accompanied in his itinerary by Mrs. Hollis, of Shaunavon, lady director.

The meetings are as follows: Shaunavon, Saturday, December 11, evening; Senate, Monday, December 13, evening; Robsart, Tuesday, December 14, afternoon; Govenlock, Wednesday, December 15, evening; Vidora, Thursday, December 16, afternoon; Consul, Friday, December 17, evening; East End, Saturday, December 18, afternoon; Ravenscrag, Monday, December 20, afternoon; Dollard, Tuesday, December 21, evening; Southfork, Wednesday, December 22, afternoon; Shaunavon, Thursday, December 23, evening.

## Convention of District No. 10

The 30 delegates and visitors to the convention of District No. 10 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, which was held at Wadena, on November 12, were welcomed by Mayor Jenkins, who regretted that the fire of a few weeks previous had prevented the citizens from giving the delegates the accommodation that they had hoped.

During the election of officers for the next year A. G. Hope was re-elected district director, and Mrs. C. W. Stewart was again made director of the Women's Section. The second choice for district director was Thomas Erwin, of Lac Vert, and the alternative for lady director was Mrs. Hope. Wadena was selected as the place of meeting for the convention next year.

Mrs. Ida McNeal, a member of the executive of the Women's Section, addressed the convention on the subject, How Farm Women Can Become Better Citizens. She emphasized the necessity of the women to learn to help themselves, and to inform themselves on the public issues of the day. She also laid emphasis on the need for women to co-operate more fully with the men in the work of the local. "The eyes of the world are on the farm women," she said, "because women have been given the franchise, and the world is naturally wondering how they are going to use it." The best interests of the home demanded that women should get out and seek enlightenment, she claimed, and the best home-makers were not those who always stayed at home. The speaker said that she considered the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association the best organization in existence for the needs of the farm women, and that she would emphasize the need of more mixed meetings for the benefit of the men and the women, and the local in general. She enumerated some of the things which the women's organizations in the province had accomplished, and stated that the Women's Section G.G.A. had had a large part in bringing these things about. The Franchise Act, both school and municipal, provincial and Dominion, had been brought about largely through their efforts, as well as such reforms as mothers' pensions, equal rights and responsibilities of parents in the care of children, and the farm help situation.

The program for the evening included several selections by the Wadena brass band. Mr. Riley, principal of the Wadena High School, introduced and spoke to a resolution asking for the formation by the Department of Education of high school districts throughout the province, each district embracing a given number of municipalities, having its own high school and its own board in connection therewith. This resolution was adopted.

Thomas Erwin, of Lac Vert, spoke on behalf of the New National Policy organization in the constituency of Humboldt. He outlined in brief the organization in his own constituency, and said that he expected that redistribution would take place, and that with the consummation of redistribution an election would be declared. Therefore the New National Policy supporters

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary, J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

must be so organized as to have a committee in each polling sub-division when this redistribution takes place.

Mr. A. G. Hawkes, of Percival, speaking after Mr. Erwin, reviewed the conditions in Canada prior to the war. He said that two months before the war Canada, in spite of her years of a protective tariff, was in a condition approaching bankruptcy. A great cry is still being raised about the need of protecting the infant industries of the country, and after all these years these industries are "infants not yet weaned." He referred to the way in which Mr. Meighen, in his speeches in the East, had characterized the farmers and their organization as "humbugs, Bolsheviks, wreckers, and secessionists." He also reminded the meeting that at the time the Winnipeg strike was in force the association had been approached by a leading representative of the government and asked to lend its support in preventing the strike from having any undesirable effect upon the country at large, and in spite of this appeal it had, in the interests of law and order and the welfare of the country, refused to recognize it at all. And yet the farmers are characterized as "wreckers," and their movement towards a New National Policy is dubbed as politics. The speaker thought it was time the farmers organized to get better recognition of their own worth to the country and their rights as citizens.

T. Sales, speaking after Mr. Hawkes, referred to the platforms of the New National Policy organization and the Liberal party, which platforms were referred to as being almost identical. He stated the difference between them was that that of the farmers was really a national policy, whereas that of the Liberal party was merely a platform with which to get into power, but not one to be followed subsequently. He claimed that the farmers had very little faith in either of the old parties, and that in spite of all the Liberal party could do to the contrary, there will be farmer candidates in each constituency in the next election.

Speaking more directly to the citizens of Wadena, the speaker asked if the citizens of Canada realized what they owed to the farmer. The farmer, he said, was the object of great criticism, in spite of the fact that he feeds the world. Although he was working under great disadvantages he had never resorted to or advocated strikes, curtailment of production, or combines for boosting the prices. Reference was also made to the way in which farmers' organizations had practically saved the situation at the time of the Winnipeg strike, and to the treatment they had nevertheless received from the prime minister and his government at large since that time.

Mr. Sales stated that the ill-effects of all economic situations were felt by the farmers more than by any others, because the farmer is so situated that he could "not pass the buck." He also stated that in spite of the fact that there were many scabs among farmers—that is, those who refuse to join the farmers' organizations—he thought it possible that the time would come when organized farmers would compel these scabs to come into the organization and bear its responsibilities, or to leave the industry just as other industrial organizations had been doing, and are doing at the present time.

## Canada Wheat Board

Referring briefly to the Canada Wheat Board, Mr. Sales said it was his belief that the board was given to the country in the hope and intention that it would not succeed. Otherwise it would not have been given. That it did succeed was due entirely to the personnel, particularly the chairman and vice-chairman. The government, he claimed, had not the least intention to re-establish the Wheat Board. The enabling bill of the last session of parliament was but sand thrown into the eyes of the people. Conditions have not changed

very much since last year, and it is just as necessary to have the board now as then. The Meighen Government should get no votes at the next election, he said, if only for the reason that the Wheat Board was no longer in existence.

Nevertheless, Mr. Sales said, the character of the government merely reflects that of the people. If the ideals of the people are not lofty we cannot expect those of the government to be much better, and if the people are indifferent to their responsibilities we must expect the government to legislate in its own interest.

The evening session closed with a resolution of appreciation and gratitude to the citizens of Wadena for their pleasant contributions to the convention.

## Resolutions

During the convention resolutions were adopted favoring the following:

The re-establishment of the Canada Wheat Board for the balance of 1920, with the original chairman and vice-chairman.

Investigation by the Canadian Council of Agriculture into the possibility of creating some form of co-operative pooling and marketing of grain.

Immediate extension of the Thunder Hill branch of the Canadian National Railway.

The publication of the results obtained by the Central office from its action upon resolutions adopted by conventions, and referred to it for action.

Remuneration of district directors.

Immediate observance by the Dominion Government of the requirements of the recent liquor referendum.

Regulation by the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission of the price of liquor for medicinal, sacramental, and other purposes.

The convention also passed a resolution endorsing the action taken by the Central Executive and General Board in its meeting in July in the matter of provincial policies.

## Convention of District No. 14

The two most important questions discussed by the delegates at the convention of District 14 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held at Swift Current, on November 12, were the action of the joint meeting of the directorate and the Women's Section in referring back to the locals and the general convention, the whole question formulating a provincial political platform and the reappointment of the Wheat Board, resulting in the adoption of resolutions by the unanimous voice of the convention approving both.

Mike McLachlan, of Swift Current, was re-elected district director by acclamation, and George Moreland, of Beverley, was elected convention secretary. Messrs. Maher, Sykes, and Burbon were appointed a resolution committee, and Messrs. Benn and C. R. Hunter a credentials committee.

During the afternoon session F. W. Bates, of Regina, gave a very instructive address on rural school education, and was followed by Mrs. S. V. Haight, of Keeler, of the Women's Section executive, who gave an outline of the work undertaken and accomplished by the Women's Section.

Resolutions adopted were that no further agricultural immigration should be encouraged until present abuses have been corrected.

Appreciation at the appointment of Vice-President A. G. Hawkes, of Percival, as liquor commissioner, and pledging hearty co-operation in making prohibitive laws effective.

Appreciation of Premier Martin's declaration a year or more ago in renouncing responsibility of his government as the provincial machine in federal policies.

A demand for provincial short-term loans act similar to the one in Manitoba.

That the Canadian Council of Agriculture be requested to take the necessary steps for the formation of a co-operative wheat marketing agency.

The establishment of a drought insurance on crops or summerfallow land under a system similar to the municipal hail insurance scheme.

Immediate publications of the report of the dry farming congress recently held in Swift Current.





# Co-operating for Better Farming

From its organization, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has endeavored to co-operate as far as possible with the most progressive and intelligent farmers in the province in carrying on a general policy for the improvement of farm methods, and this policy has been consistently followed as the department has grown with the growth of the province.

## Better Farming Trains

In co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan and the railways, the department has sought to bring the inspiration of the University to the farmers of the province by means of "Better Farming Trains," fitted up at the University, and manned from the staff of the University and of the provincial Departments of Education and Agriculture.

### Dairy

Improvements in methods of dairy production and manufacture have been encouraged by "Dairy Cars" and co-operation with the Saskatchewan Dairymen's Association in the educational work carried on by that body, in addition to the general work of the Dairy Branch, which devotes its whole activities to the building up of the dairying industry in Saskatchewan.

### Livestock

The Livestock Branch co-operates with the various livestock associations of the province in promoting the improvement of all breeds of livestock, and assists farmers in building up their flocks and herds by sending out expert buyers to purchase beef and dairy heifers, pure-bred bulls, grade ewes and pure-bred rams, which are sold to farmers on credit terms. The inspection and licensing of stallions and the establishment of approved stallion districts; the recording and issuing of horse and cattle brands; the investigating of contagious disease among livestock; are all measures which owe much of their success to the active co-operation of the leading farmers in every section of the province.

### Field Crops

The Field Crops Branch endeavors to promote the production of the best seed of the strains and varieties which have been found best suited to the varying

conditions in different parts of the province; encourages tillage and cropping methods designed to control noxious weeds and to give higher yields and improved quality of product; assists municipal officials in controlling outbreaks of injurious insect and rodent pests; assists in the preparation and arrangement of Saskatchewan field crop entries for international exhibitions.

## Co-operative Organization and Markets Branch

The Co-operative Organization and Markets Branch assists in the organization of co-operative organization, with special attention given to co-operative livestock marketing associations; compiles and publishes particulars of co-operative activities; assists the various co-operative associations in their work by pamphlets and bulletins on various phases of co-operation.

## Agricultural Statistics

The Statistics Branch compiles and publishes statistics, giving the fullest and most accurate information attainable about crop acreages and crop conditions; distributes on request, without charge, bulletins and leaflets dealing with every phase of farming; compiles comparative statistics, distributing free of charge, showing agricultural development in every line, including annual increase or decrease in all breeds of livestock.

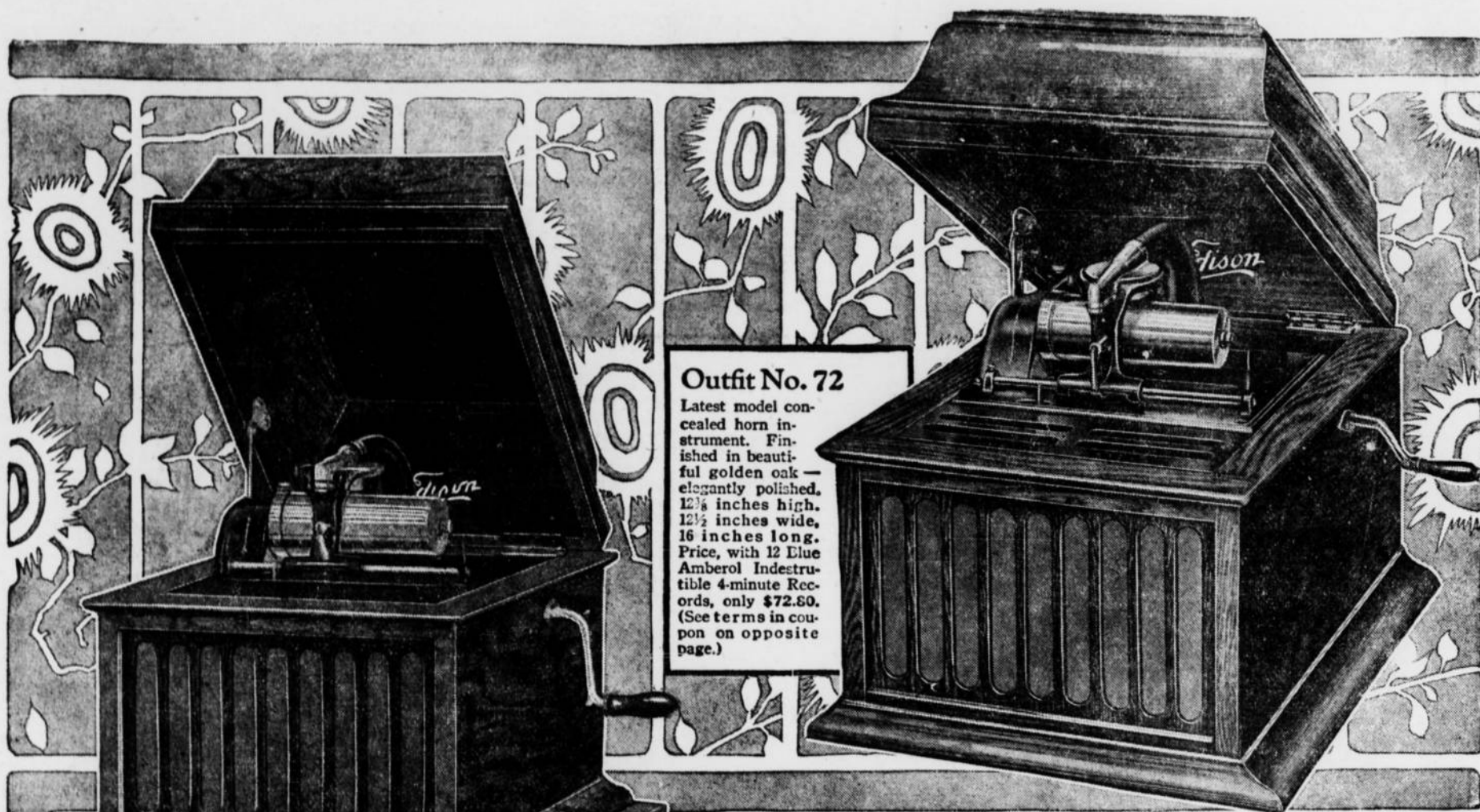
## Game Branch

The Game Branch strives to maintain the useful wild life of the province; enlists the active co-operation of farmers and of sportsmen generally in protecting both game birds and big game; seeks to preserve the breeding stock of the more valuable fur-bearing animals.

*To all farmers in the province the Department would like to make it clear that it is organized to serve them, and invites them to make use of it.*

**Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture**  
REGINA



**Outfit No. 72**

Latest model concealed horn instrument. Finished in beautiful golden oak — elegantly polished. 12½ inches high. 12½ inches wide. 16 inches long. Price, with 12 Blue Amberol Indestructible 4-minute Records, only \$72.50. (See terms in coupon on opposite page.)

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**A**N ASTOUNDING OFFER—the New Edison Diamond Amberola, Mr. Edison's great new phonograph with the new Diamond Stylus reproducer, and twelve brand new Diamond Indestructible Four-Minute Records sent to you on *absolutely free trial*. *Send no money*—just fill out the coupon on opposite page and send it to us at once. We will send you the complete outfit immediately. Entertain your family and friends with the latest song hits of the big cities. Laugh at the side-splitting minstrel shows. Hear anything from Grand Opera to Comic Vaudeville. Judge just how much this great phonograph would mean to your home. Then, if you choose, send the outfit back to us *at our expense*.

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### Is Your Home Happy?

How about your home? Is it a real home? Is it something more than a place to eat and a place to sleep and to shelter you? Is it a place where the united family can gather together and be happy? Has it something that will make your friends enjoy visiting you? That kind of a home is a happy home. And anything that will bring you such a life means as much to you as food and clothing. It is a *necessity*.

Put music into your home and you will have the greatest influence for happiness that the world has ever known. It is the mother's lullaby, the warrior's cry, the lover's song—who, indeed, does not find the expression of all his moods and emotions in music? And now Mr. Edison's genius has put real music within your reach. You can make it part of your life.

If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument after the free trial, send only \$1.00. Pay the balance for the complete outfit in small monthly payments. (See terms in coupon on opposite page.)

Think of it—a \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get an outfit of Mr. Edison's new phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, the life-like music—the wonderful Blue Amberol Indestructible Four-Minute Records. The *finest*, the *best* that money can buy at very much less than the price at which imitations of the Genuine New Edison Diamond Amberola are offered. Get the New Edison Diamond Amberola on free trial. Just send the coupon on the opposite page. Remember, the 12 brand new Blue Amberol Indestructible Four-Minute Records included with each outfit. Don't delay. Send the coupon now.

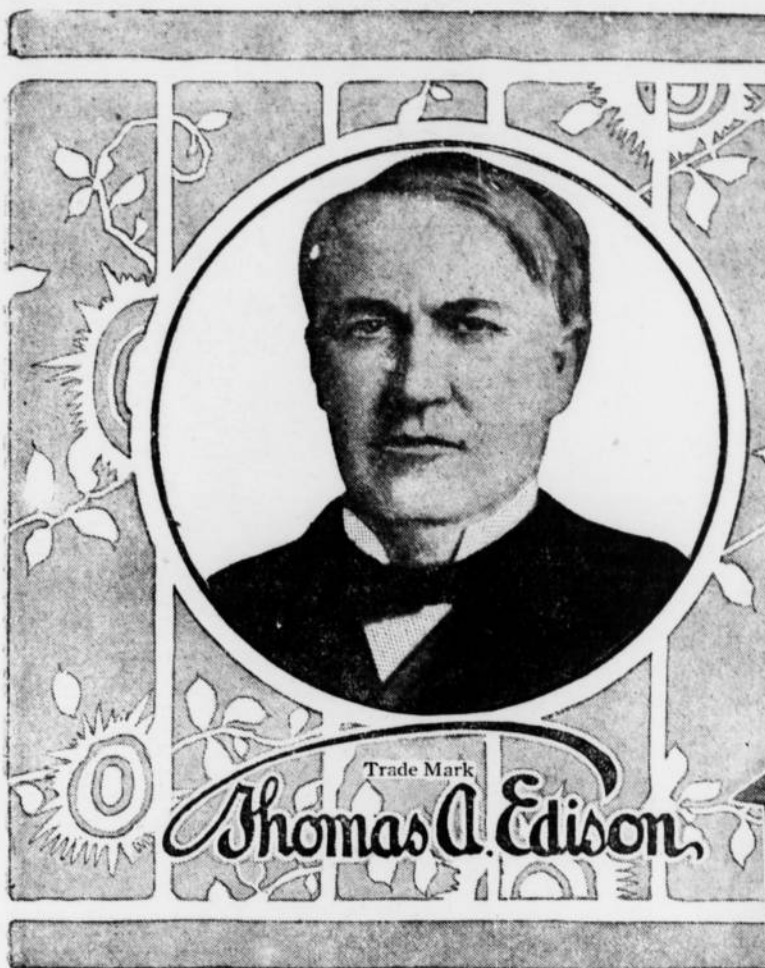
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**Outfit No. 89** New Model Instrument and handsome record cabinet complete—two pieces. An entire phonograph outfit, just like the very highest priced instruments and at *one-fifth the price*. Cabinet finished in dull brown oak to match instrument. Capacity 80 records. Height of outfit complete, 42½ inches, width 13¼ inches, length 17 inches. Price, complete, with 12 Blue Amberol Indestructible Four-Minute Records, only \$89.00. (See terms in coupon on opposite page.)





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**A**FTER years of labor on his favorite invention, Mr. Edison has made the music of the phonograph true to life. There is no reason, now—especially since we make this rock-bottom offer—why you should be satisfied with anything less than Mr. Edison's genuine instrument. You are under no obligation on this free trial offer. Hear the New Edison Diamond Amberola in your home before you decide to buy.

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greatest singers and players, the sweet, old time melodies, the jokes of the funniest vaudeville actors, all right into your own parlor, as if they were there *in person*. See for yourself how much you *need* the New Edison Diamond Amberola in your life. See how much happier it will make your home. Just fill out the coupon and send it in. No money down; no C. O. D. You pay us nothing unless you keep the outfit. Send it back, if you wish, *at our expense*. Or pay only \$1.00 after the trial, and balance in easy monthly payments as explained below. Remember, the twelve brand new Blue Amberol Indestructible Four-Minute Records are included with each outfit.

**Complete Stock of Foreign Records** Polish, Swedish, Norwegian, French, Finnish; Bohemian, Russian, Hungarian, German.

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United States Office: Edison Block, Chicago, Illinois

**Outfit No. 112**  
A superb instrument — wonderful bargain. Handsomely plated and polished. Richly enameled. Size 15 1/4 inches high, 14 3/4 inches wide, 19 1/2 inches long. Regularly finished in mahogany and golden oak. May be had also in weathered oak or fumed oak. Price, with twelve Blue Amberol Indestructible Four-Minute Records, only \$112.80. (See terms in coupon below.)

Convince yourself first. Get the New Edison Diamond Amberola in your home on free trial. See what a wonderful instrument it is—how it brings the music of the world's

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No obligation to buy in sending this coupon; this is just an application for a Free Trial

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Dists., Dept. 319 — 311 King St., E., Toronto, Ont. — 338 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Babson:—As per your offer, I should like to hear Mr. Edison's wonderful new style phonograph with the new Diamond Stylus reproducer in my own home on free trial. Send me the outfit which I have checked below, and the twelve Blue Amberol Indestructible Four-Minute Records which are part of the outfit. If I decide to keep the outfit, I will have the privilege of the rock-bottom price direct from you on your special terms. I agree merely to take the outfit promptly from the depot, pay the small freight or express charges, and if I do not find it thoroughly satisfactory, I reserve the right to return the outfit at once at your expense. Otherwise, I will send the first payment of \$1.00 within forty-eight hours after the free trial or as soon as possible, in no case exceeding one week, and will make monthly payments thereafter of (check the square below to the left of outfit which you wish to have us ship). The outfit is to remain your property until the last payment has been made. If I am not 21 years of age, I will have my parents or guardian fill out the coupon, as you do not ship to boys and girls under 21.

☐ **Outfit No. 72** \$6.00 for 11 months and \$5.80 for the 12th month. Complete price with 12 records, \$72.80. ☐ **Outfit No. 89** \$7.00 for 12 months and \$4.00 for the 13th month. Complete price with 12 records, \$89.00. ☐ **Outfit No. 112** \$10.00 for 10 months and \$11.80 for the 11th month. Complete price, with 12 records, \$112.80. Send me the outfit finished in ...mahogany...golden oak...weathered oak...fumed oak

My name.....Address or R. F. D. No.....City.....

State.....Shipping point.....Ship by.....Express. Occupation.....

Age.....Married or Single.....If steadily employed at a salary please state.....

How long a resident in your neighborhood and your vicinity?.....If there is a possibility of changing your

address during the next year, what will be your next address?.....



# The Money

## IN

# Mixed Farming

**C**OSTLY EXPERIENCE is a unit in advising the practice of diversified or "mixed" farming as distinguished from that of exclusive grain growing. The breeding and feeding of livestock on a farm takes the speculative risk from the business of farming and guarantees the farmer a return from his invested money and labor in all seasons. The nightmare of "crop failure" never visits the pillow of the man whose grain harvest is not his only hope.

Apart from its manurial and other values to the land, there is big money in livestock and a sure market for it—especially if it is well-bred livestock.

## Breeding Pays

All around it costs no more to bring to maturity and to the **sale ring**, a five-thousand-dollar grand champion that has all the breeding qualities of its race, than it does to raise a scrub animal that barely pays for the labor spent on it. There is and always will be a ready market and top prices for well-bred horses, cattle, sheep and swine and grain of a grade and cleanliness that does credit to the man who grows it.

Few things pay so well and are attended with so little risk as the business of mixed farming built on good foundation stock on land that **was made for mixed farming**.

## Choice and Cheap Land for Mixed Farming

In Central Alberta and Saskatchewan are rich park lands open prairie, ready for the plow, interspersed with trees which afford excellent shelter for stock. Here grain growing, dairying and livestock raising are carried on successfully. The country is ideal for mixed farming. The Canadian Pacific Railway is offering a large area of these fertile lands in the neighborhood of Lloydminster and Battleford. These rich districts will become the home of thousands of prosperous farmers.

## The World's Prize Oats

Near Lloydminster the world's prize oats have been grown, and butter of the highest quality made. A man can soon become independent on a farm here. These lands can be bought now at prices averaging about \$18 an acre. You pay down ten per cent. If land is purchased under settlement conditions, no further payment of principal until end of fourth year, then 16 annual payments. Interest is six per cent. If you are interested in this great opportunity in Western Canada, fill in at once the coupon at bottom and complete information will reach you by return mail.

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,  
Canadian Pacific Railway,  
965 First St., E., Calgary, Alta.

I am interested in Western Canada. Please send me your booklet on the Mixed Farming Lands of Central Alberta and Saskatchewan.

MY NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

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## The Doddie

Continued from Page 17

keenest rival. Practically all his native cattle are dehorned. Fight him with his own weapon, dehorned cattle. The Canadian feeder cattle have made a tremendous reputation in the States in the last four years; the American feeders want them—but how—dehorned. Therefore they must be dehorned."

That is the expressed opinion of men who are daily handling commercial cattle. It matters not whether you are a feeder, a shipper, or a packer, hornless cattle are more profitable for you to handle. The doddie is already hornless, and he possesses a fine attractive appearance with his trim head, neck, and body that attracts the eye of the experienced buyer.

The Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers has the following to say about hornless cattle: "Probably one-quarter million dollars a year are lost to Canadian farmers by the non-practice of a simple dehorning process."

"Livestock exchanges in Winnipeg, Toronto, and Montreal especially encourage dehorning. Practically all the American native cattle with which Canadian farmers in the West have to compete have the advantage of being thus treated. They bring a larger return in dollars and cents."

"In a circular by the Dominion Government farmers are told that they will benefit, briefly, for the following reasons:

- "1. Better appearance of the cattle.
- "2. Quieter, subdued nature of cattle, enabling fattening at less cost.
- "3. More cattle can be shipped in one car by rail, saving freight cost."

### The Extent of the Loss

But it is when the animal is finally brought to slaughter that the value of the dehorning is proved. Over 70,000 pounds of meat a year are actually reported at inspected Canadian packing plants alone as wasted through bruises in the flesh. Most of the bruises are caused by the animal's horns while in transit from the farm to the market and the abattoir. That total represents the parts of meat utterly thrown away. There is a further and even greater loss.

When a piece of meat is removed from a quarter of beef because of a bruise the rest of the quarter or part of it has often to be sold at a cent a pound less or two cents a pound less, not because the meat is poor, but because that part has lost in appearance and sale value.

Probably one in every five cattle bought on Canadian stock yards suffers from injury, which could be prevented were dehorning commonly practiced.

The packers' buyer necessarily takes the loss into account, and the farmer who sells cattle takes the risk and a lower price.

A united effort is now being made by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, the livestock exchanges throughout Canada, and the meat packers collectively, to get a better knowledge diffused among Canadian farmers of the real importance of dehorning.

Upon the Winnipeg market and other places, where large buyers of feeders operate from one-half to three-quarters of a cent per pound, more was paid last year for hornless as compared with horned cattle. Packers who are buying for killing purposes will cut prices on horned cattle due to decreased value of bruised carcasses. Shippers are at a greater expense shipping their cattle, and the universal demand is for hornless cattle.

Let us examine the Winnipeg market. If all animals handled on the market last year were horned and would be worth one-half per cent. per lb., more if hornless, what would that mean? Last year about 360,000 head of cattle were handled through the union stock yards in St. Boniface. It would be fair to assume that these cattle averaged 1,000 pounds in weight, which would mean that there were 360,000,000 pounds of live cattle handled through that market. At one-half per cent. per pound the total increased value, if all the cattle were hornless, would be \$1,800,000, or one dollar for every man, woman, and child west of Winnipeg. If those cattle had all been sired by

Aberdeen-Angus bulls they would have possessed that polled character, and brought \$1,800,000 more to the producers of this country.

To the original producer and the feeder the polled character is equally valuable. Animals feed quieter, and therefore gain better. Large numbers can be handled with greater ease, as they can be run together without danger of injury. Those are the main reasons why I consider the polled character one of the great commercial assets of the breed.

### Fleshing Qualities

It is a recognized fact that the doddie possesses to a degree, not found in any other breed of cattle, the ability to marble his flesh evenly and uniformly. The fat is invariably mixed with the lean to a marked degree, thus producing a firm flesh, a very palatable beef, and at the same time eliminating waste. It is this particular character that accounts for the phenomenal wins of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the carcass competitions the world over. The commercial value of that character lies in the fact that the well-marbled flesh is of a higher quality than the soft, poorly-marbled flesh, and sells for a higher price. The even, smooth, well-marbled flesh eliminates waste to such a degree that a high dressing percentage is the result. I might illustrate this point by stating the case of a man from Medicine Hat, Alta., who last fall was shipping a load of steers of horned breed to Chicago, but lacked three steers to complete his car, and with much regret he took in three black Aberdeen-Angus steers to make up the load. This man really thought he was spoiling his load, and said so. When he got to Chicago buyers picked out his three black steers and sold them separately, and they brought two cents per pound more than the remainder of the load. This year that gentleman is using Angus bulls on his ranch, and he realizes that doddie firmness and smoothness has a commercial value.

When discussing the fleshing qualities of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle I have assumed that this character of the breed was universally recognized, but lest someone should question that statement I wish to quote from the Breeders' Gazette, of Chicago, known far and wide for its fair and unbiased opinions, but not regarded as a slave to the Aberdeen-Angus breed. Speaking of the Aberdeen-Angus calves shown in the boys' and girls' competition at the Iowa state fair, it says, editorially, in its issue of September 16, 1920:

"We do not recall having used in the Gazette or seen a more remarkable picture of its kind than that in this issue of 56 Aberdeen-Angus baby beefs, fed by Iowa boys and girls, and shown and sold by them at the recent Iowa state fair. Having seen the calves when they were assembled on the fair grounds for the photographer, we know that they were even better than it is possible pictorially to represent them. The wealth of rich prime beef (marbled as only the doddie can marble its flesh) carried by this typical company, the loins, ribs, and bulging buttocks, and the uniformity of type and color of the calves account for the popularity of the breed among butchers and packers, and for the preference which many purveyors of choice meats to a select trade express for the prime doddie."

### Uniformity of Type

The photograph on page 17 of 56 Aberdeen-Angus baby beefs illustrates this doddie character better than I can possibly describe it. There is that same trimness about the head and neck and the same levelness and smoothness throughout the body is apparent in each and every one of the animals shown. No doubt the color and the polled character are to a degree responsible for this characteristic, but it is hard to find that same evenness and uniformity outside the doddie ranks. The commercial value lies in the appeal that this uniformity has to the eye of the buyer. It makes for style and attractiveness, and these features command the attention of buyers on the market. Uniformity sells cattle on our commercial market.



### Feeding Quality

The characteristics previously mentioned, together with others, have combined to make a breed of cattle that are great feeders. There is no way of determining exactly which are and which are not the best feeding cattle, except by feeding them. For answer to that question we must rely upon the opinions of feeders whose experience has brought them in touch with different cattle and different conditions. If one is able to get the opinion of an unbiased feeder who has been endeavoring to make the most of the feeding business, regardless of any breed prejudices, the opinion should be valuable. Ed. Hall, the great American feeder of cattle, whose name is known all over America from his success at Chicago, has this to say about cattle feeding:

"During 30 years' experience in beef-making I have handled cattle of all the principal breeds, but results have prompted me to practically exclude all but the Aberdeen-Angus from my feed lots. The proof of the pudding is the manner in which it digests, and the black cattle always give a good account of themselves, both at the feed box and when they go to market."

"I have, and do, feed cattle of other breeds, but only under stress of necessity. Purchasing Aberdeen-Angus feeders is not an easy task, and I can recall periods when I was unable to secure the right kind."

"For the past 16 years Aberdeen-Angus have predominated in my feeding. I have made them market toppers, and have also demonstrated their superiority in the show ring by repeatedly winning the grand championship prize at the Chicago International. Other feeders, probably possessed of more skill than myself, have entered these competitions with cattle of the different breeds, but the contest has invariably ended in a victory for the blacks. It has been merely a matter of breed superiority."

"I prefer Aberdeen-Angus steers for several reasons. They give good results for the feed consumed, being even feeders. Nothing hampers the beef-makers more than a load of cattle that lack this qualification. They are essentially domestic, which means that they are able to make the most of the feed they consume, an important factor in these days of high prices. When they go to market they command buyers' attention, getting preference over cattle of any other breed, which is of no small importance when supplies happen to be excessive. Getting over the scales early means a fill and money in the feeder's pocket. The average buyer will take a load of black cattle in preference to any other breed if the weight suits, and when I go to market I like to have something that sells readily."

### Hardiness

The Aberdeen-Angus cattle were first produced under conditions of greater severity than any of our well-known beef breeds. The country of their origin is rough and bleak, and the climate is not the mildest in the world. Those conditions were largely responsible for the development of a breed of cattle that would suit the districts in which pastures were sparse and climate rigorous. It has often been said by those who speak without authority and without knowledge that the Aberdeen-Angus breed does not possess the hardiness of other breeds. But after talking with breeders, cattle feeders, shippers, buyers, packers, and many others, I place hardiness among the five outstanding commercial assets of the breed. Some weeks ago while traveling from Calgary to Brandon I met a gentleman on the train whom I know very well. He is probably the largest operator in a speculative way on the Calgary stock yards today. He buys thousands of cattle to feed and re-sell, and he has handled all kinds of cattle under all conditions. In the course of our conversation when we were discussing markets, breeds, and many other phases of the cattle business, he said: "It is my opinion that where cattle are turned out in Alberta for the winter, with only the hills and coulees for shelter, Aberdeen-Angus cattle will come in alive after a severe winter, when almost any other cattle will die." That is the experience of a practical

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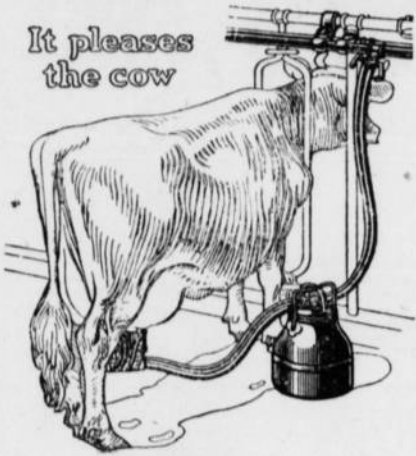
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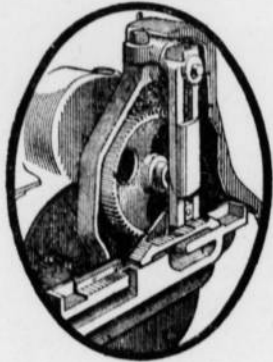
It pleases  
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cattleman, and it is a very severe test, but it is evidence of the ability of Angus cattle to produce results under severe conditions as well as under ideal conditions.

Under the five headings in this article I have briefly discussed what I believe are the main factors determining the value of our cattle on the commercial market of today. All taken together, these characteristics produce the kind of an animal that wins in the fat stock show, but they each have a dollar and cent bearing upon the values of Aberdeen-Angus cattle on the commercial market, and if I have to some extent made that fact clear, the object of this article will have been achieved.

### Milking Shorthorn

Continued from Page 17

was a Shorthorn. A Shorthorn herd stood fifth for average production out of 32 head. Besides producing milk, the cows produced 18 head of steers and heifers that were pronounced by Lancaster County buyers equal in quality to the good stock that passes through the Lancaster yards. The experience is duplicated in other sections of the country.

In the Record of Merit published by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, appear the records of 830 cows of all ages. The average production of these cows is over 8,000 pounds of milk annually; 157 have records of over 10,000 pounds. All records that have been made are not published. In the Canadian Record of performance there are 213 records.

At the Kansas State Agricultural College the successful show herds of Shorthorn steers are produced from cows that are hand-milked. Many of the cows in the herd have been entered in the Record of Merit. These cows are of the sort that have appealed to the British tenant farmer—the sort that pays the rent at the pail, produces a good calf profitable to develop for market, and when the cow has run her race on the farm, she can be placed upon the market as a good beef cow.

#### Recent Growth

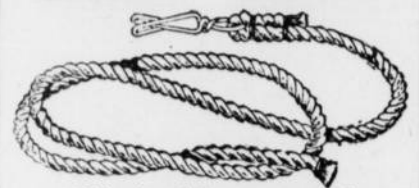
The business done by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is an index to the increasing popularity of Shorthorn cattle. In the past four years the annual receipts for registrations and transfers has grown from \$65,000 to nearly \$300,000. This year the association has appropriated \$100,000 in prize money for the leading shows and fairs of the country. Most fairs meet the association money at the rate of two to one, which means that in the aggregate approximately \$300,000 will be offered for Shorthorn exhibits—a wonderful stimulus to the cause of cattle improvement. Ten thousand dollars has been appropriated at 400 county fairs in sums of \$25 each for the best bull over 12 months old in the county. Besides the above, the association has a corps of efficient fieldmen, who co-operate with all educational movements for better livestock. Large sums of money are offered for Calf Clubs and Baby Beef Shows. It is worth something to be a breeder of Shorthorns. The business of each breeder is fostered and his interests furthered by the broad publicity campaign supported by the strong American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and the sister Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.



Bella de Keyem

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The Four Steers from One Sire

## A Good Sire Pays

Messrs. John Kopas and Sons, Elora, Ontario, have no pure-bred cattle on their farm, but they are believers in using pure-bred sires. In 1918 they sent ten young grade Shorthorn heifers to be bred to the Shorthorn bull, Gainford Matchless (113766), owned by Gerrie Brothers, Elora. These heifers were small and not of first-class quality, but their calves have proved the wisdom of the step taken by Messrs. Kopas.

Of the ten Gainford Matchless calves six were females and four were males. The females are being retained on the farm for breeding purposes, and the four males are being fitted for show steers. These four steers are deserving of special notice, and following are the facts regarding each one:

Pete, born January 15, 1919; weight, October 15, 1920, 1,425 pounds.

Geordie, born January 18, 1919; weight, October 15, 1920, 1,360 pounds.

Jack, born February 17, 1919; weight, October 15, 1920, 1,420 pounds.

Duke, born April 15, 1919; weight, October 15, 1920, 1,280 pounds.

It will be seen from the above that these steers at an average age of 20 months show an average weight of 1,371 pounds each. Of course the steers have been given every chance, and have been pushed along from the time they were

calves, though no nurse cows were used, and being heifers' first calves, the supply of milk was limited. Had they been put on nurse cows considerably heavier weights could have been obtained. Under the circumstances the weights are exceptionally good, and the quality of the steers, as will be seen from the illustration, leaves little to be desired. In this connection it is worthy of note that Messrs. Kopas were offered 35 cents per pound, live weight, for these steers some time ago, but preferred to hold them over and exhibit them at some of the coming winter fairs.

There can be no doubt that it paid the Messrs. Kopas to use a high-class sire, and what these enterprising farmers have done can be duplicated by any other farmer who will use a good bull and feed liberally. Well-finished cattle are always in demand, and the way to make a profit with beef cattle is to breed the best and finish them at an early age. The Messrs. Kopas are not wealthy farmers, and, as stated before, they do not breed pure-bred stock, but they stand to reap a handsome profit from their enterprise, and any common-sense farmer can secure equally good results.

## Calgary Fair

*Bright Spot in Fair was Girls' and Boys' Baby Beef and Lamb Competition*

THE best measure of the growing popularity of the Alberta Winter Fair is to be found in the growing attendance figures. On the final day, Manager Richardson announced that there had been a 300 per cent. gain over the previous year.

The fair of 1920 will go on record as a very important milestone in the agricultural development of the province. For years the prices obtained for pure-bred cattle, in keeping with the general price advance, have been steadily mounting. The sales held in conjunction with Calgary fair realized some of the lowest averages which we have experienced for a long time, and it is interesting just at this time to enquire into the causes and the likelihood of a continuance of this unwelcome decline. There is a great variety of opinion on this question. On the one hand there are the pessimists who believe these sale averages to be a reflection of the public confidence in the future of the pure-bred business; on the other hand, there are a few who look for a continuance of last year's prices and look with distrust upon any person who invites the public to consider the matter. The early fall sales promised badly. The feeling was abroad that neither grain nor live-stock prices had touched bottom, and that it was well to hold off and see how low things would go. On the other hand, a large portion of the southwest is not too plentifully supplied with feed and a reduction of herds seemed advisable. In cutting down herds, breeders naturally culled out the poor stuff, which was unloaded at the sale. It was pathetic to see auctioneers begging for pure-bred prices for some of the riff-raff which should have gone to the shambles for the good of the breed. And never did auctioneers work harder. It is a noteworthy fact that at all of the fall

sales held in connection with the fairs every animal of good individuality and possessed of a good pedigree found ready sale. It is comforting also to reflect that as the week progressed at Calgary the sale prices climbed and the steer sale on Friday was the best of the lot. The buying public appreciate the need of good cattle better than ever before, and it is in itself a hopeful sign when they draw an unmistakable line between pure-bred scrubs and pure-breds of quality. The commonest remark about the ringside was, "Now is the time to buy when prices are low," and although not so commonly expressed, the judgment of the shrewdest buyers indicated that now is the time to select most carefully.

The breed associations have grappled with the problem most courageously. They believe that a sale of good stock will bring good prices, and are making plans for a rigorous selection of the best to be offered at the spring sale. We anticipate that time will show the wisdom of this course, and, although past records may not be surpassed, a healthy trade will be maintained in keeping with the real need of the country.

### Cattle

The opening day of the fair was devoted to Shorthorns. As with all the breeds, the show and sale cattle were judged separately. James Watt, Elora, Ont., placed the ribbons. Entries were not heavy, and for the most part quality was lacking. There were, however, some notable exceptions. R. W. Gardner and Co., Lethbridge, won three championships out of four. Their champion sale female, Nonpareil Princess, afterward sold for \$250, and their champion bull, Nonpareil Comet, brought the top price of the sale, \$315. The heifer went to J. A. Borel, Craigmyle, and the

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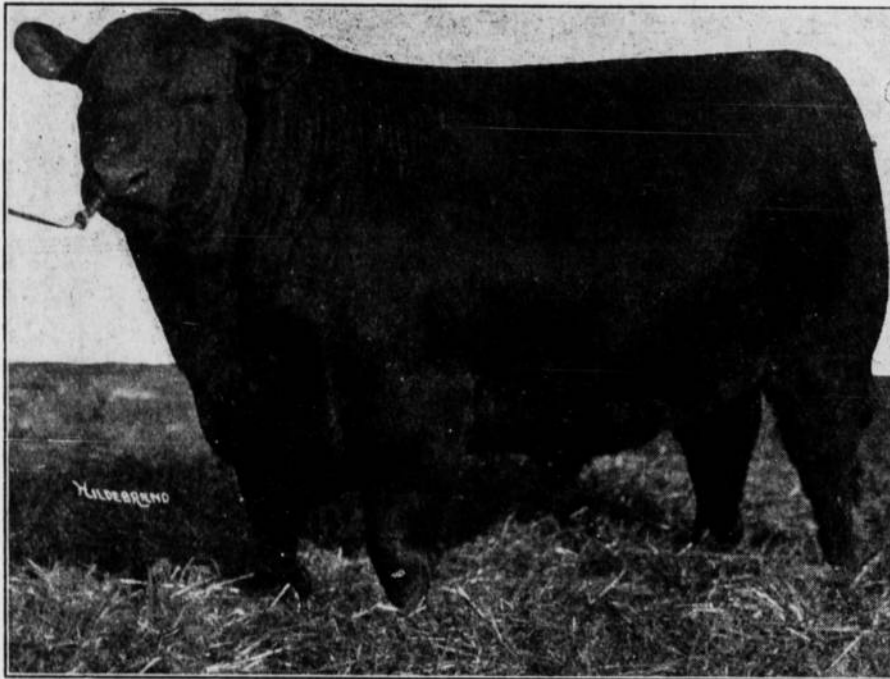
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Parkdale is eight miles north of Winnipeg on the Selkirk electric line. Cars leave the North-end Car Barns at 9.30 a.m., 10.10 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. Parkdale station is at the farm gate. Lunch will be served.

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bull calf to Fred Davies, De Winton. Eighty-seven animals averaged \$100.35. In the open classes, the above bull was again made champion, but Princess of Avon, belonging to A. J. B. Dewdney, Calgary, won the female honor.

Herefords were the best of the lot in quality. L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., officiated in the ring. Frank Collicutt won both open championships on his Willow Spring Purchase and Gay Lad 27th. The next heaviest prize winner was J. McD. Davidson, of Coaldale. In the sale classes the competition was greater and the money more evenly divided between Chas. Stuart, Carstairs; Davidson; Fuller; S. M. Mace, High River; John Wilson, Innisfail, and J. C. Sherry, Edmonton. Sixty sale animals averaged \$122.92. Top price bull was \$350. Top price for female was \$210.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle were judged by F. W. Crawford, Brandon, Man. Competition in the open classes was limited to two herds, those of Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, and R. L. Hawkey, Airdrie. Hutchinson got the female championship on his Rioter's Maid 2nd and Hawkey's Duke Albert was the male champion. J. A. Honen's Mazepa was a prominent winner in the sale classes, winning both championships on Mountainview Prince and Mountainview Anna Laura. The Angus sale averaged \$124.44 for the 27 animals sold. As with other breeds, many animals were bid considerably above the breed average, but were withdrawn, so that the figure does not indicate very clearly what the public were willing to pay. F. R. Cathro bought Evacat of Glenmawr with a heifer calf at foot for \$220, the top price of the sale.

### Fat Classes

What was lacking in the breeding classes was amply made up in the quality and numbers of fat cattle. Car-load lots were splendid. The C.P.R. showed a load of Angus which Judge W. T. McDonald, of Victoria, placed first. A Hereford load, shown by Alf. Atkins, Calgary, ran them close second. Any existing doubt as to the decision was settled when the butchers bought the blacks at \$12 and the whitefaces at \$11.80.

The chief feature of the show was the baby beef competition for which \$2,500 in prizes had been allotted. Speaking at the close of the contest, Judge McDonald told the children that the improvement in show steer feeding had been so marked within the last few years that prize winners of 1914 would be among the tail-enders in 1920. Bun Dewdney, of Calgary, won first on Rosebud Heroine, a show heifer which she purchased from L. A. Bowes last summer. Her heifer was well loaded with beef, not quite so fresh as the Willow Spring heifer in the hands of Willie Murdoch, of Crossfield. Florence Boggs was third with the summer fair winner, Bonnie Lady Panama, and a grade Angus steer separated her from her two brothers, Clarence and Stanley, who also showed whitefaces.

The children staged a lamb competition which was second in interest only to their show of steers. Shropshires won the major prizes in the hands of Arthur Knights, Millarville; Reuben Gardner, Delacour; Edith Knights, Millarville; and Layton Gardner, Delacour. The sheep classes were judged by Prof. Wm. McKerron, of Minnesota and Wisconsin fame. He has done a great work in extension work in these states and knew how to make a strong appeal for continued good livestock work on the part of the children. He told the Calgary children that anyone of the first four lambs were as good as the champion lamb in the Minnesota state fair children's contest.

### Open Sheep Classes

Calgary staged a Shropshire show fully as good as the Oxford show at Saskatoon. John Wilson's recently imported English Royal Winners again competed against the Prince of Wales' stock, which they met on the Old Sod. Honors were fairly even. Wilson earned the male championship on a ram of grand scale, character and flesh, while H.R.H. the Prince took the other purple with his ewe lamb. The reserve championships were divided but in the opposite way.

Oxfords were a good show, both in numbers and quality. Western Stock Ranches led, with A. M. Olson, Airdrie.



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This stallion was winner several times at the **International, Chicago**, and is one of the very best sons of the famous \$47,500 Farceur. All my mares are bred to this noted sire.

Among my females is the grand champion mare, **Lefebure Bubbins**, sire **Clarion de Ros eignes**, 913, dam **Tagette**, 1541; also **Lefebure's Jacobs**, and the reserve champion mare, **Rosa de Canada**, by **Artiste**, dam **Canadienne**. These mares are well-known prize winners at many of the Western Canadian fairs, and I have others equally as good in breeding and show records. Write me if you are in the market for a few good mares or a young stallion.

**J. J. MILLER**

::

**HUXLEY, ALTA.**

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Splendid Herd**

**Christmas Day**—just 17 days hence. Whether you own one dairy cow or a herd, we take this opportunity of extending to you our **Heartiest Greetings** coupled with the wish that the **New Year** will be the **Most Prosperous** one you have yet had the pleasure to experience.

Not quite seven months ago our new Creamery was opened. New shippers have been constantly added ever since. Through these short months many warm friends have been made and permanent customers established.

To make a business friend of a man is a sure sign of our having given **Satisfaction** in all our business dealings.

It will be our aim always to uphold the same high standard that has won for us the confidence of farmers everywhere.

*We will welcome new shippers, no matter what quantity they can send from week to week. Why not ship us your next can—then judge for yourself.*

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At an average age of 18½ months, these steers weighed on an average 1300 lbs. each, and Mr. Copas was offered 30 cents per pound for them.

These steers made an average gain from birth (including weight at birth) of over 2½ lbs. per steer per day, and \$1560.00 looks like good money for four grade yearling steers, heifers' first calves at that.

Take into consideration the well-known milking qualities of Shorthorn cows along with the feeding qualities and high market value of Shorthorn steers, and you have a combination which cannot be beaten.

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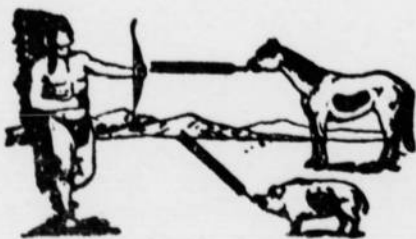
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Send to the Secretary to-day for these interesting booklets giving facts on the Shorthorn Breed.

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"A SUR-SHOT" Bot and Worm Remover is absolutely safe, is easily administered, causes no purging or other ill effects, and the results from its use are truly wonderful.

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"A Sur-Shot" Bot and Worm Remover is put up in two sized packages, the \$5.00 size containing 24 capsules, which will treat 24 colts, 12 young or light horses, or eight heavy horses. The dose is one capsule for colts, two capsules for light horses, and three for heavy horses. The \$3.00 package contains 12 capsules. An instrument for administering the capsules is sent with each package, but capsules may be purchased separately for \$2.25 per dozen.

Order from your nearest dealer. In any locality where we have no dealer we will mail postpaid upon receipt of price, either size package.

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an important winner, and the remainder of the prizes going to W. H. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask.

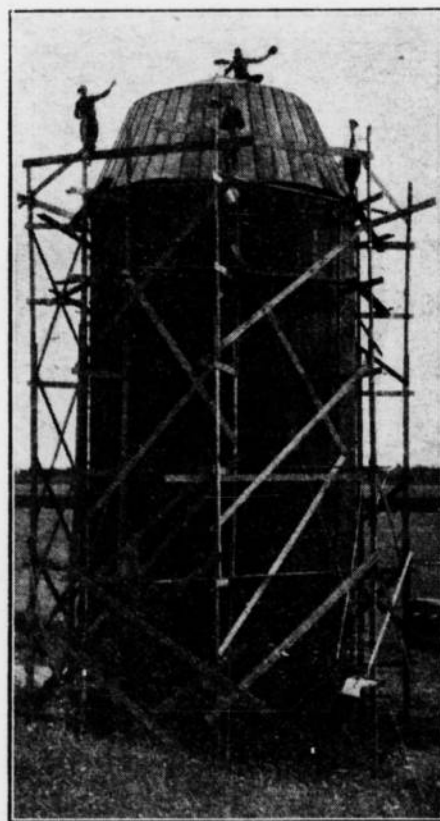
Canada Land and Irrigation had the best of the going in Suffolks over E. E. Swift, Clover Bar.

W. J. Hoover, Bittern Lake, brought out the only Southdowns, but had to compete against Brown Bros., Twin Falls, Idaho, in Hampshires. Dorsets made three-cornered competition, Robertson, Elliott and Swift. Fat lambs and wethers were good classes, time after time the judge had to face classes of twenty and up.

### Swine

Berkshires, as usual, provided the most interesting competition, in which the Canada Land and Irrigation Co. annexed both championships against strong competition from Wm. Gilbert. Mortson was unopposed in Yorkshires, as was Gilbert with Tamworths, Wm. Evers with Duroc-Jersey, and E. E. Swift, Clover Bar, with Poland-Chinas. Swift also had a few Chester-Whites.

In market hogs, Gilbert won seven firsts and four seconds, his competitors dividing the remaining prizes with J. M. Williams, Hanna, who also won the ear-let competition.



Now Filled to Capacity With Sunflowers  
This silo was built on the Round T ranch at High River, Alta., this year, and is now full of sunflower silage.

### Sweet Clover Seed Production

Q.—Have about 13 acres of sweet clover, which I desire to thresh for seed. Could you advise me the best way to arrange the ordinary threshing machine, to best save the seed and get the most hulled? Would you advise the use of flax concaves?—C.T.M., Man.

A.—Sweet clover should be allowed to stand until all the plants have quit blossoming, in fact, until the plants have all turned slightly brown. This insures the seed being mature. Cutting can be done with an ordinary grain binder. Considerable seed would be lost, but small boxes can be placed under the opening between the table and elevating canvas and under the packers. The stubble may be left six to seven inches high, the bundle carrier removed and the sheaves left where they fall. When the crop is sufficiently dry for threshing, the sheaves can be gathered up on tight-bottomed racks and threshed. We have always threshed with an ordinary threshing rig with a full set of concave teeth set up close. I would think, however, that flax concaves might be used to good advantage. Where these precautions are taken, 75 to 90 per cent. of the seed will be hulled. This can be separated with an ordinary fanning mill, and the unhulled seed put through a plate-crusher with the plates set fairly wide apart, and the seed again cleaned.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

### Fighting Russian Thistle

Q.—I have a summerfallow that had to be cut over, as the weeds grew so rapidly. I am now afraid that it will be re-infested, the roadsides being so thick with Russian



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Per lb.	Per lb.
Old Hens ..... 24-26c	Ducks ..... 27-31c
Spring ..... 27-31c	Geese ..... 27-30c
Chickens, 28-32c	Young ..... 27-30c
Old Roosters ..... 22c	Turkeys, 40-44c

NOTE—These prices are not for scalded stock or culls, but for well-fed and well-dressed birds.

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Spring Chickens, large, No. 1 condition.....	24c
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Geese, large and fat.....	25c
Geese, any size.....	20c
Turkeys, over 8 lbs., good condition.....	32c

We will pay highest market prices for No. 1 Dressed Poultry.

**M. SISSKIND & Co.**

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## LIVE POULTRY

Per lb.	
Turkeys, No. 1 condition, 8 lbs. and over.....	32c
Hens, 5 lbs. and over, fat.....	22c
Hens.....	18c-20c
Ducks.....	24c-26c
Geese.....	24c-26c
Chickens, No. 1 condition.....	23c
Chickens, medium condition.....	20c
Old Roosters.....	17c
Hens, under 4 lbs.....	17c

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thistle and tumbling mustard which blew over it. I have also some fall plowing and discing that was full of Russia thistle. What would you do with this land in the spring?—D.V.F., Abbey, Sask.

A.—You should try to get your summerfallow seeded to grain in good time in the spring, so that it will have the best possible chance to get ahead of the Russian thistle. If the season is favorable, the wheat will easily hold the thistle in check until after harvest. On the other hand, if the crop suffers much from drought, the thistle may get ahead of it.

The fall plowing and discing that is grown up to thistle will be difficult to handle. If the weeds are large, you may have to cut and rake them off in the spring before it can be seeded. If they are small they will be killed by the frost, and you can perhaps seed right over them. A few thistles hold a lot of snow and in this way they help out the moisture supply.

Your letter would indicate that it is time to consider seriously a better crop rotation. Some of the land should be seeded each year to brome or western rye grass, and intertilled crops, to some extent at least, might replace the summerfallow. We would also recommend winter rye as a valuable crop under your conditions. Some fencing, a few dairy cattle and a flock of sheep will render greater assistance than anything else.—Prof. L. E. Kirk.

#### Crop to Sow After Flax

Q.—I have 100 acres sown to flax this year on new breaking, and I thought I would write you asking the best crop to follow flax and also the best method of cultivation.

I may say that the land was well broken and cultivated, and that a crop of 10 to 12 bushels of flax was harvested. There are no weeds, as they were all pulled early in the season and the land is, therefore, clean, and should be so, as I bought especially clean seed from a seed house last spring for which I had to pay \$7.25 per bushel.—W.A.K., Man.

A.—You do not state the locality in which your farm is situated or give the type of soil in your district. However, I might say that wheat, oats or barley do quite well after flax. If it is Red River Valley soil, I would suggest fall plowing and harrowing in the spring, and sowing to oats or barley. Oats or barley do better as a rule than wheat after flax on new breaking.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

#### Spring Preparation of Backsetting

Q.—Which is the best way to work backsetting to get the best crop results next year? The land is fall plowed and single disced. In sowing wheat next year should the land be packed before seeding or after?—Subscriber, Windthorst, Sask.

A.—After fall plowing and discing the only further tillage necessary to prepare land for a crop is to work it down sufficiently to make a good seed bed. The best implements are the disc and harrow. If the land is not well rotted more work with the disc will be required, but otherwise harrowing should be sufficient. It is better to pack after rather than before the drill.—Prof. L. E. Kirk.

#### Preparing Flax Land for Crop

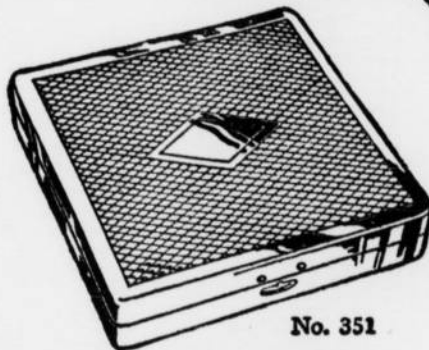
Q.—Would you be good enough to inform me what is the prudent and correct practice to pursue in preparing the flax land for the next year's crop. Should it be plowed in the fall or in spring?—H.E.M., Man.

A.—The only means of successfully preparing flax stubble for crop is to fall plow, the plowing to be about four to five inches deep. The earlier it is done the better. Spring plowing leaves the soil so hard and rough that a good seed bed cannot be prepared. Plowing in the fall allows the moisture and the frost to pulverize the soil.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

#### Cutworm Control

In discussing cutworms and their control at a recent meeting at the Agricultural College, Prof. Michener explained that they were the larvae of a moth. Poisoned bran mash scattered over the field was about the only method available to control the pest, which did a great deal of damage in many fields. The worms are night feeders and move about overland from plant to plant while feeding. In the daytime they are curled up beneath the surface. In making their migrations from plant to plant they come upon the poisoned bait and consume it.

One of the methods that has been largely recommended has been the black



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He will like the self-stropping device that gives him a fresh new shaving edge each day; he will be glad of the simplicity that enables him to clean his AutoStrop Razor without taking it apart; above all, he will be apt to boast of the way in which the AutoStrop blade removes his tough barbed-wire beard (and he's secretly proud of that, you know) without the slightest pull or irritation. Every day of his life he will have reason to be grateful for his AutoStrop Razor—a gracious and continual reminder of your thoughtfulness.

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No. 1—Standard outfit, black leather case, silver-plated razor; 12 blades; fine leather strop. Case may also be had in blue, green, maroon or red. Price, \$5.00 complete.

No. 351—Flat metal case, velvet lined, handsomely embossed top with plain diamond space in the centre of cover for \$5.50 monogram. Same contents as No. 1

No. 25—Combination set, Morocco grain, black leather case; silver-plated razor; 12 blades; fine leather strop; fine quality lather brush and stick of shaving soap in silver-plated push-bottom tubes. Price, \$8.50 complete.

No. 251—Embossed nickel-plated case. Same contents as No. 1; can also be had in plain and embossed cases, finished in gun metal and gold. Price, complete, \$5. up

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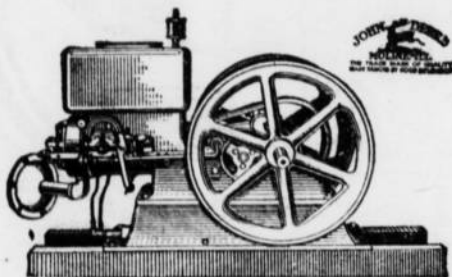
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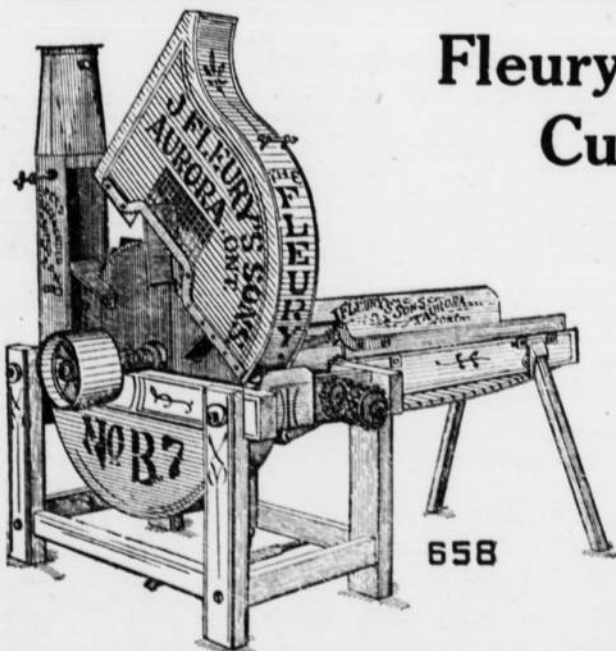
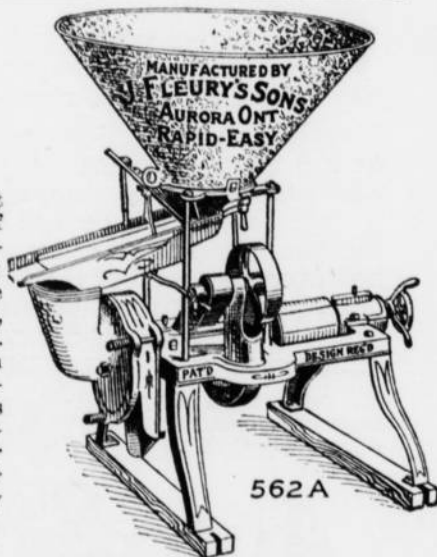
one that will out-class this wonderfully compact outfit for splendid all-round service. As a fuel saver you cannot beat it. Every drop of Kerosene is consumed and turned into power.

An IN-BUILT oscillating magneto gives a very hot spark—simple, safe, and reliable.

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Of large capacity and turning out splendid results in the character of its work. The "Fleury" is a light-running, "Rapid-easy" grinder. It is provided with one-piece reversible plates, or with flat or concave heads, with centre breakers for custom work. All are equipped with safety lever in case of choking or other emergencies. No. 2—10-inch plates requires 2 to 12 h.p. No. 2a—12-inch requires 6 to 15 h.p. Given proper power, no other machine made for this purpose can equal the Fleury in its uniform and generous service.



### Fleury Straw Cutters

A machine of many qualities, not the least of which are its solid construction and simplicity of design. This guarantees perfect and continuous service, delivering a class of work that is above criticism. Every part is carefully fitted—nothing to get out of order. Has 10-inch mouth. Can be run by hand or belt. Pulley supplied as an extra. Cuts four lengths.

Will run at any speed up to 200 r.p.m. You should make it a point to see this machine on your John Deere Dealer's floor.

*In Wishing Our Friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year in 1921, we feel we are leading them to it by urging them to shake hands at the earliest moment with their local John Deere dealer.*

## John Deere Plow Company Ltd.

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton Lethbridge

summerfallow. The theory has been that the moths laid their eggs near or on grain, grass, or other plants in obedience to an instinct to provide that the young would have plenty of feed. If, therefore, the plants were absent, there would not be the same inclination for the moths to lay their eggs in that particular location, and the black summerfallow has been the method generally recommended. Prof. Michener's observations, however, have gone to show that there was a possibility that the black fallow had been greatly overestimated. He has seen severe infestations on land that had been thoroughly summerfallowed the year before. At the same time he emphasized that it was a good practice to keep the weeds down.

#### Kernels

Don't forget that a thermometer is a good friend in a storage room.

Don't cover roots with damp sand if the cellar is hot. They will start to grow if you do.

In the spring of 1919, Giant Russian sunflowers were sown in rows 24, 30, 36 and 42 inches apart at the Scott station. The 30 and 36-inch rows appeared to give the most satisfactory results.

Row seeding is recommended whenever Western Rye grass seed growing is contemplated as a business proposition. It ensures the heaviest yields, the best quality of seed and a minimum of cleaning expense.—M. O. Malte.

November 1 estimate of the 1920 wheat crop in the United States was 750,648,000 bushels, compared with 940,987,000 bushels in 1919 and 822,246,000 bushels, the five-year average 1914-1918. Country prices averaged \$1.88 on November 1, compared with \$2.17 on the same date of 1919. The total wheat acreage for the year was 53,653,000, or 73.3 per cent. of the acreage of 1919.

The average cost of raising wheat in North Dakota in 1919 was \$2.75 per bushel. These are the figures presented by Rex E. Willard, in Bulletin 142, North Dakota Agricultural College Experiment Station. These results were secured from data gathered on over 350 farms.

The seed plot should be on the most productive piece of land (suitable for grain) on the farm. The seed bed should be as nearly perfect as the most approved methods of cultivation in the district will permit. Seeding of this plot should be done as early in the spring as is possible within reason. The seed drill must be thoroughly clean and free from grains of other varieties. In seeding it is as well to leave a small path about 12 inches to 14 inches between each strip of the drill. This may be done by allowing the wheel of the seeder to return in the track made by the wheel on the land already seeded.

#### Use of Gall in Soapmaking

Q.—Be kind enough to tell me, through your paper, what use beef and swine gall is put to, and what is the current price of raw gall. I understand that it is used to make high-grade soap. If so, please furnish me with the recipe for making it.

A.—Beef and swine gall contain a fat-splitting enzyme, which aids the digestion of fats by splitting them into fatty acids and glycerine. This enzyme

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has been used to some extent in the making of high-grade soaps.

The crude gall, as far as I am aware, is only used for the production of this enzyme for the purpose of scientific studies and to some extent in the manufacture of high-grade soaps. One soap company informs me that they do not use this process and could not quote any price for the crude gall.

As far as the home manufacture of soap by this process is concerned, it is not practical, as it requires chemical control.—W. F. Geddes, Associate Professor of Chemistry, M.A.C.





# House Plants for the Farm Home

By Dr. H. M. Speechly

IF I were building a farm home I would either build a glass-house extension to the kitchen or sitting-room or the widest possible window facing either straight east or just a little south and east, so that my wife could grow some house plants for the pleasure of ourselves, our children, and our guests all the year round. Plants give something else to talk about; they also help to keep the air pure by using up the carbonic acid gas given off from human lungs. No furnace grid would be placed near that window. Neither would any trees or buildings be allowed to overshadow it, nor any creeper. I would be sure, then, that the flowers would catch the morning sun at its best, but none of the hot swelter that even in March and April afflicts the straight south window at midday. A west window also catches too much heat later on, and none of the benefit of the direct early rays.

Now for a few general principles in the management of house plants. Always begin with a well-cleaned pot of a size that will suit the root habit of the plant. Our black prairie loam well sifted is quite as good soil as you require, but before you put this in secure good drainage with a few stones or bits of crock placed over the hole in the bottom. If you have some well-rotted turf ready place a few small chunks on the crocks. Then fill in your soil part of the way up, leaving room for the roots of your plant. One-third mixture with sand improves heavy loams. When you water your plant, give enough water to make the soil moist all through, but not "soggy wet." Knock the pot with your knuckles and get to know the hollow sound of the dry pot; better a little too dry than too wet, but best to keep your moisture just right. Cultivate the top of the soil constantly with a pointed stick or old knife. Don't crowd your pots on the window or stand. While fresh air is always in order, don't allow your plants to stand in a direct breeze from the open window, because unaccustomed cool draughts will quickly injure your plants. Furnace dust settles on broad leaves, so wipe them with a wet cloth occasionally, and in the right weather, after winter is over, set your house plants out in gentle rains. Furnace-dried air can be given moisture by standing a pan of water where it can evaporate. All plants need more or less light, but especially those that flower, or they will become spindly—"drawn," as gardeners say. Now, this may sound like a lot of work, but it simply means that all plants need a little steady attention day by day—a little every day makes the necessary work easy.

Two of the Amaryllis family grown from bulbs are fairly easy to grow. The Crinum Amaryllis comes from the Cape of Good Hope, and is called the Cape Lily. Pot in March, water on until October, and then only occasionally. When its white flowers appear in August you can apply liquid manure. The Hippeastrum Amaryllis, or Barbados Lily, comes from tropical America, and flowers a glorious crimson or orange. Get your dormant bulb in February or March. Pot in pots an inch or two larger in size than the bulbs. Water lightly until active growth begins, and as the leaves expand water more liberally. Give them plenty of sunshine in the open during June to August, at the end of which month you keep the bulbs on the dry side, and take them indoors. Keep them in a dark, cool place—say where you keep your potatoes—until after Christmas. Then

bring them up and give them a little water until the buds appear, when you can give water or liquid manure more generously. Begonias are of two kinds, the tuber-rooted and the fibrous-rooted. Both can be grown from seed, but the first-mentioned are best started by tubers bought from any florist of good standing. Plant the tubers in March in pots a little larger than the tuber, just covering them with soil. Water well and again when the soil dries. In the summer shade them from the direct rays of the sun. Fibrous-rooted begonias can be more easily grown from seeds sown in January or February in pots in a warm room, and barely covered by sand or sandy compost. The Semperflorens type is very satisfactory for a farm home, because they grow plenty of leaves and plenty of flowers, blooming all winter. The range of color in these begonias is from white to pink to rose to scarlet. Their natural home is from Mexico to Peru and Brazil. Some have insignificant flowers, but handsome

silver-spotted leaves like those of Begonia Argentea Guttata, or B. Corallina Lucerna. As begonias are easily grown from slips as well as from seed, don't depend upon old plants, but keep raising young ones to take their place.

Geraniums are easy to raise. My friend, Mr. Thos. Jackson, the florist at M.A.C., advises the following treatment if you wish to have geraniums in fine bloom from October onwards in any year: Begin a year ahead by making a few cuttings from the best plants available in September. Half-ripened cuttings are the best, not too green and not too hard. Trim the cuttings of all large leaves, and then put them aside for half a day to allow the cut to dry a little. They are not so liable to damp off this treatment. Plant them firmly in good, light, sandy loam, about two inches apart, in pot or box; water thoroughly, and then leave them in a cool, shady position. Don't water again until the soil begins to dry. About February the cuttings should be well rooted and ready for re-potting separately into two and a half inch or three inch pots. Take off all buds and dead leaves. In two or three weeks after potting cut off a little of the centre growths in order to make the plants bushy and shapely. As the roots fill the pot, keep on re-potting until about September 1, and allow no flower buds to grow until that date, when you can let all grow that will.

As for Cyclamen, the best results are obtained from seedlings grown yourself. After two or three seasons' flowering destroy them. Sow the seed one-quarter inch and one inch apart in pots or pans containing good black soil mixed with sand and any leaf mould you may have, and don't expect the seeds to be in a hurry to germinate. Moss placed over the soil surface will help to preserve moisture. Sow in September of one year to get flowers in a year's time. After they have finished flowering keep the plants nearly dry for about three months.

Primulas, like Cyclamens, enjoy cool, airy positions in the summer. The best way is to grow them from really good seed on fine-sifted black soil mixed with one-third sand. No other mixture is required. Cover the tiny seeds very lightly with as little soil as possible, and water with a fine rose spray. Cover the pot or box with a piece of glass, and place in a warm spot where the temperature runs about 65



The Primula is a dainty flowering plant

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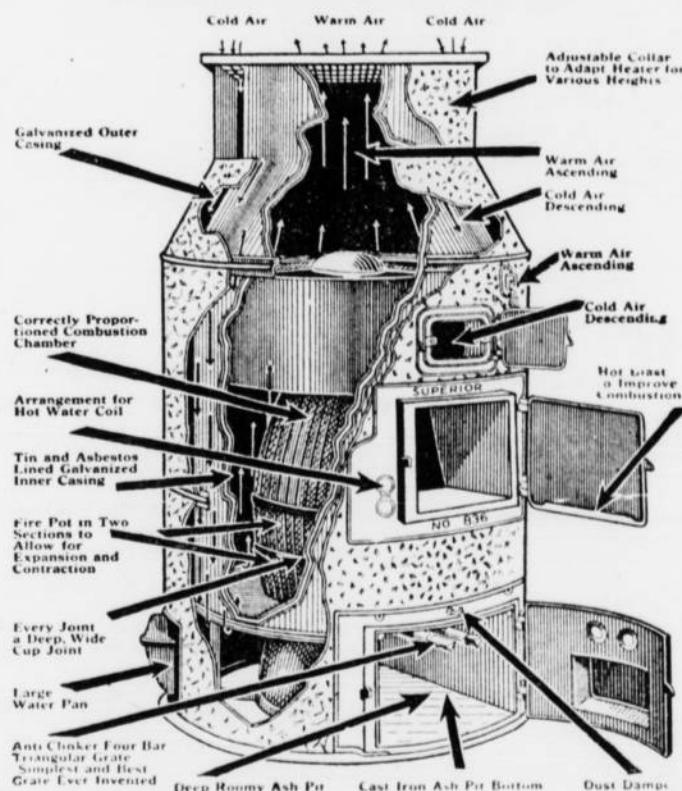
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The trailing Campanula, either the white C. Attica (Star of Bethlehem) or

the blue C. Fragilis. Both are easy to grow from seed or cuttings, and are perennials of very graceful habit, thus affording a fine contrast to the upright plants in a room.



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### Saskatchewan Credit Problems

The necessity of securing money from the people of the province to finance the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board was forcibly pointed out in the provincial legislature last week by Hon. C. A. Dunning, provincial treasurer.

In reply to a suggestion that the government might well undertake the creation of a system of short-term credits to replace credits usually extended by the banks, Mr. Dunning said that it would be a great thing if the suggestion could be carried out, but unfortunately it could not be.

### People Must Lend

"There are only two ways open to the government to raise money for rural credits," declared Mr. Dunning. "It must tax the people or it must borrow the money. The idea of taxing all the people of the province to raise money to reloan to a portion of the people of the province is untenable. There only remains the one resource of borrowing the money, and there never was a time when borrowing money in the world's markets was harder than it is today, and has been for the last few months. The only way we can get money at a fair and reasonable rate of interest is to borrow it from the people of the province. The money for any rural credit scheme must come from the people themselves."

Mr. Dunning made it clear that the heavy drop in the price of wheat and adverse crop conditions made it increasingly difficult to draw upon the savings of the people of Saskatchewan, who are pre-eminently agricultural, but these very conditions resulted in an increased demand upon the farm loan system, and if the funds are to be provided for extending the operations of the Farm Loan Board they must come from the people of the province and no other source.

### Protecting the Home

Life insurance stands for the continuity of the home. The home is the essential factor of the nation and the hope of the world. Anything that works for the continuity of the home, its influence must be immeasurable. The centre prop of the home is the provider, the wage-earner. The home is built up around him. If he fails, the home is shattered and scattered. It no longer holds together. But life insurance steps in, when the provider is called away, and takes his place, and the continuity of the home is preserved. —Sir George E. Foster.

### Profits Go to U.S.

Toronto.—A recent report compiled shows there are over 600 American industrial undertakings being operated throughout the Dominion.

A survey of these companies indicates that Americans have invested in Canada upwards of \$1,250,000,000, as against one-fifth of this amount in 1914. The sums annually paid by Canada to Americans for interest, profits, freights and insurance are now said to aggregate in excess of \$75,000,000. For the period of the war and since, these payments to the United States have amounted to approximately \$420,000,000. These large payments to the U.S. are a large factor in depreciating the value of the Canadian dollar.

### Australian Tax Increases

London, Dec. 1.—The New South Wales companies tax will be two shillings instead of one shilling in the pound, and death and stamp duties are increased.

West Australia has increased income tax and land taxes, and Victoria has raised its railway rates.

The Queensland budget proposes no extra taxation. Income tax exemption is raised from £200 to £300 sterling.

The boys in France used to say peace would be signed in a week. The only trouble was they didn't know which week. Now a Toronto financial writer rises to remark that there will be a real estate boom in the spring. He adds, however, that he doesn't know which year.

If you don't know what to give your wife for Christmas, buy her a Victory Bond. There is a fine assortment for sale at prices from \$90 up.

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## Business and Finance

### Victory Bond Control Ends

THE control of Victory Bond prices by a special committee working in conjunction with the Minister of Finance, was brought to an end on Saturday, November 27, and since that date these securities have been bought and sold in the open market on the stock exchanges. The result of the withdrawal of government support was an immediate fall in the price of all issues, and Victory Bonds are now a more attractive investment than ever. Following are the closing prices bid at Montreal on the first day of open trading, compared with the last controlled prices:

Maturity	Nov. 29	Previous price
1922	95½	98
1927	94	97
1937	94½	98
1923	94	98
1933	94½	96½
1924	92	97
1934	89½	93

### Decline Anticipated

The discontinuance of control of Victory Bond prices was forecasted in this department of The Guide of October 6 last, and it was then stated that while as a permanent investment Victory Bonds were one of the best securities available in Canada, there was an element of speculation in purchasing them with the intention of reselling within a few months. The same statement still holds good. Some of the issues, if purchased at present prices and held until maturity, when they will be redeemed at 100 cents on the dollar by the Dominion government, will yield over seven per cent. per annum on the money invested. With an open market, however, prices will fluctuate from day to day, and, while they will undoubtedly go higher in course of time, it is possible that lower levels will be reached before the rise takes place.

With the discontinuance of control, the procedure in buying and selling is materially changed. Instead of a fixed price, with a difference of \$1.00 per \$100 between the buying and selling figures, bonds are now being bought and sold at market prices, fluctuating from day to day, with a brokerage charge of 25 cents per \$100 on both buyers and sellers.

### Municipal Hail Insurance

At the recent convention of Alberta municipalities an interesting address on hail insurance was given by E. H. Malcolm, chairman of the Hail Insurance Board of Alberta. The success of municipal hail insurance in Alberta will be of particular interest to Manitoba farmers in view of the vote to be taken at the approaching municipal elections on the question of establishing a similar scheme in that province. Following is an extract from Mr. Malcolm's address:

"I would like to refer for a few minutes to the cost of insurance in general, and to indicate some tendencies I have noticed in connection with some systems of insurance. The report of the insurance commissioner for the Dominion of Canada shows that, with reference to the companies reported by him, the ratio of fire losses to the premiums received during 1919 was 41.67. In 1918 the ratio was 53.84, and the average ratio since 1869—that is, for 51 years—is 58.19. In other words, out of every hundred dollars paid out by the people of Canada for fire insurance during that time the people insured received back \$58.19 in losses. The companies retained the balance of \$41.81.

### A Big Margin

"From the report of the deputy superintendent of insurance for the province of Alberta I have taken similar figures relating to hail insurance. The figures for 1920 are as yet only approximate, but taking the figures for the last eight years, from 1913 to 1920, I find that the companies carrying on the business of hail insurance in the province received in premiums \$8,597,768, and paid out in losses \$4,901,740, the average loss ratio being 57 per cent. This means that out of every hundred dollars received by the companies during this term the farmers have received back in losses \$57, the balance of \$43 being ex-

penses of administration and profits to shareholders of the companies.

"Now the companies doing the business of hail insurance claim that they have not made any money in the province, and I do not propose to question that statement. The Canadian fire insurance companies operating under Dominion license in 1919 paid their shareholders \$723,886, which was a dividend of considerably less than six per cent. on the capital invested. This does not appear to be at all excessive. The point I wish to make is that if companies carrying on the business of fire and hail insurance, where the average percentage paid out in losses is less than 60 per cent. of the total premiums received, claim the business is unprofitable, then it seems to me there must be something wrong with the system. It would appear to be the duty of somebody to devise a better one, and one whereby the costs of administration could be lessened, and the rates of insurance lowered to the insuring public.

### State Insurance Succeeds

"In this connection I beg to call your attention to the fact that a number of countries are making experiments with different forms of state insurance, particularly various forms of life insurance. On account of the different methods employed, particularly in obtaining business, I think they have been able to show that these risks can be carried at a lower rate than they have been under other systems. With regard to hail insurance, there are now state or municipal plans in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. You will, no doubt, be interested to know that in Manitoba next month the rural municipalities are voting on a Hail Insurance Act which is almost identical with our Alberta act, and I take it they have decided upon this plan after a consideration of all similar plans. These plans have been in operation from two to ten years, and altogether they have carried a total risk of perhaps over \$300,000,000, and paid out about \$22,000,000 in losses, which is, I think, an indication that they have at least made a pretty fair start. The rates charged for this large amount of insurance averaged considerably less than it had been carried for under any other plan. . . ."

### A Fine Record

"During these seven years we have carried insurance on about 10,000,000 acres, or a total insurance of \$68,000,000. We have received during that time 15,000 claims, and adjusted the losses on one and a half million acres. The total assessments during that time were about \$4,000,000, and the total awards have been \$3,154,447, and every one of these awards at this moment has been paid in full at 100 cents on the dollar.

"During all this time we gave at least as good adjustments as any other organization. We gave the farmer until fall to pay his premium without interest, and we charged him only about two-thirds of the premium he would have paid under any other plan. Besides all these good points, there is the fact that the accounts at the end of this year will show that we have built up a surplus of about half a million dollars. This record shows that out of every hundred dollars we have received in premiums over 92 dollars has been paid out in losses or invested as a surplus to protect those who are insured."

### Bank Loans on Livestock

One of the most important changes which has been made in the Bank Act in recent years, is the amendment made in 1916 by which the Canadian chartered banks are permitted to lend money to farmers and those engaged in stock raising upon the security of their livestock. Previously the banks could lend upon the security of livestock when owned by wholesale purchasers, dealers or shippers, but could not extend the same accommodation to farmers, and it was at the request of representatives of the organized farmers that the change in the act was made. When the matter was before parliament, Sir Thomas White, then minister of finance, asked the opinion of the banks on the proposed amendment, and read to the House of Commons extracts from their

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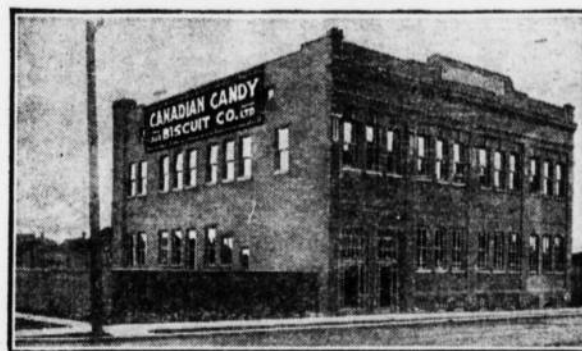
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replies, indicating that they were about equally divided in their opinion, one half expressing the opinion that it would enable them to increase their advances to farmers, while the remainder considered that little, if any, difference would be made.

#### Of Great Value

Four years' experience, however, has shown the amendment to have been of great value in promoting the livestock industry. An official of one of the leading banks told The Guide recently that it had been one of the most useful additions ever made to the Bank Act. There had, he said, been cases at every branch of his bank where they had been able to help farmers get into livestock, when this would not have been possible if they had not been permitted to take security on the animals. Some farmers are in such a position that they can get the line of credit they require without giving security on their cattle or horses, but there are many others who have been able to obtain loans by pledging their livestock when they would not otherwise have been given accommodation. In some cases loans are made on the security of livestock when the money is required for purposes other than stock-raising. The chief advantage of the provision, however, has been in enabling the banks to make loans to farmers for the purpose either of buying feeders and fattening them for market, or of improving their herds by the purchase of good breeding animals. In both of these ways the banks in the past few years have undoubtedly given very considerable assistance to farmers, with advantage to the banks, the farmers and the country generally.

#### Policy of Banks

The policy of the banks with regard to loans on livestock was set forth in a statement prepared by the Winnipeg sub-section of the Canadian Bankers' Association, presented at a meeting of the Joint Council of Commerce and Agriculture held at Winnipeg on July 27, 1916, which was attended by the leading officials of the banks in the West and the representatives of the organized farmers. The bankers' statement on that occasion was in the following terms:

"(a) Loans to buy livestock for feeding: An advance to a farmer to purchase cattle at one season of the year to be fed and sold at a later season, has always been recognized as constituting a desirable banking transaction, and the banks are more than ever disposed to encourage the cattle-feeding industry and to carry loans for the period necessary to mature the livestock.

#### Conditions of Renewal

"(b) Loans for stock raising: In view of the fact that the deposits of the banks are subject to withdrawal on demand or at short notice, it would be contrary to sound banking principles for a bank to bind itself to carry loans for a period of two or three years. Nevertheless, the bankers are thoroughly alive to all the necessities of the western livestock industry, and would approve of the practice of lending money to capable and industrious farmers for stock-raising operations, and affording them every reasonable assistance to bring their young stock to maturity by renewing their notes from time to time on the merits of each case and as conditions may permit."



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Don't let the dread of the dentist's chair stand between you and better health. Diseased teeth will poison your system and keep you in bad health constantly. Our Parlors are equipped with the most scientific appliances and the work is done by doctors who have a thorough knowledge of the painless methods of operating and extracting.

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McGreevy Block, 258 Portage Ave.

WINNIPEG

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*for your family this Xmas-time?*

Why not, this year, a gift that really means something?  
Why not Life Insurance?

For a *Real* gift—a lasting memento—affection made tangible—what could be more appropriate than a Life Policy?

So—this Xmas-time—take Life Insurance, and thus make safe provision for *Xmases to come*. You make yourself a sterling gift at the same time

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DEPT. "1"

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

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We suggest that you call on our Manager, and get acquainted. It is our aim to assist progressive farmers in every way. 252

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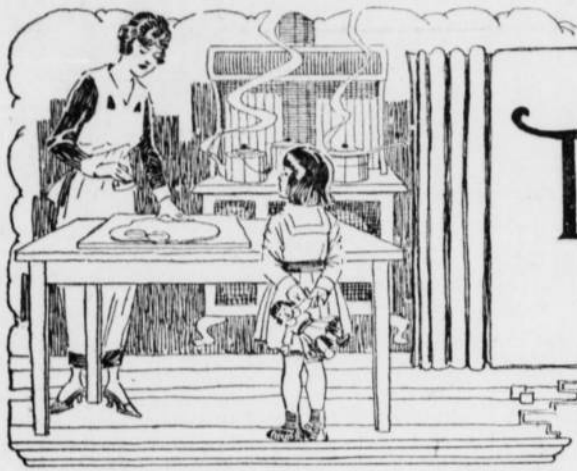
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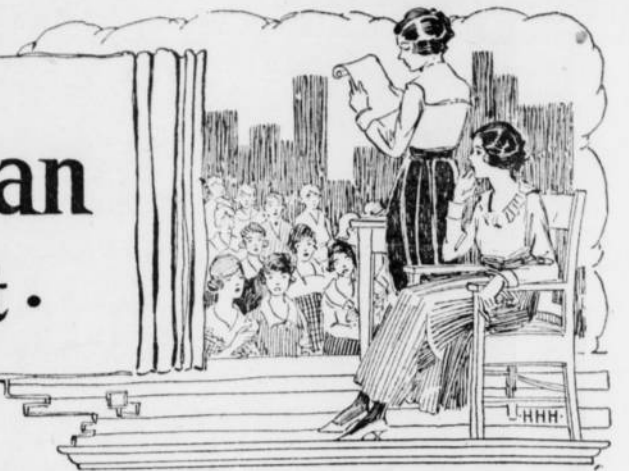
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# The Countrywoman

## • Editorial Comment •



**M**ANY women's clubs seem to have difficulty in finding things to do. Naturally, a lack of things to do means that the club is far from as efficient as it might be for the clubs that have stacks of work to do and subjects for study are always the liveliest ones. But there is one thing, "like the poor, ye have always," and that is the school, for 90 per cent. of our clubs, it is the one-roomed rural school. The one-roomed rural schools of the country are at best pretty desolate affairs, utterly unknown to the parents of the children who attend them. In fact, most parents think the school is a good place to keep away from. Without a doubt, the rural school provides more scope for club work than any other one thing. Most of them for exterior decorations have a page-wire fence, sometimes barbed wire. Only a portion of them have a flag-pole that can boast a whole appearance to the passing public. Usually the top is blown off by a wind storm of some summers past, the pulley doesn't work, or, if it is standing at all, at a dangerously leaning slant. There is seldom a grass plot or a flower bed. Playground equipment is usually conspicuous by its absence. The platform around the pump invariably has a few planks broken or knocked off.

Inside is even less inviting. The stove with ashes spilling out at every joint and an untidy pile of wood behind it, is usually the first blot that meets the eye. Dinner pails and packages of food litter the cloak-room floor. But why picture the whole thing? The point of the thing is that the rural school deserves the best attention and co-operation of the women's clubs, and any club that does not make rural school co-operation part of its work can scarcely justify its existence no matter how meritorious its other activities may be. Hot noon lunches, playground equipment, school fairs and a score of other school features await the energetic farm women's club.

**M**OST people have not yet learned to use the extension services of the colleges and departments of agriculture as they should. Extension departments are essentially an extending of the college to those who cannot go to the college. This is true in practice in Saskatchewan and Alberta. While the extension service in Manitoba is under the department of agriculture instead of the college, it is filling much the same position, and may ultimately be brought under the college. Colleges are the laboratories where research and experiment are carried out, and the extension service is the department that takes the results and conclusions to the people outside the college. In these three provinces colleges and extension departments are state owned and are, therefore, at the disposal and service of all the people.

The extension departments cover a variety of enterprise, home demonstrators, county agents, boys' and girls' clubs, fairs, bulletin service, and a score of other things. The way to avail yourself of the service at your disposal is to state your problem to the department and ask for the service you want. Bulletins are usually free for the asking and cover the whole range of productive agriculture and home subjects. For some services, such as demonstrating, it is sometimes necessary to place your order months before you require the demonstrator, for they are very popular and there is only a limited number. The colleges and departments of agriculture are only useful to the extent the people use them.

**P**LANTS and flowers and trees are very necessary to human beings. They are necessary physically for, as Dr. Speechly says somewhere in this issue, "they help to keep the air pure by using up the carbonic acid gas given off by human beings." But they are most helpful mentally. Our temperaments react to plants and flowers as they do to sunshine after a season of rain.

Mrs. Parlyby, some time ago, in *The Guide*, said that if one can have only one garden, let it be on the path from the kitchen to the barn where one passes a hundred times a day. Over and over again in the planting of a flower, the caring for a garden, one beholds the miracle of creation. One sees from a tiny seed and a pot of ugly black earth the radiance of blossom, and it is a mental and spiritual stimulant. One of the greatest happinesses of gardeners is not the actual work or the glory of the grown garden, but the hours of poring over catalogs

and plans when the snow is piled high upon the ground. In their mind's eye they see next summer's garden, see the improvement on last summer's. This is a winter pastime that is productive of much beauty in the next growing season. Try planning your flower beds and garden now and see if you do not have the finest mental recreation and pleasure.

The *Guide* has been fortunate in securing Dr. Speechly, that lover of gardens, to write a series of articles that will help you enjoy this indoor game. We commend Dr. Speechly's articles to all who would have a garden, even if it is only one plant in a pot of earth.

**N**OT very long ago we walked into a small general store in a country town of about 200 people. A large, cast-iron stove stood in the middle of the store. The post office and grocery counters occupied one side and the dry goods section the other. There were four men sitting around the stove smoking. They were expectorating freely into the coal-scuttle

the merchant know, for through the post office does he not sell them post office money orders? They are the first to "buck" the co-operative store from coming in. Yet it is no wonder that the people of the community try to better themselves. The store described, unfortunately, is one of scores. Business depression seems about to descend upon this country, almost the last in the world to fall a prey to it as an aftermath of war and war conditions. And the little country store with its stock on hand is likely to be the hardest hit. The little country store can save itself if it will wake up to the advantages of sanitary and attractive arrangement of its stock. Can the women who are customers of this type of store not suggest the improvement?

**T**HE Montreal papers, of recent date, have carried interesting accounts of an address delivered by Dr. Straton, of New York, on the evils of the modern dance. It appears that Dr. Straton, after visiting the dance halls of New York, opened a barrage of criticism on the lewdness and exaggerated sensuousness of the modern dance. Montreal dance masters were quite angry at the insinuations that the masters were responsible for the exaggerations, and in reply to a challenge from them, Dr. Straton delivered his address in Montreal. In fairness to the dancing masters, it must be stated that they disapprove (for the most part) of the exaggeration. This is a development of the dancers themselves.

Dr. Straton makes one striking statement in the part of his address dealing with the disposition of some churchmen to compromise with dancing on the ground of fighting the devil with fire. He said, "The trouble with fighting the devil with fire is that he has more fire than the Christian church." Continuing, he said, "I charge now specifically, not only in the light of Bible truth but in the light of practical experience, that the dance today is a dance of death. It is harmful physically, mentally and morally."

The modern dances, said Dr. Straton, come from the underworld of Paris, Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans and New York, and Oriental cities.

"Just look at the succession that the new dance, the Wesleyan, finds itself. We have had the French Can-Can, the Argentine Tango, the Boston Dip, the Bear Cat, the Rocking Horse Gallop, Fox Trot, Turkey Trot, Bunny Hug, Hug-Me-Tight, San Francisco Glide, Rocker Waltz, Skunk Waltz, Castle Waltz, Dip Glide, Whirling Swing, Gaby Glide, Wrizzly Worm, Kitchen Sink, Jazz, Shimmy Shivers, Cigarette Dance, the Cheek-to-Cheek and Grizzly Grapple. And now, as the culmination of this slimy, silly, sensuous stream of moral infamy, we have a dance named for these great saints and heroes of the modern church. It will doubtless be amended in practice and name and soon turned into The Wesleyan Wiggle, and then next, I suppose, we will have The Episcopal Embrace, The Congregational Canter, The Presbyterian Promenade, and The John the Baptist Bounce."

**O**NCE more we draw near the Christmas time. Once more there is the family re-union and merrymaking. Happy are those homes where the true spirit of Christmas dwells. Where shrieks of childish joy greet the early grey of Christmas dawn and little, white-clothed forms scurry around shouting, "Merry Christmas." Christmas is indeed a time of joy. Where there are children in the home it is easier to keep the true spirit of Christmas giving alive. With adults there is often developed the other kind of giving—giving from the sense of obligation—and Christmas is to them too often a financial worry. After it is all over one wonders if the kind gifts chosen are not responsible for all this worry about Christmas present. The man or woman who will not loosen the purse strings at Christmas time is indeed a difficult individual to understand or to love. Remembrance at this time of the year always brings warmth to the heart. Let our giving this year be of the kind that gives to the receiver the greatest joy. Let us give as we give to the child to bring joy—not the giving that leaves in its train a sense of obligation for expensive gifts to be returned, or we will lose the true spirit of the season. Let this Christmas be one where we will remember someone who is away from home, someone who lives in a boarding house, someone who has no home. We will then receive joy ourselves in giving of ourselves to others' happiness.



### On Christmas Morning

By Margaret Minaker

I think it's very sweet to know  
(Our Mother tells us it is so)  
About the Christ child long ago,  
On Christmas morning.

How there were presents brought to Him  
And set beside the manger's rim;  
They sparkled in the stable dim,  
On Christmas morning.

For it's a very lovely sight,  
When we get up in misty light,  
To see our presents new and bright,  
On Christmas morning.

Our Mother says it's children's day,  
Because so long ago He lay,  
A little child, upon the hay,  
On Christmas morning.

and on the piece of zinc that was under the stove. Between customers, the keeper of the store put his foot upon the stove and joined in the conversation.

Although it was fall and the frost had put the summer flies to sleep, the windows still had sticky fly-papers on which was a generous supply of last summer's flies. Some sacks of flour and oatmeal were in the window, liberally polka-dotted with the remains of those same flies and of a myriad others. An uncovered cheese was on the grocery counter, beside which sonorously slumbered a big cat. During our brief visit in the store the cat awoke, stretched and shook itself, walked across the counter, jumped over an open cranberry barrel and an open cookie barrel, and finally stepped to the floor, where it disappeared behind the other counter.

Too many little towns have stores just like this one. And yet the owners of these stores are the first to complain that the custom they once got is now going to the mail order houses—and doesn't





## GIVE FURNITURE THIS CHRISTMAS

Furniture has always been one of the most popular, most appropriate and most useful of Christmas Gifts

**T**HIS year it is doubly so, because of the movement "to beautify the home" that is, at present, sweeping across the world. Therefore, gifts that will help to make the home more attractive, more refined, more comfortable and more hospitable, are particularly timely this Yuletide.

### *Christmas in the Dining Room*

Just think how much more delicious and more delightful the savory turkey, the plum pudding, the entire dinner, will taste if served in a dining room that is furnished to reflect the good cheer and warm hospitality that are associated with Christmas time.

Why not give "The Home", itself, a gift of a beautiful new dining room suite? "The Home" is just as deserving of a Christmas gift as the individuals who live in "The Home" and to whom it is the dearest place in all the world.

### *A Family Gift*

Let all the family club together and give "The Home" a real, true Christmas gift. If not a dining room suite, then a Chesterfield suite, or some bright, cheerful sun-room furniture, or a richly designed library table, or a handsome chair, or an attractive, decorative hall seat and mirror, or some other appropriate piece of furniture.

For members of the family there are more than a score of suitable gifts of furniture.

For father or big brother, one of the handiest and most welcome of gifts is a Chiffonette or Chiffonette. It is a real aid in keeping clothes, shirts, ties, etc., in smart orderly shape.

For mother, there's the curate or the tea-wagon and tray that she's been wanting for such a long

time. Or wouldn't she be happy if she were to receive a modern vanity dresser, or a little bedroom rocker, or a sewing cabinet, or a charming writing desk.

### *More Furniture Suggestions*

For the musical daughter what would be more appropriate than a handsome piano bench or an artistically designed music cabinet?

And for baby, there's the cute little cot, or a high chair, or a small table and chair, or a suite of juvenile bedroom furniture.

For the friends that are dear to you there is nothing more appropriate or that more truly represents faithful, lasting friendship than gifts of beautiful furniture.

For men friends, there's the smoking table or stand, the bench on which to rest the feet, the card table, the easy chair.

For women friends, there's the bedroom box, and many kinds of artistic tables and chairs.

As a present to a man and his wife, what could be more suitable than a telephone table and chair, a flower box, a jardiniere stand, a floor or table lamp, a pedestal, a reading table or a fireside bench?

### *Tokens of Happiness*

Gifts of furniture are gifts of cheer and happiness. Unlike many other gifts, they have the advantage of permanency. A piece or a suite of furniture is a lasting token of your love or friendship for the person to whom it is given. And it will help to beautify the home, which makes it the ideal gift—

**"Better Furnished Homes Mean Greater Happiness"**

This announcement is inserted by

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NOTE:—The Home Furnishings Bureau does not sell furniture or goods of any kind. Its object is to promote a greater interest in the furnishing of Canadian homes. Your local dealer will be pleased to give you any information you desire about suitable furniture for your home and to show you suites and individual pieces that will make appropriate Christmas gifts.





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# EAT



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BRANDON, MAN.

## Proper Food at Proper Times

*The disregarding of the Laws of Food in Relation to Health Carries Its Own Penalty in Ill-health—By Dr. Hugh MacKay*

**F**OOD is essential to replace the wear and tear of the tissues, to furnish driving power, for physical and mental effort, to maintain the body heat at standard, and to supply in the young the materials to promote the growth and development of the body.

Food lacking in quantity or quality to meet these essential requirements leads to under-development and under-nutrition and favors the appearance in the subject of tuberculosis and other constitutional diseases. Over indulgence in food clogs the excretory apparatus, deranges the digestion, leads to kidney disease, and promotes those degenerative changes in the arteries of which high blood pressure is a sequence.

Food stuffs suitable for human consumption fall into three main groups, designated proteins, carbohydrates, and fats. In general, foods contain a varying amount of all three of these ingredients, but one or the other of these is the main constituent in each class; while the proteins are found in vegetable foods, the chief storehouse is the animal kingdom. On the other hand, carbohydrates are represented chiefly by vegetable foods and fruits. All of these three groups in varying proportions are needed to keep the body functions at their best. While it is true that a purely vegetarian diet is not incompatible with health, it is equally true that such a diet necessitates the intake of very large amounts of these foods in order to furnish the necessary amount of protein required by the organism, and the digestion is often unequal to the task of assimilating these carbohydrates in such large amounts. The proteins can be furnished in equal quantity and in better form by a small amount of animal food. Cow's milk is the best example of a single food which combines in itself these three food divisions in the percentage best suited for the body requirements. In this sense it is the most perfect of all foods in health, while in sickness it is an indispensable article of diet in nearly every constitution and disease. It is specially valuable at the extremes of life. When mother's milk is unobtainable, it is the next best substitute in infancy. In age, where the kidney is losing its capacity for work, milk is a most valuable food, and should, to a large extent, replace meat in the dietary. It is the most nourishing of all single foods.

The protein foods are the body builders; the carbohydrates, the energy producers, while the fats maintain the body heat as well as generating muscular energy. Fats are widely distributed in both the plant and the animal kingdoms.

In addition to these three main food divisions, mineral salts are furnished by various foods. The average mixed diet contains a sufficient amount of these salts for all practical purposes. Water is, of course, essential to maintain life. Vegetable acids are found in fruits and vegetables. These foods also contain a large amount of cellulose, a substance difficult of digestion, which is their investing envelope. Cellulose gives bulk to the intestinal content, and promotes normal evacuations of the bowel.

The young and growing child requires proteins in large quantities. It enters into the structure of every part of the human frame. The carbohydrates or vegetable foods, supplemented by milk and milk products, butter and cheese, furnish a suitable diet for the old. The lowered digestive capacity and lessened ability to excrete in the aged, renders meat undesirable as a routine diet.

Work should exercise a modifying influence on the dietary requirements. The greater the muscular or nervous energy expended, the more the food demands increase. Climate and temperature should be taken into account. More fat is needed in cold weather. It is the great heat producer. In hot weather, less protein food is needed. Vegetables and fruits should be relied on in large measure. Proper cooking of food is most important. The nutritive value may be largely lost by improper

cooking. Vegetables and fruits are cooked to soften the investing cellulose structure, rupture the starch grains, improve the flavor, and render the food more palatable and easier of digestion.

Of the protein foods, meat is the most common animal food, closely resembling in its make-up our own bodily structure. The dietary value of meat is due in the main to its protein content. It is easy of digestion and readily replaces body waste. Butter is a valuable food, high in fat content, in palatable form. Cheese is likewise of great nutritive value.

The majority of people eat too generously of meat, particularly is this true of those leading a sedentary life. Eggs are valuable animal foods, rich in albumen and easy of assimilation. Eggs with milk and its products and meat once a day, meet every requirement of the body needs. Vegetable foods that are poor in fatty content, such as potatoes and rice, require the addition of fat to make up for the defective supply of this constituent. Fat, in this case, is usually supplied by butter or gravy.

Carbohydrates are often classified as sugars, starches and cellulose. Sugar is obtained chiefly from the juice of the sugar cane, sugar beet and maple trees. Grape sugar, fruit sugar, milk sugar, barley or malt sugar, are other sources of supply.

The animal foods are rich in proteins and fats, while those of vegetable origin contain an abundance of starch and sugar. The most rational diet is that which is represented by all three of these food classes in the proper proportion. The continued absence of any one of these food divisions from the diet may lead to grave nutritional disorders.

Mother's milk is the ideal infant food. Cow's milk, modified to meet the age requirements, is the next best substitute. The source of supply should be above suspicion, since tuberculosis may be spread by cow's milk; the herd should be tested by a competent veterinary surgeon. If scrupulous care is exercised to guard against contamination in the handling, distribution and storage, the raw product is the best. Scalding, pasteurizing, or boiling milk robs it of certain of its nutritive properties, and favors the development of scurvy and rickets.

The taking of improper food, food containing too little of any one of the necessary properties, carries its own penalty in disease. Diseases as a result of improper, insufficient or over-feeding are many and varied, and will be dealt with in a later article.

### Hides and Freight Rates

A Winnipeg firm which is doing a considerable business in purchasing hides from farmers has called the attention of The Guide to the fact that owing to freight rates and cartage charges the shipment of a single hide in many cases produces practically no return to the farmer. The freight on a single hide, owing to the minimum charge, is the same as for three hides, and under present conditions it is hardly worth while to ship less than three hides at a time. Taking a shipment from Davidson, Sask., as an illustration, a hide of 50 pounds will take a minimum rate of \$1.42, plus 35 cents cartage, making a total of \$1.77. At five cents per pound delivered at Winnipeg the hide would be worth \$2.50, leaving only 73 cents after the payment of charges. Three 50-pound hides, however, can be shipped at the same charge, yielding \$7.50, less \$1.77, a net return of \$5.73, or \$1.91 for each hide, instead of 73 cents.

When a farmer has only one or two hides it would be advisable for him to join with his neighbors, and make up a shipment of at least three hides. By shipping a single hide the farmer is practically making a present of it to the railway company.

### To Remove Road Oil from Clothing

To take road oil out of clothing, grease the spot and let stand in the sun; then wash in hot soap and water. This will remove the most obstinate stains.



# Household Hints

*Suggestions for Knitters*

**W**ITH continued use knitting needles frequently become bent. They may be straightened very easily by pouring hot water over them, and then straightening them with the fingers. They should be immersed immediately in cold water, and will be as straight as when new. The transformation only takes about two minutes.



Knitting needles which are inclined to be stubby and blunt can easily be sharpened by using a pencil sharpener. If there is not one at home let the children take them to school. Incidentally, a regular pencil sharpener is a boon to the mother, who is so often interrupted to make a new point on the children's pencils.

Instead of casting stitches on each needle, put all of them on to one needle, and afterwards knit off the required on the other two. This method prevents the needles from slipping out, which causes delay.

When re-knitting wool the kinks can be removed in the following simple way: Ravel the wool in a colander or a wire strainer, and place it over a vessel of boiling water. Cover and steam until the wool straightens. Place in the air, and when dry rewind it.

A small paper clip is one of the handiest things to use when narrowing or widening in knitting. It never falls out or pulls out as a pin does or a piece of thread, and it is easily inserted or removed. A marker saves many minutes that might be spent to advantage in knitting instead of counting back.

When knitting sweaters or other articles in which it is necessary to measure off "four inches plain and purl" or "thumb-hole two inches," it is a good plan to use a knitting needle as a marker. With floor paint mark off eight inches or two inches on each needle, thus doing away with the ruler or tape, which sometimes have been mislaid by some of the younger members of the family.

Binding off may be simplified by substituting a crochet hook of corresponding size for one of the needles. If no crochet hook of the exact size is on hand, it is necessary to use judgment in deciding the length of the stitches, which will ensure success.

In order to save time, which might otherwise be spent in hunting for a wool needle for finishing off the toe, it is a good plan to tie one to the cuff of the sock as soon as it is set up. A ribbon needle will often serve as a substitute.

Some amber sock needles are slightly long for the average knitter. In order to increase speed they may be ground down five or six inches in a pencil sharpener.

Here is a way of joining colored yarn that is even more satisfactory than running two threads together or splicing the ends. By joining in the following way the colors can be kept entirely separate, and the threads will not pull apart: Knit up to within eight inches of the joining place and double the yarn back, so that there is a loop long enough to reach the joining point. The length of the loop can be judged almost exactly after a little experience. Knit with the loop until the end is reached, then slip the second color through the loop, and carry along double for five or six inches to make it secure. This especially is convenient in making fancy stocking tops.

In knitting the feet of socks or stockings the life of the article is nearly doubled by knitting No. 60 linen thread in with the yarn from toe to heel.

Threading coarse yarn when the eye of the needle is comparatively small can be simplified by using cotton batting. Take a small piece from the ordinary bat and place it with the yarn between the thumb and forefinger, giving it a few



twirls or twists. This stiffens the yarn, and then it spreads quickly and easily.

## Making the Christmas Tree Bloom

When decorating the Christmas tree take spring clothes pins and wrap cotton around the larger end. Over this put two layers of red crepe paper, and tie securely with red thread. The ends of the paper can be made to look like rose petals, and when frilled out look like a large red rose. These "flowers" can be used for fastening gifts on to the tree, which will be found more simple than tying them on, besides being very ornamental. Put them away with the tree decorations after all the festivities are over, and use them again next year.

## Gifts That Children Can Make

Let the children make their own gifts for one another at Christmas. One small boy of nine made cardboard furniture covered with wall paper for his sister's doll house. He also copied wooden animals from magazines by using an inexpensive hand saw. Great pleasure was also derived from a toy ironing board and stand. The animals were cut from cigar boxes, sand-papered, colored, and mounted on wooden stands. Other members of the family made wagons from a pasteboard box, which were covered inside and out with pretty postcards of children and animals, with a cord to draw it by. An attractive gift for the baby can be made by braiding washed hair ribbons and using them as reins. A couple of sleigh bells sewn on afford endless delight. Paper doll families with originally-designed and colored clothes and a fish pond game made by children are quite as attractive as those that are bought. They are much more appreciated by the recipients than many expensive toys are, and at the same time keep the boys and girls occupied.

## Labels for Children

The owner of a typewriter can give the mother of several children a very acceptable gift by inserting a bolt of white taffeta ribbon about two or three inches wide in the machine in place of the usual paper, and typing the name and address of the children with a space of an inch or two between each label. These labels are to be cut apart and sewed to the coats, caps, and so forth, of each child. Not only does it help in preventing garments getting mixed at home or school, but lost articles can easily be returned by an honest finder, and in case of accident the name and address of the child is never a mystery. Grown-ups will find these labels useful too.

## To Keep Off Jack Frost

Sew one part of a dress snap to each corner of the boy's or girl's coat collar, and the other half to the hat brim or cap, just below the ears. Snap together. This holds the collar up and the hat down.

In making a pudding bag slant the side seams from the bottom upward and outward, thus making the open end somewhat wider. It is easy to get the pudding out of this bag, as the wider part can very easily be rolled back over the narrower.

Teach the children early how to limber up the bindings of their new Christmas book. Don't let them crack the binding open, to the ruin of the back. Rest the book back down on a table, and, holding the body of the leaves firm, open first a page or two at the front, then a few at the back, and so on till the volume lies easily open to the centre. A book put into commission in this scientific fashion has a fair chance of long life.



## Do You Feel The Cold?

Do you dread going out of doors—facing the keen sharpness of our Western winters? Perhaps your blood is thin. Drink

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daily. This delicious, non-intoxicating beverage is brewed from caramelized malt, is somewhat heavier, and, therefore, more blood making than the Maltum.

Just the thing to tone up your system, enrich your blood and help you resist the cold.

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Order from your grocer, druggist, confectioner, or direct from

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Order today. Money Order for amount required must accompany all orders.

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We are large buyers of both live and dressed poultry. We guarantee our shippers the top market price at date their shipment is received on our plant.

### IMPORTANT

In dressing poultry, birds should be bled through the mouth, dry plucked, head and feet left on and **do not draw**. Poultry received dressed in other than the above manner will be paid for according to its value. Send your shipments express to—

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Chickens, No. 1 condition	20c-22c	Ducks	24c-26c
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We will pay 4c a pound more for Dressed Poultry above live weight prices quoted above. All goods must be in good, marketable condition.

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## How to Get Winter Eggs

*Hens May Certainly Be Made a Paying Proposition in the Winter—By Prof. M. C. Herner*

**S**O many poultry keepers, or would-be poultry keepers, have gotten it into their heads that it is impossible to get eggs in winter in this climate. While it may be harder to get them here than south or east, yet it is not altogether impossible to get quite a high egg yield in spite of our cold weather. A lot depends on the class of stock, the care the birds get, and the feeding and housing. If we take it for granted that the hens don't pay and they won't lay in cold weather anyhow, the chances are that we will just about give them the amount of care and attention that would induce them to lay nothing.

No matter how good the stock, how well bred, how well developed the pullets are, if they do not get the proper care, they will not pay. In many cases it is possible to take a flock of otherwise poor birds and give them the care and attention they need, and in spite of their poor quality and lack of "blue blood," they give good returns in the egg basket.

By proper care we mean that the flock is given treatment to which they can respond. It means more than a trip to the hen house in the forenoon and again just before dark, unless we happen to forget. Proper care, means to feed regularly, to clean out the droppings regularly, and provide everything that makes for the comfort of the hens. Hens to lay must be contented and happy, and laying hens are contented and happy.

### The Poultry House

A good, dry house and well lighted is one of the big things in getting winter eggs. It does not need to be warm, just as long as it is dry and has plenty of light. Judging by the small windows in some of the farm poultry houses it is no wonder that hens won't lay. Plenty of light will always help to make the house bright and attractive, and light always induces hens to be active and keep moving about. If the house is dry, the hens won't mind the cold half as much as where there are damp walls coated with frost and the litters of straw on the floor are cold and damp. A good poultry house should be so dry that the air is just filled with dust while the hens are scratching about. Straw or chaff—lots of it—is essential for winter eggs. Make or have it eight or ten inches deep on the floor and throw all hard grain in this for the hens to work. Exercise is absolutely necessary to keep the birds healthy and laying. Scratch feed thrown on the litter will always make them work. Besides this litter will help to keep the house clean and keep away disease. By the lack of straw in the farm poultry houses, one would not think that on these same farms tons and tons of straw are burned each year. Try using some straw this year and watch results.

If you expect winter eggs, don't overcrowd the house with a lot of weak, immature pullets and a lot of worn-out grandmothers. Rather keep fewer birds and better ones than a mixed lot of weaklings and loafers mixed with a few good ones. Give them plenty of room to work and plenty of room to breathe. This will keep them in health and ward off disease.

Keep the house clean, do not allow the droppings to collect on the floor till the frozen piles are a foot or two high. Try using a dropping board, and keep straw or chaff on it, so that the droppings will not freeze down solid so that they cannot be scraped off. If no dropping board is used, try keeping the droppings covered with straw. This will help to make the house look cleaner at least.

### Winter Feeding

In feeding for winter eggs a few simple rules should be followed. Give as much variety as possible. Feed carefully and well. We would scarcely call it good feeding to dump down a pailful or two of grain one day and nothing the next, and yet this is what happens quite often. To get winter eggs, there should be an early morning feed, a noon feed, and an evening feed. You cannot go to the henhouse too often. A feed of hard grain in the morning will start the hens out right for the day. If it is thrown in the litter they will have to work for hours to get enough to satisfy. At noon we find they relish a warm, soft mash of bran and oat chop or shorts and chop of some kind mixed, and hot water added to make it nice and crumbly. Table offal will work in well with this. At noon it is also well to feed green feed, such as cabbage, mangels, turnips or beets. Green feed of some kind is absolutely necessary to get winter eggs. Toward evening, they should get another feed of hard grain thrown in the litter. To guard against any danger of underfeeding and also to give variety, we find that a dry mash fed in a self-feeding hopper whereby they can get it whenever they like, works in very well. If fed the right way, there is but little danger of overfeeding, and if at any time they get too little hard grain they can always get the dry mash. Crushed oats or oat chop and bran, equal parts, will make a very good dry meal. We prefer the crushed oats with one per cent. of granulated charcoal added. Laying hens will eat about two pounds of hard grain for every pound of dry mash they eat. In some breeds care must be taken or they will fill up on the dry mash. In hard grain, wheat or wheat screenings is best. Equal parts of whole oats, barley and wheat give more variety and will give very good results. One handful to two hens twice a day is about the right amount. You have, however, to use your own judgment as to quantities to feed. The hens should be quite keen for the hard grain at feeding time and yet not too keen, that they all scramble and tumble over each other to get it. Just scatter on the straw and then take a fork and work over the litter quickly—then stand back and watch them.

### Drink Necessary

For drink, water is all right, but milk of any kind is better. Give it to them every morning and afternoon. Keep the dishes clean. If it freezes hard, throw dishes out once in a while and give them water to drink. Meat food of some kind will also help to produce winter eggs. Butchering offal, jack rabbits also can be fed to good advantage, but do not feed too heavily, as liver trouble may follow in spring.

Continued on Page 67

No. of HEN	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	FEED					
	Old	Grain	Oats	Milk	Animal Feed	Gre Meal	Other Feed																								
SUN.		1	1		1	1	1	1		1		1		1			1	1		1		1	1		1						
MON.	1		1		1	1	1				1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					5		
TUE.					1	1				1	1	1		1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1					5	
WED.	1			1					1	1				1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1					5	
THUR.			1		1	1	1				1	1	1					1	1	1		1	1	1						5	
FRI.	1	1	1	1	1				1	1						1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1					5	
SAT.	1		1			1		1	1		1	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					5	
TOTAL	4	2	5	2	6	3	4	4	7	5	4	5	4	5	1	3	4	4	6	6	4	6	6	4	3					5	
S—Broody M—Moulting R—Returned S—Sold																															
WEEKLY																	REMARKS														
																	22 11 35 1/2 2														

### WEEKLY EGG RECORD

Week Beginning Dec. 7, 1919. House 2. Pen 3. Breed Lx. Females 25. Males —  
An Egg-Laying Record  
What an Egg Record Sheet of 25 White Leghorn Pullets, laying fairly well in winter time, looks like.





# The Incarnation

Continued from Page 7

which dishonors human nature. If man be so vile, why should he not live vilely?

But it is not goodness that is unnatural, but badness. A good man is not like a dog trying to walk on his hind legs. Goodness is natural, sound, normal, stable. It is evil that is always in unstable equilibrium.

Our conception of human nature must be based on Jesus Christ as the true type. We must be poets as St. Paul was. He "knew no man after the flesh." Behind the low forehead, the sensual mouth, the mocking or malignant eyes in the vision of that glorious man rose the divine face of Christ. He saw every man in Christ. No man can do much for his fellow-men unless he look upon them steadily with the poet's eye.

A little poem by an English poet, May Kendall, not known so well in Canada as she deserves to be, illustrates this deeper vision:

He looked somewhat crazed, the Captain,  
With his singular rapt face;  
And his eyes had a strange lustre,  
Which was the result of grace.

He was very safe for glory,  
But he didn't seem to care;  
Said he wouldn't be contented  
If the whole world wasn't there.

For his watchword was salvation,  
And he seemed to find a spark  
Of a soul in every sinner,  
Though he strove to keep it dark.

Till one day Death's hand upon him,  
His fierce ardor sought to break:  
Laid him low in the poor attic  
He had lived in for our sake.

Came a night when we stood watching,  
Two or three about him there.  
Suddenly he bid us bear him  
Just to breathe the cool night air.

So we took the dying Captain  
To the window, moving slow;  
For we feared his heart would fail him  
At the evil sight below.

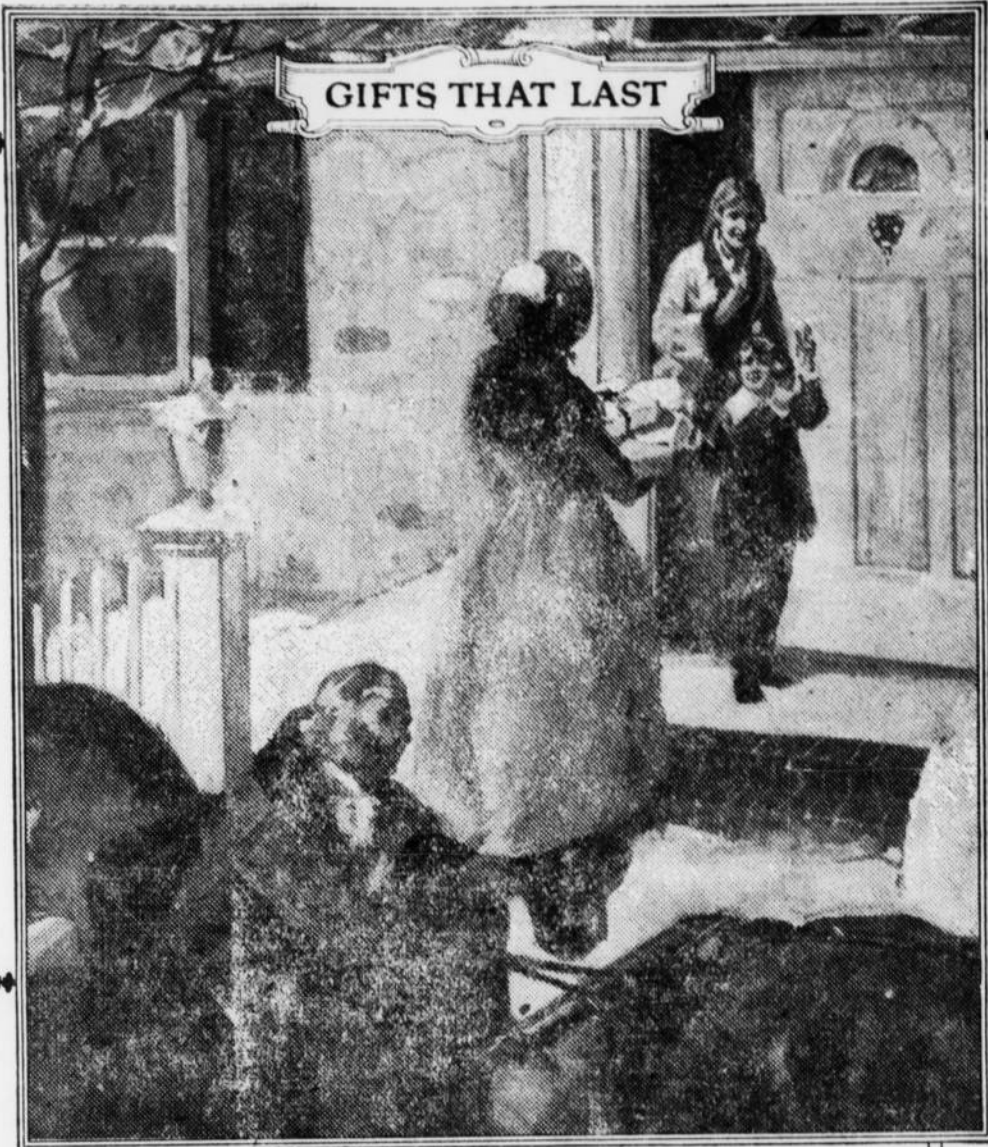
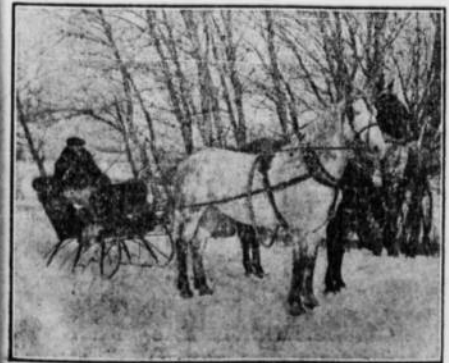
It was drawing on to midnight,  
The New Cut was at its worst:  
Just a maze of drunken clamor,  
God-forsaken and accursed.

And the yellow lamps were flaring  
High through that strange market  
place;  
But there fell another lustre  
On the Captain's wasted face.

Aye, and from the garret window,  
As he looked into the town,  
He beheld another city  
Where the stream of life ran down.

And he murmured, looking downward,  
'In fine linen, clean and white,  
Multitude no man can number,  
And the Lord God is their light.'

It is this revelation of the glory of human nature that shines forth in the Incarnation. It was this thought, perhaps, that was in the mind of Charles Kingsley when, on his visit to America, in a long talk with the poet Whittier on the deep things of the soul, he said with peculiar intensity, "I could not live without the man Christ Jesus."



## THE GREATEST GIFT OF ALL

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## Gifts and their Trappings

*Make the Gift Appropriate, and Wrap it Prettily and you have the  
Assurance that It Will Be Liked*

ONE cannot long get away from the Christmas spirit any more than could old Scrooge—even if one were minded to try—but to lend oneself to the holiday impulse is joy indeed. Christmas proves year after year that "It is better to give than to receive."

People on farms have a special gift dispensation, and yet most of us who live in towns have got gifts from country people that have not a single country association. The gifts were not different from those sent by city folks. On the other hand, scores of country people have the instinct of giving the gifts that are different. Last year the writer happened to be at a friend's home when a gift box from a country family arrived. It was packed in a clean apple box. Clean excelsior was around the various boxes it contained. Each parcel was done up neatly in white paper with colored ribbons and Christmas seals. And what a box it was! There was a fine, fat fowl ready to slip in the oven; there was a nicely rolled roast of veal, a jar of beet pickles, a package of date cookies, and a little plum pudding. Of course, that is a pretty large gift for anyone to make, but they were very special friends.

But fowls, cuts of veal or pork, home-made sausages, home-made bread (particularly the raising variety), little Christmas cakes and plum puddings, packages of home-made cookies and candies, jars of home preserves or pickles, packages of sage or parsley, are all the most welcome gifts from country folk to city folk.

City people have access to the whole range of books and pretty gifts that the shops show, which will give pleasure to friends in the country. Too many people forget what is often the most acceptable gift of all—a year's subscription to a favorite magazine. This is a gift that comes periodically into the recipient's home, and really carries the Christmas spirit through the months to another Christmas.

Sometimes it is difficult to know what to do for the boy or girl away from home, those who are at school or work and cannot get home for the holiday. And, after all, this should prove very easy to any mother-heart. If she will only recollect what she would do if the absent one were home, her difficulties would be solved. Wouldn't she have the favorite cookies, and cakes, and dishes of every kind prepared? Of course! Well, isn't it natural to suppose that those same things will carry more of home and Christmas love to the absent one than any amount or number of "boughten gifts." Boys and girls away at college will take more genuine pleasure out of the home box if it has a cooked fowl, a jar of cranberry jelly, a loaf of raisin bread and a pound of mother's own butter, a Christmas cake and a plum pudding, than out of anything else that could be sent. They can invite their chums and have a "jollification" all their own, and there is something in being able to display your mother (in absentia) as the very best cook and sport of the whole galaxy of mothers.

Then for the other gifts, the muffler, or stockings, or the jewel, or whatever it is, they can be hidden in the box, and what fun it is to find the packages, and unwrap them!

Not an inconsiderable part of any gift are its wrappings and "livery." Nowadays one can buy gorgeous gift wrapping paper with holly and mistletoe and Santas and reindeer all-overs. These are for the inner wrapping. The outer one should be of durable paper and may be made gay with the red or green Christmas twine, with Christmas tags and seals. Colored ribbons in holly and mistletoe designs are pretty for the inner wrappings. Pretty boxes in all shapes and sizes may be secured that are made of the holiday papers, green and red, with holly and other Christmas designs.

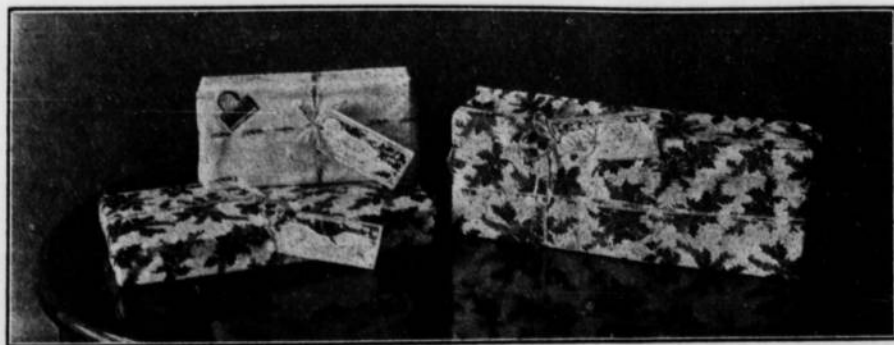
But one does not need to buy the prettiest boxes, they may be made at home. A person who has made a specialty of making her own boxes says:

Just surround yourself with a few sheets of bright-colored gilt or silver papers, some bits of ribbon, a pencil, ruler, scissors, and a jar of

paste, and you will find yourself snipping out the most wonderful combinations, and, incidentally, having one of the pleasantest times of your life. Part of this pleasure, to be sure, lies in your anticipation of what the recipients will have to say when they see these festive arrangements. "Isn't it just like her?" and "Who else would ever have thought of that?" These are music to the ear.

To start with, marshal all the old boxes you can find about the house and select the most suitable of these in size and condition. If the paper covers are soiled or torn, remove as much of them as possible and put these boxes aside for new pasted coverings.

Boxes in good condition can be wrapped in tissue or tinsel papers. When you know what boxes need refurbishing, make a list of the papers required. No doubt you will want one sheet of leather paper in black, purple or leather color, one sheet of gilt, one of silver, a roll of crepe tissue paper, a package of green tissue fringe, a sheet of stiff paper, similar to cardboard but more easily folded, and a packet of kindergarten cutting papers. These are vari-colored and come in a 5 by 5 size, a hundred to a packet. Small rolls of passe partout in white, green, or red are admirable for binding inner or outer wrapping papers. A quire of plain tissue paper, a quire of heavy wrapping paper in white, Manila, brown or grey, and a ball of stout twine in red or green, are needed for the outermost layer of the gift to be sent some distance by post or express. No attempt should be made to decorate the outside of package, except, perhaps, for a holiday poster stamp. Confusion is lessened in this way and an expeditious journey for your gift is assured. A plain white, gummed label, on which is written distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the gift is sent, is all that is necessary. A gift can give pleasure in this way even before it is opened, for even the wrappings carry the Christmas message.



Gifts in Their Holiday Attire



# Stylish but Simple Frocks



See following page for Pattern explanation



## Stylish but Simple Frocks

Continued from preceding Page

Girls' Set, 8905—An ideal set of undergarments is No. 8905 that one will have no difficulty in making. It consists of a simple little Gertrude petticoat and a pair of closed drawers. The petticoat hangs from the shoulders, and may be daintily trimmed with lace edging. The drawers are gathered to straight bands.

The Girls' Set, No. 8905, is cut in sizes,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Size 4 requires  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 36-inch material, with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards edging, for petticoat.

Ladies' Dress, 9451—Soft and conservative in line is this simple frock, No. 9451, suitable for the house or street wear. The belt fastens in an unusual way, and so does the long, graceful collar.

Additional fullness is given to the skirt by inserting a soft plait at each side of the front. Sleeves may be long or short, as preferred.

The Ladies' Dress No. 9451 is cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards 36-inch material, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard 36-inch contrasting.

Girls' One-Piece Box-Plaited Dress, 9254—Plaid gingham is the choice for this good-looking box-plaited dress, No. 9254. The waistcoat is of fine pique, trimmed with pearl buttons. The dress has a broad box plait at each side of the front and back, coming from the shoulder seams. A wide belt of the material slips under the plaits and keeps the waistcoat in place.

The Girls' One-Piece Box-Plaited Dress, No. 9254, is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. The 8-year size requires  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 36-inch material, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard 36-inch contrasting.

Ladies' Kitchen Apron, 9445—The careful housewife could not choose a neater or more practical apron than the one illustrated in No. 9445. The design is really very simple. In this case pockets are not content to remain

The Ladies' and Missies' Waist, No. 9423, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards 36-inch material and  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard 36-inch contrasting.

Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt, 9477—Since wider skirts are sponsored for the coming season one need not hesitate a minute when it comes to using plaits, as they will be used extensively as a means of obtaining the desired extra fullness. When they are stitched down as far as the hipline the skirt as shown in No. 9477 achieves a well-fitted appearance that is necessary to the well-being of the present costume. The back gore adjusts the fullness with gathers at the slightly raised

### How to Order Patterns

Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper. State number of pattern and size required clearly. Enclose 15 cents in clean stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to Pattern Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Limited space prevents showing all the styles. We will send our 32-page fashion magazine containing all the good, new styles, dressmaking helps, serial story, etc., for five cents, postage prepaid; or three cents if ordered with a pattern. Send 18 cents for magazine and pattern.

waistline.

The Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt, No. 9477, is cut in sizes 26 to 34 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 44-inch material.

Boys' Suit, 9291—A serviceable and very good-looking style for the small boy is this sailor suit, which is appropriate for wash materials. There are two ways of wearing it, as suggested by the sketches. The blouse may be drawn in on an elastic and worn over the trousers, or it may be cut off to form a waist on to which the trousers are buttoned. The shield is separate.

The Boys' Suit, No. 9291, is cut in sizes 4 to 10 years. The 4-year size requires  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 36-inch material, with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards braid and  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard 36-inch material for lining.

Girls' and Childs' Coat, 9517—When one goes forth clad in the smartest of broadcloth coats with a corded yoke that drops over the shoulders and a convertible collar, one may be assured that it is quite the newest style for little girls. The body and sleeves in No. 9517 are cut in one and gathered to the round yoke. Corded cuffs are applied to the sleeves.



merely pockets, but insist upon extending into long shoulder straps which fasten at the waist line in back. Blue chambray is always serviceable, and will make up very well in this style.

The Ladies' Kitchen Apron, No. 9445, is cut in sizes 36, 40, and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 27-inch or 36-inch material.

Ladies' and Missies' One-Piece Dress, 9426—One will find this new chemise frock, No. 9426, combining serge and satin, exceptionally smart. It hangs straight from the shoulders with a narrow belt to define the waist line. The deep V-neck is cut low enough for the dress to be slipped over the head, thus all fastenings are eliminated.

The Ladies' and Missies' One-Piece Dress, No. 9426, is cut in sizes 16, 18 years, 36 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 44-inch material, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard 36-inch contrasting.

Ladies' and Missies' Waist, 9423—The Eton collar and smart tie achieve quite a youthful neckline in No. 9423. The fronts are gathered at the seam-line, and are attached to the back shoulder edges, which extend over in yoke effect. Both long and short sleeves are included, the former being gathered into deep cuffs.

The Girls' or Childs' Coat, No. 9517, is cut in sizes 1 to 14 years. Size 4 requires  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 44-inch material and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards binding.

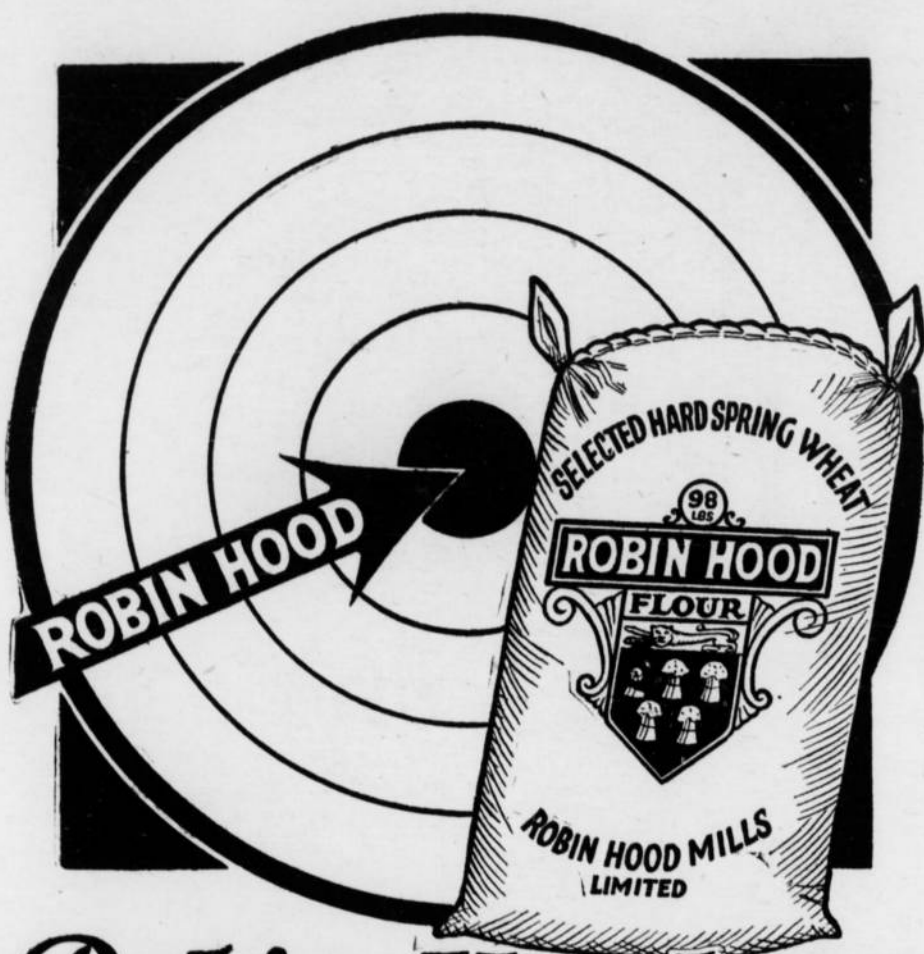
### Rubber Dress Protector

For a protection to my dresses when holding the baby I have hit upon the following scheme, which in some respects is much more satisfactory than the rubber diaper: I first made a cover like a sofa pillow cover from all-over embroidery, putting on an embroidery edge for a ruffle. Inside this I tacked a square of rubber sheeting, which just fitted the cover. When the cover needed washing it was easily removed, and could always be kept fresh and dainty.

When doing plain sewing try using the little wire paper clips which business men use for holding papers together. Instead of much basting, place some of these little fasteners on the seams to hold them until stitched on the machine. You will find them very handy.

### Shrink Linen Lace

When making up a linen or gingham dress with linen, Cluny or torchon lace, it is well to shrink the lace first, then there will be no danger of it puckering when the dress is laundered.



*Robin Hood was a perfect shot—*  
**so is ROBIN HOOD FLOUR a PERFECT FLOUR**

## Robin Hood Flour

is

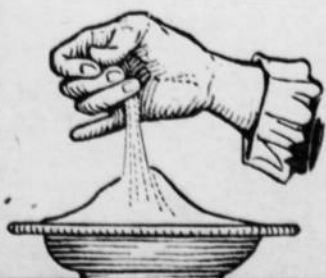
milled by us on a different system to that used by other mills—ensuring a perfect flour for bread or pastry.

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The Baby Show at Gladstone Fair was almost the Most Popular Fair Feature. They look like a pretty good line of babies. More than 70 were thoroughly examined during the day. Dr. Ellen Douglas, the examining judge, is seen in a white jacket to the right of the baby carriage.

# Live Clubs All of Them

## Juniors of the U.F.A.

(Tune—"John Brown's Body.")

**A**LBERTA farmers know to win our cause we must unite; They hold on high the banner bold of justice and the right, And we their sons and daughters proudly join with hearts so light, The ranks of the U.F.A.

### Chorus.

We're the merry, merry juniors;  
We're the happy, happy juniors;  
We're the willing, working juniors;  
Juniors of the U.F.A.

Our leaders brave have builded firm a band both strong and true,  
And we will give our might to see the project safely through;  
We'll gladly give our strength that every one may have his due:  
We'll work for the U.F.A.  
Oh, "Service" is our watchword, and our motto "Equity;"  
We stand upon a platform that will spell "Equality,"  
And justice, freedom, peace, and right for all humanity,  
Through the work of the U.F.A.  
—J. B. Kidd.

## Isn't Cory Great?

Mrs. Sarah E. Jordan, of Cory, Sask., is the kind of secretary we like to know. After telling us that she liked our new women's department and hoped it would grow, she came through with a very fine report of Cory club doings. She hoped it would be the first in response to a recent request for reports, and it almost was the first. Mrs. Jordan says: "Although there has been a local here for years, our women's section was started five years ago, and we feel assured it has been a wonderful help to our community in many different ways. We are to be congratulated on having had very intelligent and influential men and women for presidents, who have kept things running smoothly and harmoniously. During the war we devoted our energies to patriotic work, and were able to give over \$600 to different branches of the work, besides knitting and sewing for our local Red Cross. Since then we are devoting more time to community work."

"During the summer we had two meets a month, one for business and one for social affairs. At our business meeting we have a sing-song for 15 minutes, and very often some special music and papers from our different members. At our last meeting a paper on literature for the young was read by Mrs. Campbell, which certainly was of benefit to parents. If you could pop in on one of our social afternoons you would certainly call it a beehive for tongues, and fingers are very busy. The hostess serves refreshments at our social, consisting of two articles and a beverage. Last spring at one of our social functions the ladies presented me with a silver tea service in recognition of my services as secretary-treasurer, which

## The Country is Full of these Clubs that are Making Country Life So Much Happier

was a great surprise to me. I prize it very much indeed. We donated a cot to the Babies' Home this year, and will maintain it. Last fall several of our members took first aid and home nursing under St John Ambulance Association. We were most fortunate in having Dr. Armitage and Dr. McConnell, of Saskatoon, give the lecture, and Miss Chisholm, superintendent nursing division No. 7, give the practical work. These classes didn't mean all work, as we had several very social afternoons during the courses. Our women feel very greatly indebted to Saskatoon Hardware Company for fitting up such a nice rest room last year, and making everything so comfortable. We found it very convenient to hold some of our meetings there during the winter, when so many of our members would be in the city. Last spring we held a very successful bazaar there. We regret very much that they have given up business on the west side now, for at present we are trying to get a room. Our members found it so convenient, during the winter months especially, to have a rest room in the city, and now would not like to be without one.

"Mr. Ackerman, a member of our local, very kindly gave us the use of his large barn this summer, and we gave two dances, which were well attended. The barn being all lit up by electricity made a splendid ballroom. We had a good orchestra in attendance.

"Our church, which has a large basement, is equipped with kitchen and utensils, is at our disposal for luncheons, etc., at social affairs, and we make good use of it. We also have an Orange hall in the community, which is available for dancing, so we have a great deal to be thankful for. Last winter we had two or three socials at different halls in the evening and invited the men, and these you would term socials. We are beginning to hear queries of when are we going to have another. So now the winter is setting in, I daresay we will have more of them. We held a Thanksgiving service on October 30 in our church, and Dr. Sharrard, of Saskatchewan University, gave a splendid address. The choir was composed of members from different districts, and the singing was splendid."

Cory is certainly a credit to the association. If there are other clubs as much alive we most assuredly want their reports also.

## Drive Stimulates Organization

Organization work is at its best in the U.F.W.A. at the present time. The increased impetus is probably due in large measure to the enthusiasm aroused by the drive. Mrs. Lawrence Peterson, of Barnwell, director for Lethbridge constituency, has just completed a most successful trip. She has organized locals at four points in the south country—Wadena, Cardston, Woolford, and Raley. Leavitt also received a visit from Mrs. Peterson, and will call a meeting for the purpose of organization very soon. Mr. Frank Leavitt, of that district, has promised the ladies his assistance in completing their organization. There are very bright prospects for a U.F.W.A. in connection with the Spring Coulee and Jefferson locals also.

Miss J. B. Kidd, Central secretary, has just returned from a series of meetings between the Wainwright and Lloydminster districts. The first point visited was Fabyan. Although this is a small district the women are awake to the need of organization, and it is anticipated that a small but wide-awake local will be formed soon.

The next meeting was held in the Roseberry School district, east of Clark Manor, where a new local with excellent prospects was formed. Mrs. W. B. Steele was elected president and Miss Margaret Clark secretary. The ladies have already arranged to have an exceptionally bright and interesting program for the first meeting, and to get every woman in the district into the local.

At Tolland the ladies are joining with the men for the winter months. It is expected that a series of meetings, combining social, educational, and business activities, will be put on.

Owing to the very busy season Hindville U.F.W.A. has been unable to hold regular meetings, but expects to make a fresh beginning. One of the activities of this local was to make up the salary of the young missionary who was sent into the district. They also made a handsome gift of dining-room furniture to a young soldier who returned to the neighborhood with his Belgian bride. The splendid way in which this young woman is adapting herself to the ways of the new country is a result of the friendliness and helpfulness of her Canadian neighbors. Although she came to Canada a year ago without a word of English, she now speaks the

language fluently, and is earnestly studying to read and write it.

A large number of farm women in the vicinity of Islay are interested in the organization, and arrangements are under way to form a local. The ladies are receiving every encouragement from the local U.F.A. The men in this district have arranged to make up one-half the fee from their own funds, so that the ladies will be charged only \$1.00. This arrangement holds good if a separate local is formed, and also if the women form a joint local with the men.

Thomasville and Westdene were the next points visited. Here the women intend to add their strength to the men's organization in a joint local.

It is a wonderfully inspiring experience to travel about from district to district and find a determination everywhere on the part of the farmers to stand back of their organization and pull together for the betterment of their own condition.

## Successful Rest Room at Rivers, Manitoba

One of the first things done by the Women's Institute, of Rivers, was to inaugurate a rest room for the use of all members, but particularly for those who came in from the country. The committee in charge approached the reeve of the municipality and the town council for grants, and also obtained donations from a number of citizens, so that in a comparatively short time sufficient funds were collected to finance the scheme. A suitable building was rented in a central position, which was large enough to accommodate a matron as well as the members of the institute.

It was the desire of the committee to make the rest room as attractive as possible, so they asked for donations from the members, of furnishings of various kinds. These were liberally given, and the room was soon fitted up very conveniently. A war widow was found to act as matron, who would live in the building, so that there was someone at the rest room most of the time. It was possible to make a cup of tea on a cold day or to warm food for the baby while the members were waiting to be called for. The town ladies also found the rest room a boon, as it was often a great convenience to be able to warm up on cold days while doing business. Committees frequently met there, as it was more central than any of the members' homes. A library was established at the rest room, which was much appreciated by all.

Several dressmaking courses have been held in Rivers, and also one on millinery and home nursing, all of which have been thoroughly enjoyed by those taking advantage of this useful form of instruction.

Every year a prize is offered by the Women's Institute to the Boys' and Girls' Club for the best knitting shown at the fall fair. The ladies also serve tea at the club fair. Considerable interest has been shown in the proposed municipal hospital by the women of the

Continued on Page 75

The provincial secretaries are anxious to hear from the clubs. Their addresses are: Manitoba, Miss Mabel E. Finch, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan, Mrs. M. E. Burbank, Farmers' Building, Regina; Sask., for Alberta, Miss Julia B. Kidd, Loughheed Building, Calgary, Alberta.





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## Christmas in a New Canadian School

By Miss Mabel E. Finch

**W**E were invited to attend a Christmas entertainment, and there was to be a real Christmas tree. No, not the kind of entertainment in which you have often shared. Just wait till I tell you. This was a unique celebration—the first Christmas concert in a New Canadian district. Think of it! Actually 84 pupils, Ruthenian and Polish children, all waiting the final moment when they should step upon the stage and display their recently-acquired talents. Excitement filled the air, mirth bubbled over, anticipation glowed on every child's face as we stepped off the train at Frazerwood. The villages and stopping places along the 60 miles of our northward journey from Winnipeg had all been very quiet and business-like, but not so here. Children surrounded us on every side, children's voices piped away merrily, willing volunteers offered their services, and almost before we knew it our luggage was being borne speedily onward down the street. I thought I must be mistaken as to the size of the town and looked around to view the children's homes, but they were nowhere to be seen. True, there were a couple of houses, a store, a station and two schools besides the teachers' residence. "Then whence all the children?" I asked of Miss Stratton, the primary teacher who was piloting us along in the direction of her home. She smiled as she replied, "Oh! we dismissed school at 3.30 and asked the pupils to return at seven o'clock, but few went home. They are so excited over their first Christmas tree that suppers have been forgotten." "Poor kiddies!" thought I, "still two more hours to wait for the tree and not even a slice of bread and butter." But they gave me no reason to pity them, for their voices were full of cheer as they raised them in trilling melodies while they waited outside the schoolhouse.

Mary, a pretty little dark-eyed maiden, opened the door of the teachers' residence, and then for the first time we had a glimpse of Miss Stratton's and Miss Insie's home. A dear little four-roomed cottage, the picture of coziness, and with an air of real homeiness that is only imparted where the true spirit of companionship reigns. A dining table, with the snowiest of linen and a tempting supper spread, a glowing kitchen fire with a full wood-box awaiting to add its contents to the flames, two bedrooms with the prettiest of embroideries and dainty curtains. A veritable oasis in a desert. What a revelation to these little Russian boys and girls, and what an opportunity for them to become acquainted with a true Canadian home. And here was Mary, who had been taken under the kindly wing of the two teachers for the night so she would be saved a five-mile journey to her home after the joys of the concert were over. Quite content and noiselessly she moved about, filling the tumblers on the table with water and putting a few pieces of silverware in place. "What a wonderful training she is getting," thought I, "why these teachers are regular missionaries."

But hark! What is that? I was left alone, as I thought, to remove my wraps when I was greeted with "Hello! hello!" I swung around. No one was there. I looked again and then what should I behold but a lovely green and red and yellow mottled parrot staring at me, the new-comer. "How-do-you-do?" said Polly. "How-do-you-do?" I replied, and our acquaintanceship began. After that Polly sat at the table with us and I learned of her history and what a pet she was with the New Canadian children.

By 7.30 the crowd had gathered, the

school doors were swung open and for the first time the children beheld the Christmas tree in all its glory, weighted with welcome gifts and sparkling decorations. Quickly the seats became filled, children were everywhere, children by the dozens, children by the score. Then came the young people who had only seen four or five years of their teens, and the married couples who were a few years their senior. Some wore their head shawls and entered meekly in a most unobtrusive manner, others had wool caps, toques or tams, and wore an air of greater freedom. All were intent on the tree or on the children in their prettiest garments, who were moving about with a long pent-up eagerness. The seats did not nearly accommodate the crowd, but the children taking part in the performance gathered around the platform and stood in long lines, others filled the aisles, while many of the men stood at the back, till finally about 200 people waited anxiously for the opening words of the chairman. Mr. Marek, who presided, was one of their own people and most ably filled the position. When the meeting was called to order he asked Mr. Stratton, the founder and official trustee of the school, to address the gathering. All listened attentively to his interesting talk to the young folk and then to the parents, in which he told them the purpose of the meeting and how we all aim to be one in Canada and keep our days of celebration together. Mr. Marek interpreted the address to the adults who were unfamiliar with our tongue, and then with smiles and good humor all were ready to welcome the opening chorus. Lustily 60 voices rang out in the National Anthem, while the audience stood, as is customary in our own schools, and the parents who were familiar with the words joined in the refrain. Then followed, O Canada, Christmas Morning, dialogues, recitations, solos, duets and motion songs, all performed with eagerness and great ability. It seemed marvellous that children with only 11 months of English training had already mastered the language so well and were confident enough to perform in public.

As the pupils stepped to the platform we had a splendid opportunity to observe them. How manly the little lads held themselves, and how upright they stood while the girls took their places in front of them. How pretty the little girls looked with their white summer dresses or cozy woolen frocks. Frocks hanging down to their toes? Why, no. They were now Canadians and though they wore them a trifle longer than some of our wee folk, yet it was surprising to see how smart the majority of them looked. They had dainty pale pink and blue sashes and bows of corresponding color for their hair, they had long, fair ringlets that had required many a mother's skilled foresight, hanging over their shoulders. Others again had their hair cut in buster style and tied with a perky butterfly bow of rose or blue. One almost wished their shoes had been lighter so their little feet would not have been unnecessarily burdened, but then felt shoes were cozy and warm, and that spells comfort on frosty days. How well they all kept step as some 30 marched around in a patriotic drill, winding in and out the intricate mazes, forming twos and fours, and finally concluding with The Flag Song, where every loyal-hearted child sang, This Is Our Flag, The Flag For Which Our Fathers Died. And these New Canadians meant the words they uttered with such force and revered the colors they so nobly displayed.

The program contained all the features of one of our programs. Why





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should it not? for two of our best Canadian teachers had trained the children. The sweetest of voices sang I Don't Want to Play in Your Yard, No Sir, and lullabys. The Topsy Turvy Drill brought forth peals of laughter as heads bobbed down behind the curtain and feet protruded above, the merry voices still singing strong though apparently the children were standing on their heads. Three numbers only were given by Canadian children, two by tiny tots beneath school age, who exhibited remarkable talent, and the hugs from the New Canadians which followed their recitations, showed that each tot had found a place in the hearts of the others.

Santa Claus had not forgotten the Frazerwood pupils either, for after ten numbers of the program had been rendered a telegram was handed in saying that Santa was on his way and sparkling eyes showed untold pleasure. But bright eyes were changed to sad ones when the next telegram arrived with the message that Santa's sleigh had been broken almost beyond repair and he feared it would necessitate a postponement of his visit. At last a third telegram came with the good news that Santa would soon appear, and all was laughter again. A little New Canadian girl and boy had scarcely finished making their graceful speeches to their teacher, Miss Stratton, who was leaving the district, and presenting her with a parting gift, a fountain pen, when bells were heard and Santa appeared shaking his head and greeting all merrily. Huge bags of toys were deposited and then excitement was tense as every child stood and watched eagerly to see if he had been remembered. Fortunately everyone's name was on Santa's list, each little girl hugged to her heart a doll, and each boy some real boy's toy, a train, carpenter's tools or engine. Gladly Santa had filled his pack from the benevolent hands of the Young People's Society at Stonewall, and the Christian Endeavor at Virden, and carried these gifts to the homes of the needy. Hearts responded with feelings of love and gratitude to the unknown benefactors. After the toys candy bags were distributed to all the tots, and Santa drove away with a merry farewell message, the children all wishing him a happy goodnight and safe journey to the next Christmas tree. Cozy wraps were then bundled around the sturdy New Canadians, and with a goodbye and Merry Christmas to all the school door closed, and the happy citizens sped homeward, cherishing pleasant memories of their first Christmas celebration in their new homeland.

## How to Get Winter Eggs

Continued from Page 60

By way of variety, the feed may be changed frequently. This can be done by feeding the grain separate or by boiling such grains as barley or oats. The green feed should also be changed once in a while if possible. Sprouted oats, if they can be had, will make an excellent change, as they are the best green feed out.

The class of birds or their breeding is taken last, but is not least important, because at this time of the year what flocks are in the farm poultry houses cannot be changed. You have to work with the material you have on hand now. You can, however, lay your plans for making improvements in the breeding of your flock next season if you know they are not what they should be. Early hatched pullets of the right breeding are, of course, the best to lay winter eggs. There is a difference in the different strains in each breed. There may be no best breed, but some families or strains in a breed are better than others. Blood will tell—make no mistake about this—even in egg production.

A well-bred flock getting the care and attention and feed as outlined, will lay better than a poorly bred flock.

Finally, the man or woman looking after the flock plays a big part in their usefulness. Plain, common horse sense is what is needed in anybody looking after hens. The ability to see what they need and the common sense to do things that need doing at the right time and in the right way are the earmarks of a good poultryman or poultrywoman.

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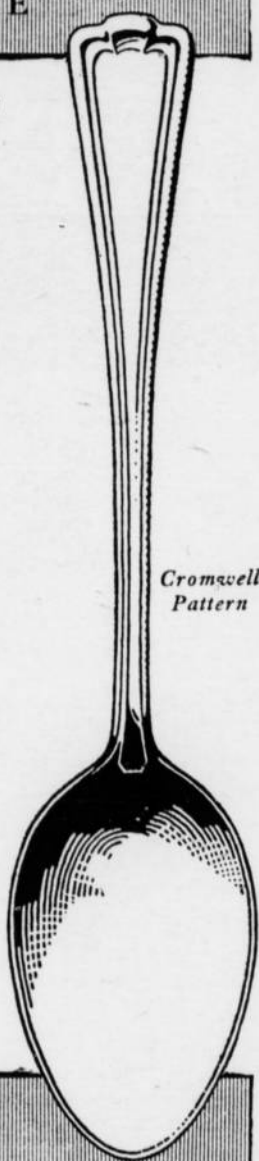
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## Christmas Dinner Service

"Blest be those feasts with simple plenty crown'd  
With all the ruddy family around."

—Goldsmith.

**W**HAT meal in the year has such pleasant associations as Christmas dinner? Special effort is always made by the members of each family to reach home in time for the one day in the year that is Home Day. Let's plan to serve this year's Christmas dinner so that it will be enjoyed more than ever.

A beautifully cooked meal may be spoiled at the last minute by failure to observe one of the cardinal rules of table service. "Serve hot things *Hot* and cold things *Cold*" is a maxim that is worth while keeping in mind. All platters, plates, vegetable dishes, gravy and sauce boats, and any other china that will be used in serving the hot part of the meal should be placed in the warming oven in plenty of time for them to get heated through. On the other hand, it is a mistake to allow them to get too hot, as it is hard on the china, and is apt to cause confusion at the table. If ice cream is included in the menu it should be kept in the freezer as long as possible, and then served on cold plates. When a salad forms a part of a meal all ingredients ought to be thoroughly chilled and placed on cold dishes.

In order to prevent the home-maker from being over-burdened with work on the holiday, each member of the family ought to have a definite amount of responsibility in connection with the Christmas dinner. One person can attend to the table-setting, another to the preparation of the vegetables, while someone else can attend to the turkey, and in this way avoid putting all the work on to one member of the family. It is an excellent thing for children to learn to wait on table, as it not only makes them useful, but it teaches them to be unselfish and more considerate of the comfort of others. In the writer's home the two boys of school age set the table every day, whether visitors are expected or not. This does a lot toward making young people reliable, which will be an asset to them all through life.

In planning meals the aim should be simplicity and comfort rather than display and effort, especially on a farm where so many things fall on the shoulders of a busy home-maker. With many people the standard of a meal seems to be something that does not leave uncovered a single square inch of tablecloth. "True hospitality consisteth not in an overloaded table" is a very good saying that stands for plain living and high thinking. The mob scene of calories that is to be found every day on the table in many homes spells not only a mistaken and tired housewife, but also over-worked and impaired digestions. This is presumably an age of enlightenment; let us show our wisdom by serving meals that are in keeping with the Yuletide season, while avoiding elaborate menus.

### Table-Setting

For Christmas dinner the very best family linen is selected in order to give added importance to the occasion. The first thing to be put on the table is the "silence cloth," or a heavy piece of white flannelette sheeting, which serves two purposes. First, it protects the surface of the furniture; and second, it permits plates to be placed on the table noiselessly, which makes for greater comfort and convenience. The tablecloth is placed on top of that, with the centre crease straight down the middle. A cloth that is crooked denotes careless and hurried table-setting. If the carving is done at the table it is a wise plan to put a large serviette or traycloth at the carver's place in order to protect the cloth in the event of an accident.

A centrepiece embroidered in white, rather than one adorned with many colors, is always suitable for a dinner table. A few doilies are a nice addition to a festive board, but a multiplicity of such extras should be avoided, as they only increase the laundry in holiday time. Table napkins are placed at the left of the plate. The decorations for the Christmas dinner afford plenty of opportunity for individuality, as a variety of plants or foliage is usually obtainable.

Bulb enthusiasts always plan to have a wealth of bloom for the holiday season, and those who have been successful in raising house plants can choose the best and most Christmassy from among their collections. Care should be taken, however, not to over-decorate the table. A low plant or bouquet is better than one that is high, and a small pot of bulbs is preferable to one that is tall and obliges people to crane their necks to see those who are opposite.

Flatware (all knives, forks and spoons) should be placed in the order in which they are to be used, beginning with the extreme right and the extreme left, so that there will be no doubt in the mind of anyone as to which to use first. This enables each person to "eat in," so to speak, and saves the trouble of hunting for the right piece of silver. Stainless knives are a boon to the woman who likes steel knives, but dreads the eternal task of removing stains. During the war stainless steel was used to a large extent in making certain parts of aeroplanes, so it was very hard to obtain. By the way, knives of this kind make very acceptable wedding gifts.

The question of seating need not present any problem if a little thought is given to the subject. A guest of honor who is a lady is placed at the host's right, while an honored gentleman sits at the right of the hostess. Other ladies and gentlemen are seated alternatively according to age and importance.

One of the great secrets of successful table service lies in putting only one course on the table at a time. To sit down at a table that is fairly creaking under the weight of two or three courses makes most people feel helpless. In some countries it is the custom to have no dishes on the table except nuts or candy. Such a plan would not be suitable in the West, but it is well to serve only one course at a time. Nuts, candy or olives can be put on before the meal commences, and need not be removed until the end, but all dishes belonging to each course should be taken away when it is finished. Salt and pepper shakers, carving rests, and mats that are not needed should disappear before the dessert is brought from the kitchen. In removing plates it is always a good plan to take them away from the left, which prevents an accident from happening when the person seated chances to raise a glass with the right hand. All drinks are placed on the table from the right.

A great deal of time is saved if the vegetable dishes are placed near the carver, so that each plate need not be sent to the other end of the table and back again to the person for whom it is intended. When using this plan, one member of the family should sit near the head of the table, so that the task would not be given to one of the guests.

The eldest or most honored lady is served first, after which all the other ladies receive their plates, according to age and importance. Even if there are no ladies outside the family present, the hostess and her daughters are served before the gentlemen guests. It is the custom in this country for everyone to wait until the last person is served before commencing the meal. This need not be followed if there are a great many people present, as there are in the case of some family re-unions at Christmas time, as the food is apt to become cold. It is usual, however, to wait for the hostess to give the word to start.

A large tray is of great service in saving steps, as is also a dinner wagon, which is one of the home-maker's best friends, as it eliminates endless kitchen trips.

No definite plan can be offered as the correct way of serving a meal, as conditions vary a good deal. It is, therefore, up to the home-maker to take the suggestions offered and adapt them as best she can. She cannot go far astray if her aim is simplicity and neatness.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



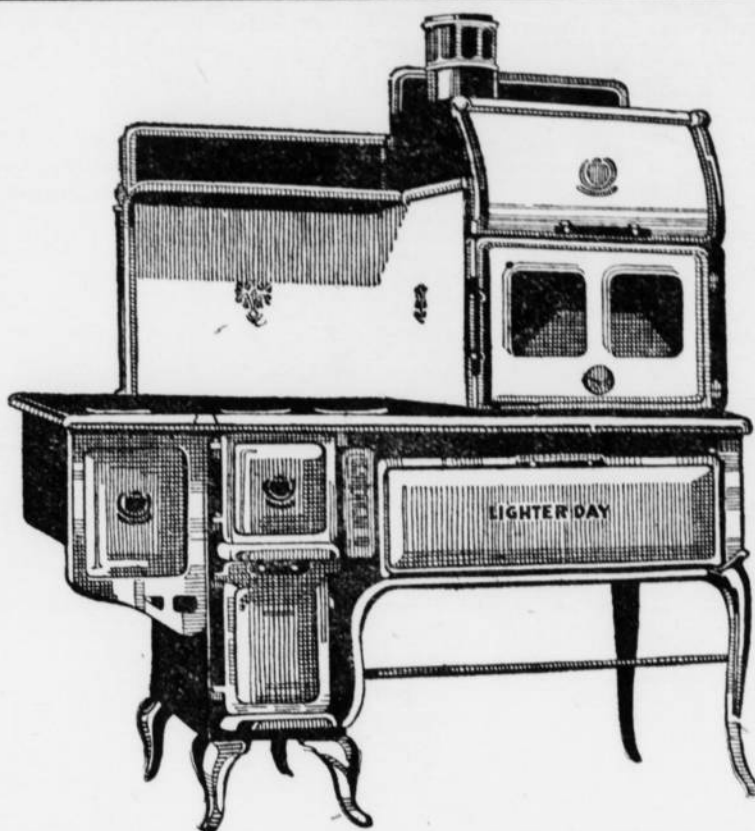
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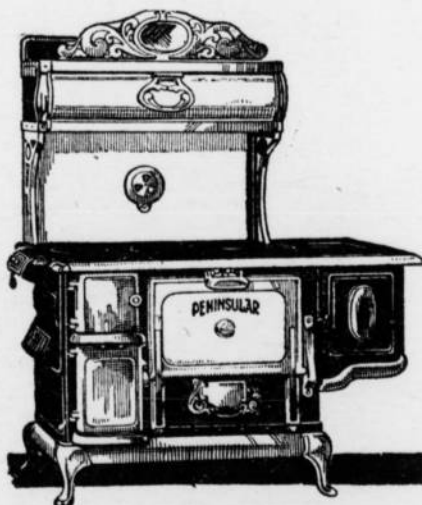
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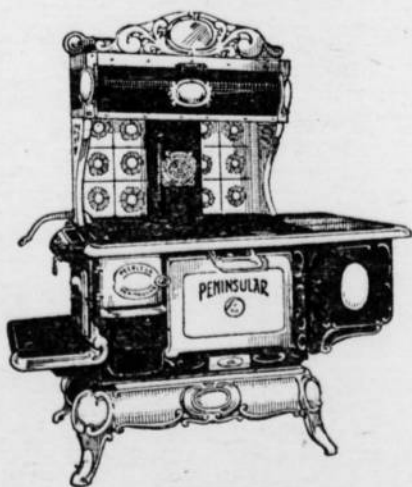
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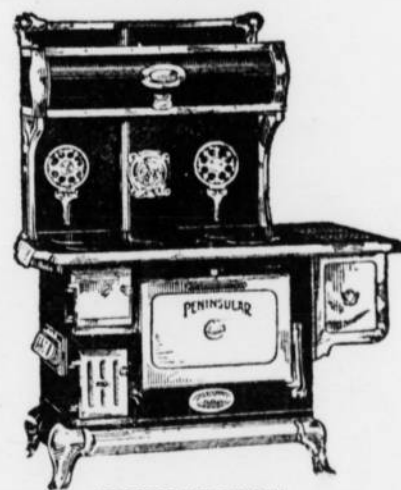


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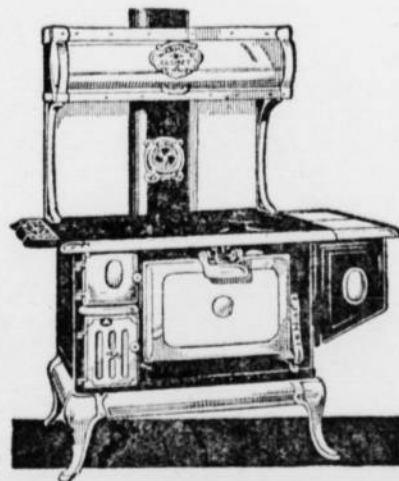


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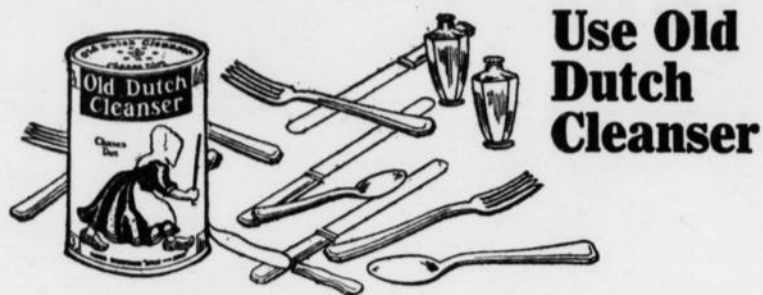
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## Fowl and Dressings

*"Let's carve him as a dish fit for the gods,  
Not hew him as a carcase fit for hounds."*

—Shakespeare.

ONE of the happiest features of Christmas fare is that fowl is the unanimous choice. It means that every member of the family can partake of the noble bird, which, after all, is the main dish of the Christmas dinner. An invalid, if there happens to be one in the home, may be able to enjoy some tender fowl, when meat is not allowed. Small children of two years and over can also partake of the Yuletide bird, when it would be unwise to allow them to eat meat.

Turkey is almost the universal favorite for Christmas dinner, except in a few families where chicken, duck or goose are preferred. The latter are just as suitable as turkey, so there is plenty of room for individuality. While there are hundreds of our readers who have prepared numbers of birds for the table, there are many "strangers within our gates" this year, who are looking to us to help them with the preparation of their Christmas fare, so we are briefly giving the method of preparing fowl for cooking.

1. Singe hair and down by holding the bird over a flame, or by using a taper of tightly rolled paper.

2. Cut off head and remove pin feathers, using sharp pointed knife.

3. Cut the skin around the leg about

an inch below the leg joint, taking care not to cut the tendons. Place the leg at this cut over the edge of a board and press downwards to snap the bone. Then take the foot in the right hand, holding the bird firmly in the left hand and pull off the foot and the tendons with it. In old birds the tendons have to be drawn separately, which is best accomplished by using a steel skewer.

4. Make an incision through the skin below the breast bone, just large enough to admit the hand. Remove the entrails, gizzard, heart, and liver, the last three named being known as the giblets which are used for making soup. The gall-bladder, which lies on the underside of the liver, must be removed with great care, as it will impart a bitter flavor if broken in taking it out. The lungs, which are red and spongy, are found on either side of the backbone, and should always be entirely removed. By introducing the first two fingers under the skin close to the neck, the wind-pipe can easily be found and withdrawn. Draw the neck skin down and cut off neck close to the body, leaving the skin long enough to fasten under the back. Wash bird inside with cold water and wipe dry inside and outside with a clean cloth. Never allow fowl to soak in water.

### Stuffing the Bird

Put dressing by spoonfuls in the neck of a turkey, using enough to fill the skin, so that the bird will look plump when served. Put remaining stuffing in the body and sew up the skin, using a long, thin needle and strong thread. It is a mistake to fill the neck too full of stuffing as it expands in cooking and may split the skin. This is especially true if crackers are used instead of bread. When stuffing a goose or a duck, the dressing is put in the body and never in the neck.

When extra stuffing is likely to be needed, a good plan to follow is to cut the side from a stale loaf without spoiling its shape as is shown in the picture. The cavity is filled with the family's favorite dressing and the loaf, with the side replaced, is put in the roaster with the fowl.

Tie the drumsticks securely together and fasten to the tail with string. Place the wings close to the body and secure with a skewer. Draw the skin of the neck under the back and hold in place with a skewer.

Place the bird on its back in the roasting pan and rub the entire surface with salt.

Spread thickly with clarified drippings and dredge heavily with flour. Place in a hot oven and when the flour is well browned reduce the heat and baste every ten minutes until the fowl is cooked. Allow two and a half to three hours for a nine-pound turkey according to age. Tame duck usually takes one hour to one hour and a quarter, and a nine-pound goose requires about two hours.

### What to Serve with Fowl

Roast Turkey	Cranberry Jelly or Oyster Sauce
" Chicken	Bread Sauce
" Duck (tame)	Black Currant Jelly
" Goose	Apple Sauce

### DRESSINGS

#### Chicken or Turkey Dressing

2 cups stale bread crumbs  
Salt and pepper  
1 teaspoon chopped parsley  
1 teaspoon sage or thyme  
4 tablespoons melted fat  
Season the crumbs highly, using red pepper if preferred. Add thyme or sage, and mix well. Add the melted fat and combine all the ingredients thoroughly.

#### Stuffing for Duck, Goose or Pork

1/2 pound onion  
1 teaspoon powdered sage  
3 cups stale bread crumbs  
1 liver of fowl  
Salt and pepper

Parboil the onions and cut very fine. Parboil the liver in the same way and cut

up fine. Add breadcrumbs and seasonings.

### Peanut Stuffing

3 cups stale brown bread crumbs  
Salt and pepper  
1/2 teaspoon powdered herbs  
1 cup shelled peanuts  
1 small onion  
1 teaspoon chopped parsley  
Milk to moisten

Run the nuts through the food chopper and then the onion. Add them to the crumbs with herbs and parsley. Season to taste and moisten the mixture with milk. Stuff the turkey six hours before cooking if possible, in order that the flavor of the dressing will have a chance to permeate the meat.

### Celery Dressing

1 small loaf brown bread or 1/2 large loaf  
1/2 head celery  
2 eggs  
2 tablespoons fat  
1 tablespoon salt  
1/2 teaspoon pepper

Melt the butter and combine it with the crumbs, using a fork. Add the eggs well beaten, the seasonings and the celery chopped fine.

### Goose Dressing

4 apples  
4 small onions  
1 teaspoon sage or thyme  
Mashed potatoes or bread crumbs to fill bird  
Salt and pepper

Peel and core the apples, and chop the onions fine. Add the seasonings and cook in a saucepan until soft. Strain through a sieve and add enough mashed potatoes or bread crumbs to fill the bird.

### Turkey Stuffing (Swedish)

2 cups stale bread crumbs  
4 tablespoons melted fat  
1/2 cup raisins  
1/2 cup walnuts  
Salt and pepper  
Sage

Mix the ingredients in the order given and combine them thoroughly before stuffing the bird.

### Potato Stuffing

2 cups hot mashed potato  
1/4 cup stale bread crumbs  
1 egg  
1/4 cup fat salt pork finely chopped  
1 finely-chopped onion  
1/4 cup fat  
1 egg  
1 1/2 teaspoons salt  
1 teaspoon sage

Add breadcrumbs, fat, egg and seasonings to potato and then pork and onion.

### Oyster Stuffing

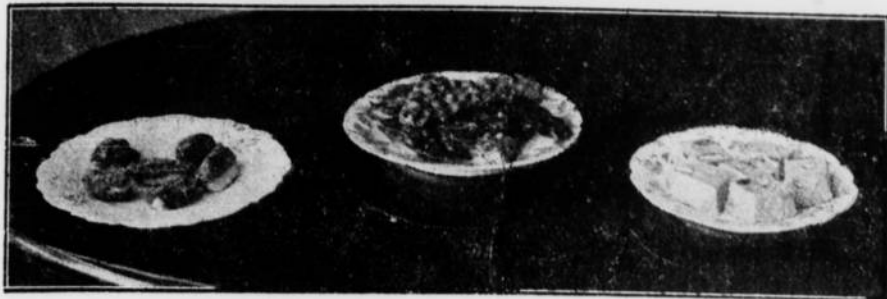
3 cups breadcrumbs  
1/2 cup melted fat  
Salt and pepper  
1 slice onion chopped fine  
1 pint oysters

Mix ingredients in order given, add oysters cleaned and drained from their liquor.



Dressing is an Important Item  
Make plenty of it and fill a hollowed-out crust of bread.





Good, Old-Fashioned Home-made Sweets  
From left to right they are: Stuffed Dates, Peanut Brittle and Divinity Fudge.

## Yuletide Sweets

"...lucent syrups, tinct with cinnamon"

—Keats: "Eve of St. Agnes."

At the Christmas season one's thoughts naturally turn to candy-making, especially now that the price of sugar is "sliding." When the war was still being fought, every loyal citizen gave up the making of candy, and since the Armistice was signed sugar has been so expensive that it was only used when absolutely necessary.

The place of candy in the diet is undoubtedly at the end of a meal. If eaten between meals, the digestion is forced to work when it should be resting, and the appetite for the next meal is apt to be spoiled. Home-made confections are more wholesome than those made commercially, as the ingredients are purer, and are thus better for children. They should on no account be persuaded to do things with the promise of candy as a bribe.

Our old friends, stuffed dates, peanut brittle and divinity fudge are shown in the illustrations to remind readers of recipes they have used before and the following recipes may give some new ideas:

### Creamy White Fudge

3 cups sugar 1/4 cup water  
1 tablespoon fat 2 cups shelled walnuts  
1/4 cup condensed milk 2 teaspoons vanilla

Place sugar, fat, milk and water into a saucepan and boil until a soft ball is formed in cold water. Remove from the fire, add vanilla and let stand undisturbed until cold. Stir in the nuts and work with the hands 15 to 20 minutes. Shape into rolls and slice. Milk may be substituted for the condensed milk and water, but the flavor is not as good. While being worked in the hands, this candy gets very soft, but it will finally come off easily.

### Lemon Taffy

3 cups sugar 1 teaspoon lemon extract  
1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar 1 cup water

Put sugar and water on the fire to heat, stirring until dissolved. See that there are no crystals of sugar sticking to the sides of the pan. Boil until the mixture reaches the "crack" degree, remove from the fire, cool slightly and add the lemon extract. Turn on to a greased pie plate and when it is partly cold mark into squares with a sharp, greased knife.

### Raisin Delights

1/2 pound seeded raisins 1/4 cup pulverized sugar  
1/2 pound figs (if desired)  
1/2 pound shelled nuts

Run the fruits through the food chopper and if they are not of a smooth consistency, put them through a second time. The sugar can be added here but is not necessary. Shape the mixture into a cylindrical roll about two inches in diameter, wrap in waxed or oiled paper until ready for use. The candy can be served in slices. If the mixture is rather dry it may be moistened with orange juice.

### Velvet Fudge

3 tablespoons fat 3 cups sugar  
3 tablespoons chocolate 1 cup milk  
or 1 cup nuts  
2 tablespoons cocoa

Put the fat, chocolate, sugar and milk into a saucepan and cook to the soft ball stage when tried in cold water. Do not stir. Remove from the fire and set aside to cool. When cold, add the nuts and work in the hands 15 to 20 minutes. Shape in long rolls and slice.

### Chocolate Divinity

3 tablespoons cocoa or 1/4 cup water  
1 square chocolate 1 egg white  
1 tablespoon fat 1 teaspoon vanilla  
1/4 cup brown sugar

Cook the cocoa, fat, sugar and water in a saucepan until it will spin a thread. Slowly beat the mixture into the white

of egg that was previously stiffly beaten. When the candy is well blended and it begins to stiffen, drop by spoonfuls on to a greased platter. Sprinkle with chopped nuts or coconut before the candies harden.

### Marshmallows

1 tablespoon gelatin 1/2 cup water  
1/4 cup cold water 1 teaspoon vanilla  
1 cup sugar

Soften the gelatin in the cold water. Make a syrup of the sugar and water, boiling it until a thread is spun. Add the gelatin and see that it dissolves in the syrup. Partially cool and then beat with a Dover egg-beater until the mixture becomes thick and creamy. Add the vanilla and pour to the depth of one inch into a square pan which has been greased and sprinkled with powdered or confectioners' sugar. Let stand in a cool place overnight and the next day cut into cubes and dip in confectioners' sugar. If the marshmallows are tough and stringy instead of having a soft and spongy texture, it is due to the sugar and water not having been boiled long enough, which would necessitate a long beating.

### Honey Squares

1 cup honey 1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar  
1 cup brown sugar 1 teaspoon lemon extract  
2 tablespoons fat 1/4 cup milk  
1/4 teaspoon salt

Place honey, sugar, fat, milk and salt into a saucepan, stir over a slow fire until dissolved, and then add the cream of tartar. Boil until it forms a hard ball when tested in cold water. Remove from the fire and add lemon extract. Pour into a greased tin and mark into squares before it is cold. Wrap in waxed paper.

### Spiced Walnuts

1 cup sugar 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon  
1/4 cup water or ginger  
2 cups shelled walnuts

Boil sugar and water together until the syrup hardens when tested in cold water. Remove from the fire, stir in the spice and add walnuts. Stir until the nuts are thoroughly coated with the syrup and spread on a platter to cool.

### Fig Fudge

2 cups brown sugar 1/4 teaspoon salt  
1 cup water 1/4 pound chopped figs  
1 tablespoon fat 1 teaspoon lemon extract  
1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar

Put sugar and water into a saucepan and dissolve. Add fat and cream of tartar and when the mixture boils add the figs. Boil until the candy reaches the soft ball stage, stirring all the time. Remove pan from the fire, add lemon extract and salt, cool five minutes. Stir until it begins to grain and then pour into a greased tin. When half cold mark into squares.

### Chocolate Walnut Carmels

1 cup sugar 1 teaspoon vanilla  
1/2 cup corn syrup 3 squares chocolate  
1 1/2 cups milk 1 cup walnuts

Put sugar, corn syrup and milk in a saucepan; stir until the sugar is dissolved. Bring to the boiling point and cook until the mixture will form a firm ball when tried in cold water. The caramels, when cold, will be of the same consistency as this firm ball. Do not beat. Add vanilla and nuts, and cut in large pieces. Pour mixture into a greased dish about seven inches square. When cool cut into squares and, if desired, wrap in waxed paper.

### Molasses Chips

2 cups brown sugar 1/4 teaspoon salt  
1/4 cup molasses 1/2 cup water  
4 tablespoons butter 1 teaspoon vanilla

Dissolve the sugar in the water; add butter, molasses and salt. Boil until a hard ball is formed in cold water. Remove from fire, add vanilla and pour into a greased tin. When quite cold break into rough shaped pieces.



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North Star Oil and Refining Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Gasoline
<b>Auto Tires—</b>		
K. & S. Tire and Rubber Co. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Tires
<b>Barn and Stable Equipment—</b>		
Louden Mach. Co. Ltd.	Guelph, Ont.	Cattle Stalls
Westco Pumps Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Water Systems
<b>Cream Separators—</b>		
De Laval Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Cream Separators
Galloway, Wm. of Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	Cream Separators
<b>Farm Equipment—</b>		
Cater, H.	Brandon, Man.	Pumps
Cushman Motor Wks. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grain Cleaners
De Laval Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Milkers
International Har. Co. of Canada	Chicago, Ill.	Feed Grinders
Lisle Mfg. Co.	Clorinda, Iowa	Well Drills
Lister, R. A. & Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Feed Grinders
Metallite Roofing Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Stock Tanks
North Star Drilling Co.	Regina, Sask.	Well Drills
Westco Pumps Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Water Systems
<b>Farm Lighting Plants—</b>		
Delco Light Co.	Dayton, Ohio	Light Plant
Genco Electric Co.	Calgary, Alta.	Light Plant
<b>Farm Produce—</b>		
Canadian Packing Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Cream
Consolidated Packers Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Poultry
Crescent Creamery Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Cream
Edmonton City Dairy Co.	Edmonton, Alta.	Cream
Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Poultry
Royal Produce Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Poultry
Siskind & Co., M.	Winnipeg, Man.	Poultry
Standard Produce Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Poultry
Swift Canadian Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Poultry
Tungland Creamery Co.	Brandon, Man.	Cream
Western Fuel and Produce Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Produce
<b>Fur, Hides and Tanning—</b>		
Bourke & Co., W.	Brandon, Man.	Robes
Hallam Ltd., John	Toronto, Ont.	Furs
Silberman, S. & Sons	Chicago, Ill.	Bait
Well Bros. & Co.	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Trappers' Supplies
Wheat City Tannery Co.	Brandon, Man.	Robes
<b>Gas Engines—</b>		
International Har. Co.	Chicago, Ill.	Gas Engines
<b>Grain—</b>		
Albion Grain Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grain
Can. Elevator Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grain
International Elev. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grain
Le May, A. D.	Ft. William, Ont.	Grain
McCabe Bros. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grain
Thompson Sons & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grain
<b>Livestock Supplies—</b>		
Call, A. B.	Winnipeg, Man.	Stock Labels
Fairview Chemical Co.	Regina, Sask.	Stock Remedies
Flexible Shaft Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Cattle Clippers
Griffith, G. L. & Sons	Stratford, Ont.	Halters
Hudson Mfg. Co.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Water Heaters
Lawrence-Williams Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Caustic Balm
McKenna, R. H.	Toronto, Ont.	Keystone Dehorner
Metal Shingle and Siding Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Tank Heaters
Metallite Roofing Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Stock Tanks
Winnipeg Vet. and Breeders Supply Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Cattle Book
Young, W. F. Inc.	Montreal, Que.	Absorbine
<b>Lubricating Oil—</b>		
Can. Oil Companies Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Motor Oil
North Star Oil and Refining Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Motor Oil
<b>Lumber and Building Supplies—</b>		
Burlington Products	Hamilton, Ont.	Fence Posts
Mit Cut Homes and Lumber Co.	Vancouver, B.C.	Lumber
Monarch Lumber Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Lumber
Nor-West Farmers Co-op. Lumber Co.	Vancouver, B.C.	Lumber
Simmonds Can. Saw Co.	Montreal, Que.	Saws
Western Fuel and Produce Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Fence Posts

Name	Address	Products
<b>Milkers, Mechanical—</b>		
De Laval Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Milkers
<b>Paints and Varnishes—</b>		
Berry Bros.	Walkerville, Ont.	Paints
Brandram-Henderson Co.	Montreal, Que.	Paints
Can. Oil Companies Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Paints
<b>Poultry Supplies—</b>		
Hess, Dr. & Clark	Ashland, Ohio	Poultry Remedies
International Stockfood Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Poultry Remedies
<b>Tractors—</b>		
Ford Motor Co. of Can.	Winnipeg, Man.	Fordson
Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Tractors
<b>Tractor Repairs and Supplies—</b>		
Acme Magneto Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Magnetos
Calgary Iron Works	Calgary, Alta.	Parts and Repairs
May, J. R. & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Radiators
Riverside Iron Works	Calgary, Alta.	Gears
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>		
Beery School of Horsemanship	Pleasant Hill, Ohio	Horse Training
Birham Small Arms Co.	Birmingham, Eng.	Guns

#### HOUSEHOLD

<b>Fish—</b>		
City Fish Market	Winnipeg, Man.	Fish
Consumers' Fish Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Fish
Northwestern Fisheries	Winnipeg, Man.	Fish
Rupert Fish Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Fish
<b>Flour—</b>		
Robin Hood Mills Ltd.	Moose Jaw, Sask.	Flour
Western Canada Flour Mills Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Flour
<b>Foodstuffs—</b>		
Blue Ribbon Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Baking Powder
Can. Milk Products Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Kilm
Can. Salt Co.	Windsor, Ont.	Salt
Cor, J. & G. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Gelatine
Gillett, E. W. Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Baking Powder and Yeast Cakes
Gold Standard Mfg. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Baking Powder
McCormick Mfg. Co.	London, Ont.	Biscuits
North-West Biscuit Co.	Edmonton, Alta.	Biscuits
Okanagan U. G. Ltd.	Vernon, B.C.	Apples
Quaker Oats Co.	Saskatoon, Sask.	Cereals
<b>Furniture—</b>		
Home Furnishings Bureau	Toronto, Ont.	Furniture
Simmons Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Beds
<b>Household Supplies—</b>		
Diamond Dyes	Montreal, Que.	Dyes
Gillett, E. W. & Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Lye
Keatings, Thos.	London, Eng.	Insect Powder
Lawson, S. F. & Co.	London, Ont.	Ammonia
Mantle Lamp Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Lamps
Meriden Britannia Co.	Hamilton, Ont.	Silverware
Royal Crown Soap Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Soap
Wells & Richardson Co.	Montreal, Que.	Butter Color
<b>Paints and Varnishes—</b>		
Can. Oil Companies	Toronto, Ont.	Paint
Berry Bros.	Walkerville, Ont.	Paint
<b>Pianos—</b>		
Heintzman & Co.	Regina, Sask.	Pianos
Mason & Risch Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Pianos
Winnipeg Piano Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Pianos
<b>Stoves and Furnaces—</b>		
Clare Bros. Western Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Stoves and Furnaces
Davidson, Thos. Mfg. Co.	Montreal, Que.	Stoves
Tudhope Anderson Co.	Orillia, Ont.	Stoves
<b>Talking Machines and Records—</b>		
Babson, F. K.	Winnipeg, Man.	Phonograph Records
Eaton, T. Co. Inc.	Toronto, Ont.	Phonograph Records
Winnipeg Piano Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Phonograph Records
<b>Tea, Coffee and Cocoa—</b>		
Blue Ribbon Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Tea and Coffee
Estabrooks, T. H. Ltd.	St. John, N.B.	Tea and Coffee
Gold Standard Mfg. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Tea and Coffee
<b>Telephones—</b>		
Canada West Electric Co.	Regina, Man.	Telephones
Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co.	Chicago, Ill.	Telephones
<b>Wallboard—</b>		
Beaver Co. Ltd.	Thorold, Ont.	Beaver Board
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>		
Canadian Kodak Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Kodaks
Gold Dollar Mfg. Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Premiums
Gold Medal Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Premiums
Good Hope Mfg. Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Premiums
Lady Dainty	Toronto, Ont.	Premiums
Riddleman	Toronto, Ont.	Premiums
Supreme Novelty	Toronto, Ont.	Premiums

Name	Address	Products
<b>Banks—</b>		
Canadian Bank of Com.	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Home Bank of Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Merchants Bank	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Montreal Bank	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Province of Man. Savings	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Royal Bank of Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Standard Bank of Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Toronto Bank	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Union Bank of Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Weyburn Security Bank	Weyburn, Sask.	Financial
<b>Bonds and Investments—</b>		
Brown, E. & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Stocks and Bonds
Can. & General Sec. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Stocks and Bonds
Canada Perm. Trust Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Stocks and Bonds
Dom. Loan and Securities	Winnipeg, Man.	Stocks and Bonds
MacMillan, N. T. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Stocks and Bonds
Osler, Hammond & Nanton	Winnipeg, Man.	Stocks and Bonds
Province of Sask. Govt.	Regina, Sask.	Bonds
U.G.G. Securities Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Stocks and Bonds
Western Trust Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Stocks and Bonds
Wood Gundy & Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Stocks and Bonds
<b>Boots and Shoes—</b>		
Hydro City Shoe Co.	Kitchener, Ont.	Shoes
<b>Insurance—</b>		
Great West Life Ass. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Life Insurance
Imperial Life Assur. Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Life Insurance
Mutual Life of Canada	Waterloo, Ont.	Life Insurance
Northwestern Life Assur. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Life Insurance
<b>Jewelry—</b>		
Can. Jewellers Association	Toronto, Ont.	Jewelry
Dingwall, D. R. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Jewelry
<b>Overalls—</b>		
Great Western Gar't Co.	Edmonton, Alta.	Overalls
Long, R. G. & Co. Ltd.	London, Ont.	Overalls
Stifel, J. L. & Sons	Wheeling, W. Va.	Indigo Cloth
Western King Mfg. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Overalls
Whitla, R. J. & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Overalls
<b>Proprietary Remedies—</b>		
Bayer Mfg. Co.	New York, N.Y.	Aspirin
Brooks Appliance Co.	Marshall, Mich.	Rupture Cure
Lymans Ltd., Co.	Montreal, Que.	Cuticura Ointment
Sloan's Liniment	Toronto, Ont.	Liniment
<b>Razors—</b>		
Gillette Safety Razor Co.	Montreal, Que.	Razors
Geneva Cutlery Co.	Geneva, N.Y.	Razors
<b>Schools and Colleges—</b>		
Farmer Burns School of Wrestling	Omaha, Neb.	Athletic
Garbutt Business College	Calgary, Alta.	Educational
Garbutt Motor School	Calgary, Alta.	Mechanical
Hanson Tractor and Auto School	Fargo, N.D.	Mechanical
Hemphill Trade Schools Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Mechanical
Iowa State Auto School	Sioux City, Iowa	Mechanical
Jones National Schools	Chicago, Ill.	Auctioneering
N.W. School of Taxid'my	Omaha, Neb.	Taxidermy
Repper's Auction School	Decatur, Ind.	Auctioneering
Success Correspondence School	Winnipeg, Man.	Educational
U.S. School of Music	Winnipeg, Man.	Music
Women's Institute	Scranton, Pa.	Dressmaking
<b>Toilet Supplies—</b>		
Albert Soaps Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Baby's Own Soap
Colgate & Co.	New York, N.Y.	Dental Cream
Lyman's Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Cuticura Soap
New York Hair Store	Winnipeg, Man.	Hair Goods
<b>Trust Companies—</b>		
National Trust Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Northern Trust Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Western Trust Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
<b>Underwear—</b>		
Jaeger Woollen Systems Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Woollen Goods
Stanfields Ltd.	Truro, N.S.	Woollen Goods
<b>Watches and Clocks—</b>		
Thompson, The Jeweller	Minnedosa, Man.	Watches and Repair
Western Clock Co.	Peterborough, Ont.	Alarm Clocks
<b>Wearing Apparel—</b>		
Campbell's Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Clothing
Crompton Richmond Co.	New York, N.Y.	Corduroy Clothing
Famous Upstairs Shop	Winnipeg, Man.	Clothing
Hallam, John Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Ladies' Furs
Steiman Stores, Max	Winnipeg, Man.	Clothing
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>		
Can. Red Cross Society	Toronto, Ont.	Relief
Can. National Railways	Winnipeg, Man.	Transportation
Canadian Pacific Railways	Winnipeg, Man.	Transportation
Grolier Society	Winnipeg, Man.	Books
Hudsons Bay Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Land
Imperial Tobacco Co.	Montreal, Que.	Old Chum
Leonard, A. O.	New York, N.Y.	Ear Oil
MacDonald, W. C. Rgd.	Montreal, Que.	Tobacco
Mineral Springs San'um	Winnipeg, Man.	Health
Parsons, Dr.	Winnipeg, Man.	Dentist
Shipman, H. C. & Co.	Ottawa, Ont.	Patent Attorneys

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If Guide readers will, when they are buying goods which are advertised, do their buying as far as they can from Guide advertisers, then these advertisers will know that Guide readers are really behind the paper. If you will put an X before the lines on the accompanying list of goods you are likely to purchase in the next few months, we will send you a list of Guide advertisers and other information that will be of value to you. Also pass the word along to your local dealer or merchant that you intend to buy goods advertised in The Guide as far as you can. We'll appreciate it if you'll send this marked list to us the first chance you have to mail it. This is the best method by which we can work together to improve The Guide.

#### THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

#### The Grain Growers' Guide.

##### Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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Binder	Furnace	Wire Fencing
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Stable Fixtures	Floor Covering	Seed Drill
Lumber	Cement	Flour
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Any other articles:		

Name..... P.O..... Prov.....



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 4, 1920.

**WHEAT**—During the past week considerable wheat has changed hands, and exporters have worked a lot of grain for shipment to Europe and Great Britain. Selling during the last few days of November was unusually heavy, and under other circumstances would have forced markets lower. Exporters were able to get supplies easily up to a certain point, then the country stopped selling heavily and the result is a sharp reaction in values. Cash wheat at the moment is in great demand to fill boats waiting to get away before freeze up. Premiums are good and look as though they will remain so for a day or two. It is possible that the reaction has been a little too rapid to hold, and with markets fluctuating as they have been this fall a slight decline temporarily might be expected. But statistical position of wheat on the American continent is strong. It would appear that the exportable surplus of the U.S. is about gone, and even should we have little setbacks from time to time our May wheat is cheap at present prices and should do better in the near future. Considerable Canadian wheat will be needed south of the boundary line before another crop is harvested.

**OATS**—The advance has been comparatively small as compared with wheat. The demand for our oats is not keen, and Eastern Canada, heavy buyers in some years, will not need many western oats this year. This puts our oats on an entirely local and export basis and it is unlikely that a large all-rail export business will be done. At the same time the present value of the grain is having its effect on receipts and offerings in the country. Producers are not inclined to ship any more than they have to at these prices, and therefore the one will counterbalance the other to a certain extent. Any improvement in the values of American corn and oats will surely be reflected here.

**BARLEY**—Three C.W. barley has been sold freely for export and as receipts have been light exporters are having a little difficulty in getting their requirements. The premium on this grade at the moment is just 22 cents over the current month option, and from present indications there is still a considerable shortage of the grade. This has been reflected somewhat on the option and the result is quite a fair advance in December and May barley. We believe that at present prices receipts will continue to be light and as the grain is being exported barley prices are not by any means out of line.

**RYE**—The action of wheat markets has encouraged a little buying of rye, and this buying is of good class. The rye being bought will not come back on to the market having been sold to exporters. No doubt the grain will follow wheat values to a certain extent, and is the cheapest bread grain on the American continent.

**FLAX**—Liquidation in flax carried the seed far too low. Buyers held off, figuring cheaper flax. Buyers always hold off too long. On today's market, 30 cents higher than the low point, considerable flax was purchased for crushers' interests, and even though the market has reacted considerably flax is still far too cheap.

## WHEAT PRICES

November 29 to December 4 inclusive

Date	1 Nor.	2 Nor.	3 Nor.	4 Nor.	5 Nor.
Nov. 29	187	184	180	177	151
30	178	176	172	163	157
1	184	182	178	169	157
2	192	190	186	177	165
3	197	195	190	181	168
4	202	200	195	185	168
Week Ago	183	180	177	171	151

## MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.66½ to \$1.69½; No. 1 northern, \$1.63½ to \$1.66½; No. 1 red, \$1.58½ to \$1.61½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.62½ to \$1.67½; No. 2 northern, \$1.59½ to \$1.63½; No. 2 red, \$1.56½ to \$1.58½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.56½ to \$1.63½; No. 3 northern, \$1.56½ to \$1.60½; No. 3 red, \$1.52½ to \$1.55½; Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.67½ to \$1.68½; No. 1 hard, \$1.64½ to \$1.65½; Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.66 to \$1.68; fancy, \$1.69 to \$1.71; No. 1, \$1.61 to \$1.65; No. 2 amber, \$1.61 to \$1.66; fancy, \$1.67 to \$1.69; No. 2, \$1.58 to \$1.60; No. 3 amber, \$1.57 to \$1.64; No. 3, \$1.55 to \$1.59. Oats—No. 2 white, 45½c to 46½c; No. 3 white, 44½c to 45½c; No. 4 white, 41½c to 44½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 72c to 77c; medium to good, 63c to 71c; lower grades, 54c to 62c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.41½ to \$1.42½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.17 to \$2.18.

## WINNIPEG

December 3, 1920.

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending December 3, 1920, as follows:

Cattle, 6,389; calves, 256; hogs, 2,720; sheep, 846.

Cattle market conditions as a whole show a slight improvement over last week. This is probably entirely due to the fact that receipts have been very much lighter. The general opinion of those closely in touch with western conditions is that there is still a great number of cattle yet to come forward, but in view of the wonderful open winter we are having, it is going to be possible for a great number of farmers to hold back and feed their cattle who under other conditions could not do so. This being the case, it is likely that more cattle than ever before will be carried over for the midwinter and early spring market, and we strongly urge those who are doing so to spare no effort in getting their cattle in real top shape. The kind the butchers and abattoirs are going to be looking for are the nice, tidy, medium-weight steers

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

Nov. 29 to Dec. 4 inclusive.

	29	30	1	2	3	4	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
Oct. 51	50	51	52	53	54	55	51	84
Dec. 51	50	55	57	58	54	51	51	84
Barley—								
Oct. 83	85	77	83	86	83	83	83	139
Dec. 76	74	78	82	84	86	74	139	139
Flax—								
Oct. 200	192	194	204	211	188	188	188	507
Dec. 191	190	194	214	220	209	185	507	507
Wheat—								
Nov. 187	178	169	176	179	182	182	182	182
Dec. 166	163	170	176	177	182	163	182	182

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, November 29 to December 4 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS ExFd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	RYE
Nov. 29	...	56	52	51	49	46	93	78	...	...	200	196	165	157	157
30	...	52	49	47	45	42	91	78	...	...	192	186	155	156	156
Dec. 1	...	54	50	48	46	43	95	78	71	71	196	190	159	161	161
2	...	56	52	50	48	44	101	80	76	76	206	200	189	164	164
3	...	57	53	51	49	46	108	84	79	79	212	207	176	171	171
4	...	58	54	52	50	46	109	84	80	80	210	205	174	168	168
Week ago	...	56	53	51	48	45	92	78	67	67	188	184	153	159	159
Year ago	...	88	87	...	82	80	152	135	...	...	523	516	495	154	154

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## NOTICE TO PRODUCERS

### Canadian Wheat Board Participation Certificates

In terms of Participation Certificates issued by the Canadian Wheat Board, no claim made under or in respect of these Certificates will be paid unless such claim is made and Certificates surrendered to the board on or before the 31st day of December, 1920.

PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES MUST BE SURRENDERED TO THE BOARD ON OR BEFORE THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1920.

BY ORDER OF THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

Winnipeg, Man.,

November 29, 1920.

JAMES STEWART, Chairman.

H. TOOLEY, Secretary.

showing plenty of finish. These kinds are always in demand when other grades are hard to dispose of. The hog market continues weak and selects are quotable at \$13.25. In the sheep and lamb section, owing to light runs, prices have become much stronger, top lambs now bringing 10c to 10½c.

Do not overlook bringing with you a health certificate covering your cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers	\$9.00 to \$9.50
Fair to good steers	7.00 to 8.00
Medium steers	6.00 to 7.00
Choice bulls	4.50 to 5.00
Good bulls	3.50 to 4.50
Choice butcher heifers	7.00 to 7.50
Fair to good heifers	6.00 to 6.50
Medium heifers	5.00 to 5.50
Choice stocker heifers	4.00 to 5.00
Choice oxen	4.50 to 5.50
Fair to good oxen	4.00 to 4.50
Medium oxen	3.00 to 4.00
Choice butcher cows	6.00 to 7.00
Fair to good cows	5.00 to 6.00
Bred stock cows	3.00 to 4.00
Canner cows	2.50 to 3.50
Good fresh milkers	75.00 to 85.00
Choice springers	90.00 to 100.00
Medium springers	50.00 to 75.00
Choice light calves	7.50 to 8.50
Choice heavy calves	6.50 to 7.50
Common calves	4.00 to 5.50

## Sheep and Lambs

Choice lambs	8.50 to 9.50
Choice wethers	6.00 to 7.00
Choice sheep	5.00 to 6.50
Common sheep	2.00 to 4.00

## Stockers and Feeders

Choice heavy feeders	7.00 to 8.00
Good feeders	5.50 to 6.00
Common feeders	4.50 to 5.00

## Hogs

Selects	13.25
Heavies	8.00 to 9.50
Sows	6.00 to 8.00
Lights	10.00 to 12.00
Stags and boars	4.00 to 5.00

## EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: The trade is paying country shippers 53c-54c, delivered, and jobbing, straight candled, 60c-63c; extras, 68c; specials, 70c-75c. A few storage eggs still continue to be shipped east. Inspections last week numbered seven. Poultry: The poultry market is very weak under heavy receipts and prices are lower.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: There are practically no fresh receipts arriving on these markets. The trade is quoting 55c delivered, to country shippers. Reports from the North Battleford section state that fresh receipts are arriving steadily and gatherers are receiving 60c. Two cars of storage eggs are reported rolling from Saskatoon to Winnipeg, and one car to Edmonton. Poultry: During the last week 25,000 pounds of poultry passed through the killing station at Regina and went into storage. Prices remain unchanged.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: This market is very slow and practically no fresh eggs are arriving, the trade depending entirely on cold storage stocks to supply the demand.

Prices remain unchanged. Poultry: Receipts are not heavy. Farmers do not seem disposed to ship turkeys at the price quoted, which is 32c. The price on other classes of poultry remain unchanged.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: Fresh eggs are very scarce. The trade is quoting \$19 per case for straight receipts, and on a graded basis from 75c-80c. Storage extras are jobbing \$21.50 per case, firsts \$20, seconds \$17. Poultry: Quotations on live poultry are: Chickens, 18c; fowl, 15c. Dressed chicken and fowl are down two cents; other grades unchanged.

## Red Polled Association Meets

The Canadian Red Polled Association held their annual meeting during fair week in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, Alta.

The president, W. J. McComb, of Beresford, Man., occupied the chair. The attendance was good, all four western provinces being strongly represented.

One of the principal subjects acted upon was the adopting of standards for qualification in the record of performance, which will give the breeders an opportunity to have their cows officially tested for milk and butterfat under the supervision of the chief inspector for record of performance at Ottawa. This test will be available to breeders so soon as standards are approved by the federal department of agriculture. The following officers were elected for 1921:

President, W. J. McComb, Beresford, Man.; vice-president, J. H. Elliott, Irma, Alta.; directors, O. C. Thubron, Gilby, Alta.; Grant-Paulson, Ponoka, Alta.; H. E. Waby, Enderby, B.C.; Leslie Dilworth, Kelowna, B.C.; Eugene Hursh, Macoon, Sask.; F. J. Crawshaw, Macoon, Sask.; J. F. Lelond, Minnola, Man.; W. S. Chatters, Holland, Man.; P. J. Hoffman, Anaheim, Sask., secretary-treasurer.

The meeting went on record as the best yet held by the association, showing great enthusiasm for the breed and its future.

## DATES TO REMEMBER

Manitoba Agricultural Societies' Convention, Winnipeg, January 18 and 19.

Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Convention, Winnipeg, January 19 and 20.

Manitoba branch of C.S.G.A., Winnipeg, January 20.

Manitoba Beekeepers' Association, Winnipeg, January 21.

National Soil Products Exhibition, Winnipeg, January 17 to 21.

Manitoba Dairy Convention, February 1 to February 4.

Manitoba Women's Institutes, Winnipeg, February 15-17.

A small boy who was sitting next to a very haughty lady in a city street car kept sniffing in a most annoying manner. At last the lady could bear it no longer, and turned to the lad.

"Boy, have you got a handkerchief?" she demanded.

The small boy looked at her for a few seconds, and then, in a dignified tone, came the answer:

"Yes, I 'ave, but I don't lend it to strangers."



## Ever Make Banana Whip?

1 envelope COX'S GELATINE, ½ cup (1 gill) cold water, 2 cups (1 pint) hot milk, 3 ripe bananas sieved, 1 lemon, 1 cup (½ lb.) sugar, ½ teaspoonful red or yellow color.

Mix Gelatine and water together, add milk, and when dissolved add bananas, strained lemon juice, sugar, and color. Beat until the mixture begins to stiffen, pour it into a serving dish, set in a cool place for a few hours and serve with milk or cream.

This is just one of the delicious rich desserts that can be made with Cox's Gelatine. Pure, unsweetened, and unflavored, Cox's Gelatine is the secret of many creamy puddings, appetizing savories, and dainty salads.

Keep a box or two always on the pantry shelf. You will find it convenient in making delicious desserts and different salads.

Our new book is brimful of recipes for making dainty and tempting desserts, salads, soups, etc. We shall be very glad to send you a free copy.

Write for Cox's Gelatine Recipes.

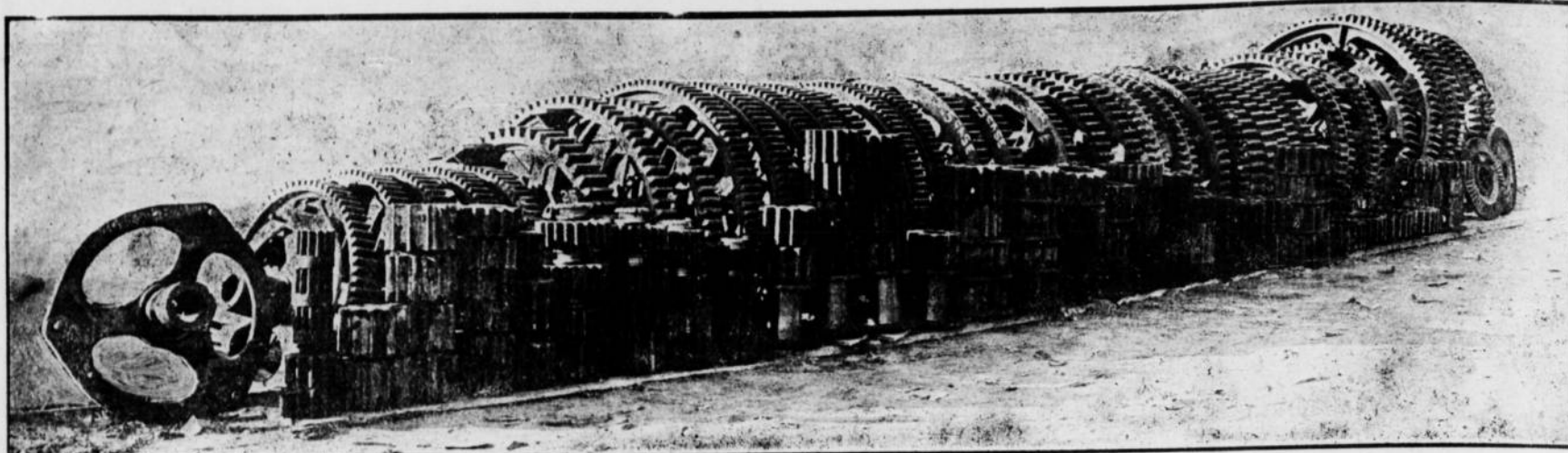
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WINNIPEG





## Stock of Master Gears and Pinions

We manufacture and carry in stock Master Gears, Pinions, Intermediate Gears, Grates, etc., for the following Engines:

American Abell 32 H.P.  
American Abell 28 H.P.  
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Aultman Taylor 30-60  
Avery  
Big Four  
Case 110 H.P.

Case 25-75 H.P.  
Case 10-20 H.P.  
Case 60 H.P.  
Case 20-40 H.P.  
Case 80 H.P.  
Emerson Brantingham  
Gaar Scott 25-32 H.P.

Gaar Scott Old Style  
Hart-Parr  
I. H. C. 45 H.P.  
I. H. C. 20 H.P.  
Nichols and Sheppard 25 H.P.  
Port Huron  
Rumely 30-60 Oil Pull

Rumely 15-30 Oil Pull  
Rumely 25-45 Oil Pull  
Rumely 16-30 Oil Pull  
Rumely 15-30 Gas Pull  
Rumely 36 H.P. Steam  
Rumely 30 H.P. Steam  
Reeves 25 H.P. Steam  
Reeves 32 H.P. Steam  
Sawyer-Massey

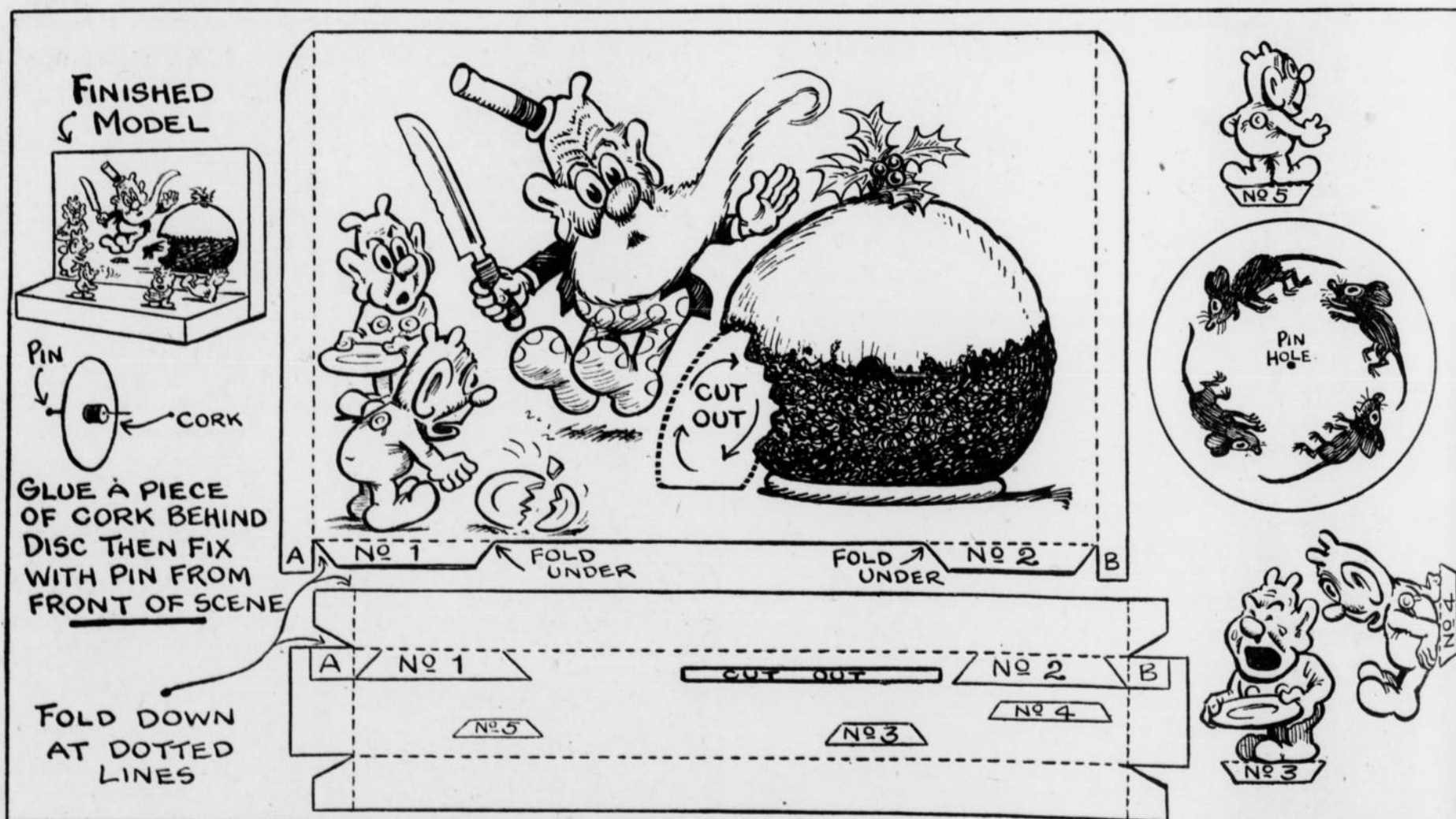
Plow Standards and Gauge Wheels for Case No. 2706-D, Rumely, Cockshutt, Moline, Verity and John Deere.

Hundreds of our Gears are running, giving good service. Let us quote you.

**RIVERSIDE IRON WORKS**

**Calgary, Alta.**

## The Doo Dads Christmas Pudding



Something dreadful has happened in the house of Doo this Christmas. The cook, who is a very thrifty person, believes that Christmas cakes and puddings to have the proper flavor should be made a long time ahead. The Christmas pudding was made nearly a month ago and stored away on the pantry shelf to be kept till Christmas. At last it was nicely frosted and brought to old Doc Sawbones to cut. The hungry little Doo Dads are all

standing round with their plates ready for a slice of that wonderful pudding. They can just imagine that they can taste it. But at the first cut of Doc Sawbones' saw-knife the whole side of the pudding caved in, and what do you think happened?—mice jumped out from the middle of it. They had eaten the whole centre of the pudding. Follow the directions below and you will see just how it happened.

### Directions to Make Cut-Out

Paste the picture on fairly stiff cardboard. Color the picture with either water-colors or crayons. Then carefully cut out the picture along the outside of the thin, dark lines. Fold along the dotted lines, following the directions on the drawing very carefully. Be sure to cut out the space marked "cut out" on the lower part, also the space at the broken end of the pudding, cutting away the dotted line here. You will now have the picture in two sections. Now cut out the three Doo Dads numbered 3, 4 and 5. Paste the pictures together putting the part number 1 on the part numbered 1, and number 2 on 2. Then paste the

Doo Dads as numbered on 3, 4 and 5. Paste A to A, and B to B. Cut out circle with mice on it. Glue a small cork to the back of circle. Place the circle of mice at the back of the picture so that the mice show through the "cut out" space. Stick a pin through the pudding so that it goes through the cork. The finished model in the upper left-hand corner shows what the picture will look like when finished correctly. Screw the cork around and you will see the mice jump out of the pudding just as the frightened and angry Doo Dads saw them jump. If you have any difficulty ask big brother, or sister, or mother to help you.





## Cuticura For All Skin Irritations

Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to free the pores of impurities and follow with a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. They are ideal for the toilet, as is also Cuticura Talcum for perfuming.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

## SEND US YOUR COMBINGS

and we will make them up for you into handsome switches at a very trifling cost indeed.

We carry a full line of Wigs, Transformations, Toupees, Switches, Pompadours, Curls, Etc.

and fill all orders by return mail. Agents for the Best Quality Cosmetics and Skin Foods

Write Us for Prices  
**New York Hair Store**  
301 Kensington Bldg.,  
WINNIPEG

## Live Clubs All of Them

Continued from Page 65

institute, who have subscribed to the funds.

Bales are sent every fall to the Children's Aid Society and the Salvation Army, which consist of clothing that is of use to those societies. Money and fresh eggs have also been provided. A needy widow in the district was supplied with bread daily, until the town council took over the responsibility of providing the necessities of life.

### Tantallon W.G.G.A.

Social service is of the greatest interest to this young organization, which was formed about a year and a half ago. The members have adopted a New Canadian school at Stornoway, Sask., where Mrs. Gilmore is teaching. Papers and books are sent regularly, and lately Bibles have been collected, as Mrs. Gilmore made a special request for them. The school children at Stornoway write letters to the boys and girls of Tantallon, which gives them splendid training in the use of English.

The referendum has been of special interest to the women of this district. They have discussed the various phases of the question at several meetings, so that the members might be absolutely clear about each point. They have also been studying very thoroughly the farmers' platform, so that they are able to discuss it freely.

Large bales of used and new clothing were sent by the Tantallon local to the dried-out districts at various times. The ladies met, and did a lot of quilting for the bales, and also sent sums of money.

As there is no church in Tantallon, the W.G.G.A. have been trying to get a community church built. Enough money has been subscribed to finance the project, but no action is being taken at present owing to the cost of building materials.

The women are very anxious for a municipal hospital, but the location of it has not been decided upon yet. They hope to establish a co-operative laundry in the future, using the machinery of the local creamery for the purpose. The town is fortunate in having a water-works system, owing to there being a large spring on the south hill of the valley. There is sufficient force from it to propel the water into all the houses of the town. This seems to be a very good place to start a co-operative laundry, but there is no one now who can give enough time to organize such a scheme.

### Plan Recreation Place

Partridge Hill is a new local of the U.F.W.A., and already has 20 members. They have a roll-call at the beginning of each meeting which is answered in different ways. Sometimes it is a favorite recipe, sometimes a favorite quotation. At one meeting Mrs. Flin-toff gave an instructive paper on The Place of Work in the Life of the Canadian Boy and Girl. The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. are taking steps toward the establishment of a recreation ground with equipment of everything up-to-date for the young people. They have appointed a program committee to draft a program for the next three months.

In September, in spite of the harvest season, they had a record attendance. They had planned to have Mrs. McClung, but her time was taken up on the referendum campaign. They discussed hot lunches and organized play for the school. The organized play was dropped for the meantime, but a committee was formed to interview the school teacher on the question of hot lunches. Mrs. H. Rye, read an interesting paper on The Liquor Traffic. The U.F.W.A. took upon itself the duty of getting every woman out to the polling booth on October 25. Community singing is a part of their program, and their secretary, Mrs. J. W. Ottewell, reports that it is increasing in interest at each meeting.



The distinctive Red Rose flavor, aroma and rich, full strength is found in every Red Rose Sealed Carton.

Never sold in bulk.

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**Mail Orders Shipped Promptly**

This department in our organization is stocked with complete lines of best makes of instruments and supplies, and at lowest possible prices.

Violins .....	\$ 8.00 up	Auto-Harps .....	\$5.25 up
Banjos .....	10.50 up	Ukeleles .....	5.75 up
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Violin Bows .....	1.00 up	Accordeons .....	15.00 up

All Carrying Charges Prepaid on Orders of \$3.00 up.  
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## REDUCE YOUR FARM EXPENSES

Clean the land of Weeds and stop the drifting soil by sowing grass seeds. They will be plentiful and lower in price this season. Sweet Clover, Brome or Western Rye, etc., and all other Grasses, Fodders and Seed Potatoes.

Write for prices at once, and get early shipments.

### A GARDEN IN THE HOUSE

can be had all the winter months by the use of Flowering Plants and Ferns. We offer them in great variety and in all sizes and prices, which place them within the reach of everyone.

Geraniums, Fuchsias, Begonias, Azaleas, Cyclamen, and a large assortment of all other varieties of House Plants, Ferns and Palms.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds, Trees, Shrubs, Hardy Fruits or Plants is Now Ready. Write for it  
**THE PATMORE NURSERY COMPANY** Established 1883 Brandon, Man.

### FOR CHRISTMAS WE CAN SEND TO ANY ADDRESS:

Christmas Trees for the Children. Roses, Carnations or other flowers for your Home, or as Christmas Remembrances to your Friends.

We can deliver Flowers for Christmas Day in any Town or City in Canada or the U.S.A. by Telegraph System.

## FRESH FROZEN FISH



Lake Superior Fresh Herring, per bag, 100 lbs., \$5.90; Soles and Brills, box of 100 lbs., \$9.00; Soles and Brills, box of 50 lbs., \$4.50.

Complete delicious assortment of 100 lbs. Inland Clear Water Lake Fish and Pacific Coast Salt Water Fish.

Lake Superior Herring, Whitefish, Mullet, Halibut, Goldeyes, Salmon, Jackfish, Cod, Pickerel, Soles and Brills and Fat Tulbees, all boxed for \$12.00

Half box, same assortment, 50 lbs. 6.50

Equal assortment of 100 lbs. Halibut, Pickerel, Goldeyes and Tulbees, all boxed for 11.00

Half box, same assortment, 50 lbs. 6.00

All kinds of smoked fish. Write for any special variety wanted. Send cash with order. First-class fish only. State whether shipments wanted freight or express. Immediate Shipments. No charge for Boxes, Bags and Packing.

Also nice assortment of 100 lbs.:

25 lbs. Whitefish, 25 lbs. Jackfish, 25 lbs. Pickerel, 25 lbs. Soles and Brills, all boxed \$11.00

Half box, 50 lbs., same assortment 6.00

Mullet, per lb. 5c

Goldeyes, per lb. 8c

Jackfish, per lb. 8c

Tulbees, per lb. 7c

Soles or Brills, per lb. 10c

Pickerel, per lb. 10c

Whitefish, per lb. 14c

Grey Cod, per lb. 9c

Salmon, finest quality, red, per lb. 23c

Halibut, per lb. 17c

Herring, per lb. 6c

Black Cod, per lb. 18c

Large Pail Scotch-Cured Herring \$3.50

## North-Western Fisheries Company

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**Maple Valley Stock Farm**  
**PERCHERONS, SHORTHORNS,**  
**CHESTER WHITE SWINE, SUFFOLK**  
**SHEEP, COLLIE DOGS, POULTRY**


Two-year-olds sired by Star of the West. Prize-winners at Brandon and local fairs.

MY stud of 40 Percherons is headed by Star of the West, 5757. He is one of the most perfectly-built Percherons today, black in color, and a decided success both as an individual and as a breeder. This is proven by his stock and show-ring records. Stock for sale sired by either Star of the West or Klagueur, a Chicago International champion, and out of mares imported direct from France.

Wilson Champion, 104637, heads my herd of pure-bred Shorthorns. He is of the low-down, thick type, sired by an imported bull.

Get in touch with me if you need some good Percheron fillies, stud colts, mares or stallions, Chester White pigs or Shorthorn cattle, particularly females.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

**JAMES H. CROWE, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN.**

**THE WRIGHT FARMS**  
**SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES, SUFFOLK**  
**SHEEP**


OUR 1920 achievements include highest swine sale average of year, second highest price Regina Shorthorn sale, Grand Championship on single animal shown Regina Winter Fair.

We feel that this measure of confidence on the part of the buying public is only possible when merit in stock and business reputation go together. We thank our patrons for this past recognition and offer them some more values of the same high order. Shorthorn herd headed by Escana Favorite, by Right Sort, dam, Escana Bessie, by Royal Favorite. Families represented — Misses, Lancasters, Augustas, Roan Ladies, Clippers, Marr Maids, Duchess of Gloster, Brawth Buds, Elizas, Victorias, Secrets, etc.

The Berkshire herd is headed by Rookwood Rival 6th, by Rival Champion's Best, and Ames Rival 172nd. The sows are a fine selection from the celebrated herd at Rookwood, Overlook Orchard, Curtis Gregory and Hood and Iowa Farms.

We carry a high-class line of Suffolk sheep, including many imported rams and ewes. Stock for sale in any of above lines, either sex, all ages. Write for information.

**R. A. WRIGHT, Manager,**  
**DRINKWATER, SASK.**

**DEANSTON STOCK FARM**  
**CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS**


STUD header, Doune Lodge Energy, 19388, by the great Baron of Arcola, dam Effie, imp. by Baron of Buchlyvie. Former stock horse, Doune Lodge Revelanta.

Shorthorn herd headed by Choice Goods, 100351, by Good Choice, 88333. Former herd sire, Prince Louis.

FOR SALE—From our stud of good, big, prize-winning mares and stallions, you can make your own selection. We can supply you with pure breeds or grades. In Shorthorns you can select from our herd of over 30 head. A number of especially good young bulls and young cows. Look up our winnings on this summer's fair circuit.

Farm easily reached by street car from Winnipeg. Phone, write or wire. Visitors always welcome.

**R. H. BRYCE, St. Charles, Man.**

**D. Binnie, Manager**

**Rural Phone F. 1200—R. 5**

**The Alameda Stock Farm**  
**SHETLANDS—SHORTHORNS**

PRESENT offering consists of a number of Shetland Colts ready to break in; one two-year-old gelding, well broken; one three-year-old mare, well broken.

Pony carts and harness always on hand. In pure-bred Shorthorns we offer a few heifers and young bulls. These are an exceptionally good lot and our prices are right. Correspondence solicited.

**R. H. SCOTT, Prop., ALAMEDA, Sask.**

**FOREST HOME OFFERINGS—CLYDESDALE** stallions for sale and hire. Eight Shorthorn bulls, by imported Mountain Bard, Oxford Down ewes and rams. Yorkshire boars and bred sows. Barred Rock cockerels. All good stuff at moderate prices. **Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.**

**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS—BIG TYPE:** 17 months born, big, heavy boned, \$65; five months born and sows, beaties, \$25 each; one registered Shropshire shearing ram, good breeding, heavy woolled, \$45. **J. M. Collins, Darlington, Man.** 48-2

**FOR SALE—SELECTED BUFF ORPINGTON** cockerels and pullets, \$2.50 each. Belgian hares, yearlings, \$3.00 each. Mammoth Pekins, ducks and drakes, \$3.00. **Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta.** 48-5

**FOR SALE—MIXED BUNCH OF CATTLE,** mostly grade Shorthorn; also three-quarter section farm for sale, or will rent to right party. **J. P. Duffee, Box 219, Maple Creek, Sask.** 48-4

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**ORDINARY CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., nine cents a word per week; five weeks for the price of four; nine weeks for the price of seven; 13 for the price of ten. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, WELL-MARKED** birds, \$3.00 each. Well-bred collie pups, \$5.00 and \$7.00 each, from good heifers. **H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask.** 47-5

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS** \$2.00 each. Also registered Berkshire boar, seven months, \$40. **Minnesota Stock Farm, Canwood, Sask.**

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE** winning stock. A few choice Shorthorns for sale. **A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man.** 43tf

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**PURE-BRED PERCHERONS**


Some of my Stallions and Mares FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICES. OWING to lack of room and feed, 6 stallions, from one to three years, \$700 to \$1,000; 6 mares, five years up, all in foal, \$150 to \$650. Will cut \$100 each on stallions and \$50 each on mares if sold before Christmas. Write, wire or call. **M. E. VANCE, Box 2, CRANDALL, MAN.**

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FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

HAVING an opportunity to select the best 50 mares from the George Lane Namaka Farm, last spring, at the time of purchasing a ranch, the Earl of Minto now offers 35 of these mares for sale at attractive prices.

In the list are 6 imported mares, 22 rising two and three-year-olds, and 7 from three to eight years. All the mares of breeding age were bred to either Jan Krass or Plinson, and most of them appear safe in foal.

A rare chance to secure the best of breeding females from the celebrated Namaka Farm of George Lane. Address all enquiries to:

**W. L. CARLYLE, Manager**  
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GOOD, big, draft horses are a safe investment. Safer if they are Percherons.

Take advantage of the present opportunity to assure future prosperity. Breed your mares.

Farmer-Breeders! Good geldings are worth more than poor stallions.

Dealers! Buy Canadian-bred stallions and save the exchange. Write for literature.

**Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association**

**W. H. Willson, Secretary, Calgary**

## PERCHERONS

I HAVE three stallions, one rising four, two rising three years. All greys. Prices will be right. Mr. Buyer: If you are uncertain as to horse futures take courage, the price of feed will not be so high in the future. Buy a power that will move over the mud-holes that we are going to have for the next five years.

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**PERCHERON STALLION, FOUR YEARS, CLASS** A, sound, also young work stock. Might take a good aged Percheron stallion or young female cattle for quick deal. **W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.** 46-3

**FOR SALE—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN** stallions, on liberal terms, breeders' lien notes, 50c; stallion service books, 35c. **J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask.** 12tf

**RIVERSIDE FARM—CLYDESDALES AND** hackneys. Stallions always on sale. **Will Moodie, De Winton, Alta.**

**SELLING—TWO REGISTERED PERCHERON** stallions. **Bruce McMurray, Pierson, Man.** 46-6

Clydesdales

## CARADOC MAINS CLYDESDALES



MY stock horse is now Brusslov, imported, by Bonnie Buchlyvie, dam Lady Kate, by Hiawatha Godolphin. At the 1920 Regina Winter Fair I won reserve champion on Caradoc Hiawatha, a two-year-old stallion of my own breeding. The Guide report of that fair says: "He is the incarnation of the ideal towards which his breeder continually strives—size, coupled with quality."

Among the females in the stud are the champion Hiawatha mare, Border Rose, herself champion female at the Brandon Dominion Exhibition; the well-known show mare Harviestoun Nell, first in her class at many of the western fairs, and with two gold medals to her credit. Her stable mate, Kaimflat Lily, by Royal Edward, which came next to her in the medal competition; Princess Kathleen, by Harviestoun Dale, and others.

My breeding and show records prove that I produce the modern type of Clydesdale, which meets the approval of all judges. I have only a limited number for sale, but they possess individuality, size, the best of clean bone, and are bred in the purple. Are you in the market for some of this choice breeding? Write me.

**Swanton Haggerty, Belle Plaine, Sask.**

**SEVEN-YEAR CLYDESDALE STALLION—CLASS** A, Sire, The Bruce; dam, Rosette, by Royal Favorite. Sell or trade for cattle. **Hedlin Bros., Renown, Sask.**

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**THE BERRY CREEK RANCH**  
**CANADA'S LARGEST STUD OF**  
**PURE-BRED SHIRE HORSES**

Sires in Service:

**HOLDENBY GOLLIDAM**, by Ratcliffe Conquerer King, by Locking Forest King, which was six times champion of England and sired 113 winners. **HOLDENBY GOLLIDAM** was bred by the Duke of Westminster, and was First and Champion in England as a two-year-old.

Another of our good young stallions is **Colony Warrior**, out of a \$5,000 Old Country Mare which won championships at Toronto, Ottawa and Chicago. Get some of this blue blood from such foundation stallions as **Honest Tom**, What's Wanted, etc.

Our Mares are a very select lot, many of them descended from **Nateby Triumph** by Glimthorpe Advance, a noted Old Country winner, and first and champion at Toronto. For the man who has half or three-quarter-bred Clydesdales there is no cross so effective in producing big, marketable horses as a Shire stallion, and both our stallions and mares possess the tops, middles, clean legs and good feet which are essential to the present-day Shire.

Stock, all ages, both sexes, to sell. One hundred head to choose from; also well-bred grade mares and geldings. For particulars write:

**J. W. FORSTER & SONS**  
**Nateby, Alberta**

## BREEDERS' SALE

of 250 Reg. Horses, Bloomington, Ill., January 25, 26, 27, 28, 1921

IN Livestock Commission Barn, 250 Imported and Native-bred Registered Percheron, Belgian, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares from the very best breeders in the State. 100 Grade Draft Mares and Ponies. Entries close January 1. Catalog ready January 10.

**J. J. Aspel, Manager, 1203 N. Prairie St., Bloomington, Ill.**

## Selling Season For Laying Poultry

Weather conditions have considerable effect on poultry markets. This year's mild weather is sure to bring an increased demand for Poultry of all lines. Good laying strains should be in particular demand as the hens will keep on laying throughout a mild winter like this. If you have cockerels or pullets from laying strains for sale your ad. should be running in The Guide, now, and you will realize that

WHAT WE DID FOR THEM WE CAN DO FOR YOU

**PEKIN DUCKS**—One ad. in your paper for ducks and drakes was more than sufficient, I could have sold three times as many more.—**A. F. Richardson, Duval, Sask.**

**BLACK ORPINGTONS**—We advertised our Black Orpington Cockerels in your paper, had 15, could have sold a great many more, and when setting season came we had many enquiries for hatching eggs. As we have only a few hens we have many orders we cannot fill.—**Robt. Turner, Rosendale, Man.**

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**—Last time I advertised my poultry I had two insertions and the results were: Cockerels sold, 45; Money Orders returned, \$104; letters of enquiry, 8; first-class results.—**Thos. Baithgate, Goodwater, Sask.**

The Guide ads. bring big results because its circulation is the largest in the West, and because it has the most classified advertising. The rate is low in proportion to the circulation, and the total cost is small. See particulars at top of page and send your ad. today to:

**The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.**



Some of my Registered Mares

I AM Breeding Belgian Horses exclusively, and aim for the utmost quality with size. I have rising two-year-old Stallions for Sale. Visitors and enquiries solicited.

**FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA.**

## CATTLE Shorthorns

**SHORTHORNS—SEVEN BIG, FLESHY, RED** and roan cows, due to calve December, January, \$225 to \$250; three bulls, 10 to 11 months, dark roan, \$110; red, \$100; white, \$90. All choice breeding; good, first-class individuals. **James Adamson, Gladstone, Man.** 46-5

**V. G. BRYAN, BRIDGEFORD, SASK., BREEDER** of Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Ramsden Sultan, 84074. Some good young bulls and heifers for sale; also cows with calves at foot. Prices reasonable. 48-5

**TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS**—One three years, by Dalrymple; one, 18 months, by Victoria's Pride. Priced to sell. **Hugh Huston, Findlater, Sask.** 47-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS, DARK** red. Cows in calf, \$200; bulls, 20 months, \$150. **Robert E. Gardiner, Quill Lake, Sask.** 46-6

**SELLING—TWO SHORTHORN COWS AND** two heifer calves. Prices right. **R. P. Armstrong, Oxbow, Sask.** 46-4

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED REGISTERED SHORT-** horn bull roan, 18 months, \$175. **Walter Gush, Raymore, Sask.** 47-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SHORTHORN COWS,** yearlings, calves, both sex. **James Gifford, Glenside, Sask.** 45-5

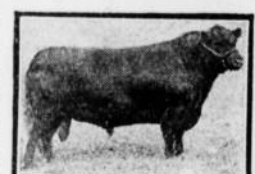
**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, SIX TO** 15 months old, well bred. **Jas. Huston, Carman, Man.** 46-5

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL,** well bred. \$200. **C. M. Brett, Francis, Sask.** 46-3

Herefords

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD CALVES** eight months, from imported bull. Price from \$135 to \$150. **Proprietors, Mrs. R. P. Bird, Broadview, Sask.** 45-7

Aberdeen-Angus


**EASTVIEW**  
**STOCK FARM**

Breeders of Angus cattle. Herd headed by Muskogee 29th.

For immediate sale: 10 yearling bulls and 10 coming a

year old real herd headers; also 10 low-set yearling and two-year-old heifers, bred. All animals shipped on approval; if not satisfactory on arrival purchase price cheerfully refunded. Write for prices and description. Visitors always welcome.

**E. C. WOODS, Box 29, WARMAN, SASK.**


**ABERDEEN-**  
**ANGUS**

CATTLE of approved type and breeding. Present herd header Comus of Glen-carnock, by the celebrated grand champion, Evereux of Harviestoun. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

**F. J. COLLYER AND SON**

**Welwyn, Sask.**

Herd founded in 1896

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



We are in the business permanently and your order will receive attention with a view to continued patronage. Herd bulls, Elm Park Kelso and St. Clair's Monarch. Choice young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write for particulars.

**BROWNE BROS.**

**NEUDORF - SASK.**

**FOR SALE—TWENTY REGISTERED ABER-** deen-Angus bulls up to 20 months old. Also some females. **W. C. & R. E. Gabrielson, Rosthern, Sask.** 48-9

**OWING TO SHORTAGE ROOM AND FEED**—Selling 16 Angus females, seven years and under. Reasonable prices. **W. L. McDonald, Deloraine, Man.**

**REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, CAP-** tain Best 22546, 19 months old. Price, \$200. **F. J. Burge, Maple Grove Farm, Virden, Man.** 46-4

**SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS** bulls and heifers. **Cohner & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.** 43tf

**FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED ABERDEEN-** Angus bull calf. A nice one. **Alex. R. Rose, Newdale, Man.** 49-3

**SELLING—ANGUS BULL, TWO YEARS, \$180.** **E. Barnason, Froude, Sask.** 49-5

Holsteins

## CLOVERDALE STOCK FARM



OFFERS only a few bull calves sired by our present herd sire, Segis Pontiac Alcarra Echo, son of the \$50,000 Segis Pontiac Alcarra. His dam, Friend Echo Elmore, at three years of age, made 678 lbs. of milk and 30 lbs. of butter in seven days; 23,148 lbs. of milk and 915 lbs. butter in a year.

These calves are out of heavy-producing daughters of Long Beach Korndyke Beets, a sire whose ancestors have an exceptionally high percentage of butterfat. If you are in the market for right good calves we can supply you at the right price.

**JOHN OUGHTON AND SONS,**  
**STONEWALL, MAN.**



## HOLSTEINS

THREE choice bull calves, out of high-producing dams, for immediate sale. Prices very reasonable. Apply: Department of Animal Husbandry.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN,  
SASKATOON, SASK.

**SELLING—HOLSTEINS. SEPTEMBER BULL** calf, \$50; two six-month-old heifers, \$60 each; two two-year-old heifers in calf, \$100 each; three-year-old, due March 1, \$150. Papers furnished for all the above stock. Ira S. Glingrich, Guernsey, Sask. 49-3

**HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY—WE ARE OFFERING** Lady Kornelie Pletertje, 22995, 533.75 pounds o. butter at three years; also young bull at bargain prices. H. & C. P. Elwell, Tamarac Stock Farm, Blackfalds, Alberta. 48-5

**SELLING—SEVERAL PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN** heifers and bull calves, coming two years. Reasonable prices. Pedigree with each. Maple Leaf Dairy, Reston, Man. 49-15

**SELLING—TWO HOLSTEIN HEIFERS. ONE,** nine months; one, two years, due to profit March 11, 1921. A. Jolley, Minnola, Man. 49-5

### Red Polls

**SELLING—THREE-YEAR-OLD BULL, SPOT-** less Knot, of Jean Du Luth, imported. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 47-5

**SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS,** E. Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 49-15

### Miscellaneous

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS AND** Jerseys. John Redgwick, Melville, Sask. 47-13

## SHEEP

### Shropshires

**SELLING—SHROPSHIRE, CHEAP—FOUR** young ewes, ram, two years, unrelated. All registered. H. C. Tallmadge, Talmage, Sask. 47-5

**SELLING—SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMB, BRED** Saskatoon University. Would trade. A. F. Barry, Yorkton, Sask. Box 688.

**SELLING—50 GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWES, \$13** each No old stock. E. Melia, St. Brieux, Sask. 42-9

## PERSIAN LAMB FUR



### KARAKUL SHEEP

HAVE superior mutton, more wool and produce highest grade of Persian Lamb Fur. Get into this new industry with a big future. It is more remunerative and less gamble than Grain Growing. Write for further information and my offer on these sheep.

DR. O. H. PATRICK, CALGARY, ALTA.

### Oxfords

## PRAIRIE VIEW FARM

Breeding exclusively Registered OXFORD DOWN SHEEP



WE are offering for sale some choice flock headers in yearling rams and ram lambs, also sheep and ewe lambs sired by our imported Stillgoe rams. Adderbury, 715, 5038 (8743). Adderbury 5946, 5092 (8737). Champions at the International Shows. These are large, heavy shearing, well-grown sheep that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Priced right.

Correspondence Solicited Inspection Invited  
T. A. SOMERVILLE, Proprietor,  
HARTNEY, MAN.

**SELLING—REGISTERED OXFORD RAM A** good one. Price \$30. W. H. Olive, Ellsboro, Sask. 48-2

### Miscellaneous

**FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED RAMBOUIL-** let shearing rams; from imported stock. Write Glenside Ranching Co., Spinney Hill, Sask. 48-2

## SWINE

### Berkshires

## Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

I HAVE a choice bunch of long, improved English Berkshires of splendid type and quality. Bred from my old show stock, sired by a son of imported Ames Rival, No. 148; brother to the world's champion Berkshire hog. Prices on boars: March litters, \$60; April litters, \$50; May litters, \$45. F.O.B. Deloraine. These hogs range in weight from 200 to 325 pounds.

CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAINE, Man.

**SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOWS,** all ages, and young boars. Good individuals, well-bred. Reasonable prices. Allen B. Woodard, Sedgewick, Alberta. 49-3

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS—FIT FOR** service, \$35-\$50; sows in pig, \$55-\$60. Crates returned. Wm. Osborne, Foam Lake, Sask.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR,** weighs about 500 lbs. Price, \$50. Hanson Bros., Big Valley, Alta.

**FOR SALE—LARGE ENGLISH IMPROVED** Berkshire boars, registered, ready for service. \$50 each. A. G. English, Harding, Man.

**FOR SALE—IMPROVED BACON TYPE, BERK-** shires, April farrow, either sex. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 40-1

**SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS,** Good stuff. Prices right. A. L. Pearce, Lamont, Alta. 48-5

**SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE** boar, 16 months; weight about 400. Price \$70. P. M. Romfo, Minnehaha, Sask. 48-2

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS—READY** for service. Delbert Ferris, Sperling, Man. 47-5

### Yorkshires

## VERDUN HOME YORKSHIRE OFFERINGS

**BOARS:** Big Bill, 71695, sired by Sunny Hill Pat 2nd, 43166; Big Bill 2nd, 71696, also sired by Sunny Hill Pat 2nd, born May 5, 1919; and Jude 5th, 68347, sired by Oak Lodge Vin, (103) 52495, born May 3, 1919. These are real good ones, any one of which you will be proud to own.

**Sows:** Verdon Home Prize, 71694; Paradise, 71693; Rice, 71692; all aged 17 months; Bellview Countie, 52715, by herd leader.

Also some young stock, three months old, both sexes. Write for prices and further particulars. I have just what you want.

Jos. F. Suys, R.R. No. 1, Duhamel, Alta.

**NORTHERN FOUNDATION REGISTERED** Yorkshires—Canada's most profitable hog. Mating list free. Northern Foundation Stock Farms, Swan River, Man. 49-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS,** bred, farrow April. \$50 up. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 48-5

**THREE NICE TYPICAL REGISTERED BOARS:** fit for service. \$38 each. Philip Leech, Baring, Sask. 48-2

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS,** May litter. Sire, Thurston's prize boar, \$50 and \$40. W. H. Rothwell, Regina, Sask. 49-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR** yearling; choice hog. Price right. John Ritten house, Khedive, Sask. 48-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR** rising two years. Price \$65. J. Gordon Doupe Crandall, Man. 48-5

**YORKSHIRE BOARS—APRIL LITTER, PRIZE** winning stock. C. C. Evans, Weyburn, Sask. 48-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE, 175 to 200 LBS.,** both sex, \$45 and \$50. A. E. Muir, High Bluff, Man. 46-5

### Duroc-Jerseys

## BOARS FOR SALE

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, 1920 males;** best we ever offered; beautiful animals of great length and quality, from sires 800 to 1,000 pound class. Special and new stock for breeders. Can make full particulars. Write for list, catalogue and full particulars.

J. W. BAILEY AND SONS

Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

**SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS,** from prize winners, boars for service. Bred sows later. Dams from Bailey's imported sires. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Carr, Perdue, Sask. 47-5

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND** gilts for sale—Spring pigs and gilts. Two-year-old boar, good breeding. Ilram A. Clark, Estevan, Alberta. 47-6

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS FOR SALE—** One boar, 18 months; spring litters, either sex. Bailey strain. Walch Farm, Marquette, Man. 46-5

**SELLING—TWO REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY** boars, farrowed April; weight 200 pounds. Won first and second prizes Regina winter fair. \$60 each. Sam Stoltz, Box 85, Nokomis, Sask. 48-2

**DUROC-JERSEYS—REGISTERED IN PUR-** chaser's name. \$30 each. May litters; fit for service. I pay freight. Jas. W. Smith, Rainton, Sask. 48-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY** boars, ready for service from spring litters. W. C. Philling, Kenora, Man. 46-6

**SELLING—A FEW OF OUR CHOICE REGISTER-** ed Durocs. Write Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 45-11

**SELLING—CHOICE JUNE BOARS, DUROC-** Jerseys, registered free, \$25 and \$30 each for quick delivery. Jas. W. Reid, Blinworth, Man. 47-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY** boar, two years, \$80. Stanley Finmore, Arden, Manitoba. 47-5

**SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS,** Boars for service, March litter. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 48-2

**DUROC-JERSEY—FROM REGISTERED STOCK,** Bailey strain, September litter, sows or boars, \$10 each. Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Cupar, Sask.

**SELLING—DUROC-JERSEY BOAR AND GILTS** April litter. Jas. Woodrow, Tilney, Sask. 47-2

**PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEYS, MAY FARROW,** Prices right. George Sawyer, Midale, Sask. 47-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEYS,** both sexes. \$30 and \$35. H. Hand, Virden, Man.

### Poland-Chinas

## Acme Farms Poland-Chinas BOAR SPECIALS

**ONE 16-month-old, imported in dam and sired** by Black Prince, grand champion of United States in 1918, and out of a real 800-pound sow. There is not a better bred boar in Canada, and as an individual, hard to equal. He is 35 inches high, 63 inches long and stands on a 9 1/2-inch bone. Weighs 425 pounds and smooth as they make them. A real herd leader and a proven sire. Sells for no fault, price \$250.

Last of May farrow boars, out of large prolific sows, and sired by our imported boar, Giant Bob, \$246-\$591.34, the longest, tallest and heaviest-boned boar in Canada for his age. These boars are ready for service, and have the stretch. Weight 160 pounds and up. Price \$75 each.

If on receipt of any hog you are not entirely satisfied, return to us and your money will be refunded, including shipping charges.

### TUCKER BROTHERS

Breeders and Importers of Big Type Poland-Chinas  
Station: Bindloss, Alta. P.O.: Social Plains

**SELLING—POLAND-CHINAS, BOARS AND** open gilts, either sex, \$50, from May farrow. Special offer—One Poland-China boar, 22 months old, prize winner and proven sire, weight about 450; price, \$125. All shipped from Stettler, Alta. E. N. Cooper, Edmonton, Alta., General Delivery. 49-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED BIG TYPE POLAND-** China boar, Jean's Big Jumbo, born May 3, 1919. Big litters. \$70. H. K. Misenhimer, Strongfield, Sask.

**REGISTERED BIG TYPE POLANDS, SIX** months old, sired by Son of Black Prince, grand champion of the world, 1918. Price, \$50 for 15 days. W. E. Sweigard, Eyebrow, Sask. 47-4

**POLAND-CHINAS—SPRING BOARS: FALL** litter; sired by imported champion, Big Bob J. Reasonable prices. L. A. Phillips, Carleton Place, Alta. 48-5

**POLAND-CHINA DISPENSATION SALE—HAVE** sold the farm. Herd boars and sows at bargain prices. C. A. Hulac, Togo, Sask. 48-5

**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, 10 WEEKS,** \$20 each. Lorne McNulty, Brock, Sask. 47-3

### O. I. C.

**CHESTER WHITES—MY IMPORTED HERD** boar, C. C. Halk, by the International Grand Champion, Schoolmaster; also his two-year-old son, \$75, takes either one. A few May and June pigs left. G. E. White, Lacombe, Alberta. 48-2

**FOR SALE—O. I. CHESTER WHITE BOAR,** 18 months old. Price \$60. Bell Bros., Angusville, Man. 48-2

**FOR SALE—O.I.C. SWINE. APPLY JOHN W.** Houston, Starbuck, Man. 47-3

**FOR SALE—APRIL FARROWED O.I.C.'s. BOTH** sexes. D. A. Milne, Keyes, Man. 49-3

### Tamworths

**REGISTERED TAMWORTHS—ALBERTA'S BIG-** gest and best herd for sale, because I rented my place. Gilts, \$50; sows, \$60; two exhibition sows, \$100 each; all December bred. Matured boars, \$60; fall pigs, \$15 each. E. W. Manchester, Granger, Alta. 48-6

### Chester Whites

**SELLING—PURE-BRED CHESTER-WHITE** boars. Born August. Extra good stock. Each \$30. J. Tennant, Arrow River, Man. 49-3

### Hampshire

**SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS,** farrowed July. J. B. Wright, Plumus, Man. 49-3

### Various

**SELLING—POLAND-CHINA HERD BOAR** Glens Topman (No. 7609), 20 months, 475 lbs. 655. Tapsworth, Poland and Chester Whites, either sex, 160 to 175 lbs., \$30. W. J. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 48-2

### DOGS

**SELLING—RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND CROSS,** bitch, two years, partly trained, 31 inches at shoulder well built. \$35. W. H. Hamersley, Hafford, Sask. 48-2

**SELLING—COLLIE PUPS: FROM GOOD HEE-** ling stock. Females \$6.00; males \$8.00. E. E. Brown, Minto, Man. 48-2

**FOR SALE—TWO WOLFHOUNDS, FEMALES,** ready for hunting, \$30 pair. Harry Greenfield, Tugaskie, Sask. 49-2

**WOLFHOUND PUP FOR SALE, \$10 (UN-** trained), age nine months. Geo. H. Whitaker, Vegreville, Alta.

**SELLING—THREE WOLFHOUNDS, ALL WELL** trained, \$100. H. Nunemaker, Jenner, Alta. 49-3

**FOR SALE—WOLFHOUNDS. E. LAMSON,** Rokeby, Sask. 48-2

**SELLING—WOLFHOUNDS. G. B. WILLIS,** Humboldt. 48-2

**SELLING—WOLFHOUNDS. G. W. MURRAY,** Rokeby, Sask. 49-3

### FOXES

**CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREEDING FOXES,** Instructions. Reid Bros., Rothwell, Ont. 49-7

### GOATS

**FOR SALE—ANGORA BILLY GOAT, TWO** years old, \$35.00. Elmer Wunsch, Hanley, Sask. 49-5

### FARM MACHINERY

**WANTED TO BUY FOR CASH—SECOND-HAND,** two or three plow tractors for rebuilding purposes. State make, model, age, condition, present location and best price in first letter. P.O. Box, 1872, Winnipeg, Man. 49-4

**SELLING—CASE TRACTOR 10-18, CASE SEPA-** rator 20-30; run two seasons; both in good repair. Cash price, \$2,100. Sold separately: separator, \$1,250; tractor, \$900. Wm. Harde, Miami, Man. 48-5

**SELLING—VAN SLYKE ENGINE BRUSH** breaker, 20 inches, two shares, extra beam, new condition. \$120. W. Hamersley, Hafford, Sask. 48-2

**SELLING—10-18 CASE TRACTOR, 20-28 SEPA-** rator, full equipment, two-furrow 14 inch plow. Apply Geo. Dowling, Macdowell, Sask. 48-5

**SIX-FURROW HAND-LIFT COCKSHUTT EN-** gine gang; good condition; plowed 500 acres. Cash price, \$300. E. G. Thomlinson, Kenton, Man. 48-2

**FOR SALE—10-20 TRACTOR, ALSO 26-32 SEPA-** rator and new drive belt. All in good running order. Price, \$700. McIntee Bros., Beaver Mines, Alta. 48-2

**WANTED—OLD RUMELY 25-45 FOR REPAIRS.** Crank case must be good. Stanley Rogers, Brookdale, Man.

**WANTED—STEAM PLOWING ENGINE AND** thrasher. Box 59, Kelwood, Man. 47-3

### FARMER FLOUR MILL

**ARMER FLOUR MILL—NEW 36-BARREL** self elevator flour mill and wheat-cleaning plant, with elevator, \$3,500, f.o.b. Saskatoon. For particulars Tractor Co., 38-23rd St., Saskatoon, Sask.

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HAY, Coal, Fencing, Fence Posts, Cordwood, Fruit and Potatoes.

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WESTERN FUEL AND PRODUCE  
CO. LTD.

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## CEMENT, SALT AND SUGAR

Lowest Market Prices, Car Lots

Write for Prices

MCCOLLOM LUMBER and SUPPLY CO.

Union Trust Building, Winnipeg

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Protect Your Cattle from Blackleg

**ONE Dose of the O. M.** Franklin Germ-Free Vaccine Immunizes the Calf for Life. 50c. per dose; 1 5-dose syringe, \$3.50. Put up in 5, 10, 20, 45 and 90-dose bottles. This seal on every bottle Ready to use 315 Livestock Exchange, Calgary, Alta.

**BETTER THAN FARMING—I OFFER FOR** \$5,000, one-half cash and balance like rent, a fully equipped, one and a half acre farm, with all the latest equipment, netting from \$10 to \$25 daily. This property is in the best possible state of repair, and there is no competition in any line. O. H. Sprague, Bruce, Alta.

**EMAS TREES FOR CHURCHES, HOMES AND** schools. A merry Xmas for all. Trees, three to four feet, \$2.75; five to six feet, \$3.25; six to eight feet, \$4.75. Express prepaid. Prices on 20 or more trees to merchants. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask.

**IMPROVE YOUR IMPROVER—INCREASE THE SIZE** of loaf. Homayde Improver will do it. Makes a larger, better flavored loaf of finer color and texture. Perfectly wholesome. Ask your grocer or send 20 cents for a package for 100 loaves. C. & J. Jones, Agents, Winnipeg. 47-4

**TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—SLIGHTLY** used, but good as new. Trial allowed. Easy monthly payments. Write Bertha Payne, Shawnee, Kansas. 44-13

**SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR SHAPE,** factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19-1

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**SOIL DRIFTING—HOW TO STOP IT. CERTAIN** methods and actual samples of absolute certain permanent remedy. Harrie McFayden Seed Co. Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man.

**SELLING—TEN GRAIN GROWERS' SHARES** \$25 each. E. Young, Oak Lake, Manitoba. 48-3

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**SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN** Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing personal attention and breeding special and free freight rates and Government expense refunded attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw. 41-1

**STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEAL-** ers in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully handled. Orders placed with us get special attention. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market letter sent you on request. 9-11

### PRODUCE

**WANTED—LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY, ALL** kinds, turkeys, alive, 30c lb.; turkeys, dressed, heads and feet on, not drawn, 35c lb.; turkeys, dressed (drawn, heads and feet off) 40c lb.; geese, alive, 18c lb.; geese, dressed, heads and feet off, 30c lb.; ducks, alive, 23c lb.; ducks, dressed, 30c lb.; old hens and roosters, 12c lb.; alive, dressed, 17c lb.; spring chickens, 16c lb.; dressed, 21c; Jack rabbits, 25c each. E. Kirby, City Market, Saskatoon. Phone 2718. 49-3

### HAY AND FEED

**WRITE ALLAN & MCINTOSH, R.R. 4, PONOKA,** Alberta, for baled alfalfa and red top by carload. 49-5

**SELLING—30 TON GOOD HIGH LAND HAY,** Price, \$20 ton, f.o.b. Guernsey. F. A. Perkins, Guernsey, Sask. 49-2

**FOR GOOD MEADOW HAY (COMMUNICATE** with W. Gardner, Camrose U.F.A., Camrose, Alta.

### LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**LUMBER and FENCE POSTS**

### CAR LOTS, BOTTOM PRICES

Write for prices

MCCOLLOM LUMBER and SUPPLY CO.

Union Trust Building, Winnipeg

**FOR SALE—CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS AND** corral poles, in car-load lots at wholesale prices. The Prince Albert Fuel Co., Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 41-1

**SELLING—DRY POPLAR CORD WOOD AND** willow fence pickets: car-load lots.



## POULTRY

## Poultry Supplies

**POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c. 100; celluloid, colored, spiral, \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.** 49-1

## Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**FOR SALE—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$10; hens, \$8.00; unrelated tris, \$25. Pekin drakes, \$5.00; ducks, \$4.00; tris, \$12. These birds are bred from our Brandon prize winners. White Wyandotte yearling hens, \$3.00; ten for \$28; cockerels, \$5.00. Kay Bros., Carleton Place, Ont.** 46-5

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM FIRST PRIZE COCKEREL, Swift Current, 1920; toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Ad. appearing once. Mrs. Edgar Johnston, Beverley, Sask.** 46-5

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.50; hens, \$5.50. Large and healthy. Peter Schumacher, Provost, Alta.** 49-5

**PURE-BRED BRONZE AND WHITE HOLLANDS, toms, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00; hens, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. James Wallace, Morden, Sask.** 49-5

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, FIVE MONTHS OLD, weighing 18 pounds, \$10; hens, \$8.00. Mrs. James Steedsman, Deloraine, Man.** 49-5

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Harry Glasener, Ryley, Alta.** 49-5

**EARLY HATCH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Box No. 155, Gleichen, Alta.** 49-5

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00 each. Jens C. Peterson, Box 66, Radville, Sask.** 49-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatch, from prize-winning stock, toms, \$10. Mrs. D. Anderson, Venn, Sask.** 49-2

**EXTRA LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Are pure-bred birds. Toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00. Ira Nowels, Box 32, Fillmore, Sask.** 49-5

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, SPLENDID specimens, toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00; undated pairs, \$16. George Sawyer, Midale, Sask.** 47-5

**FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$10 to \$15; hens, \$5.00 to \$8.00. Ellen C. Laidler, Box 601, Neepawa, Man.** 46-5

**SELLING—MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE, from prize-winning stock, \$5.00. John Thomas Hartney, Man.** 46-5

**SELLING—MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE, also pure-bred Oxford Down ram. J. Hampson, Alexander, Man.** 46-5

**PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Diehl, Cypress River, Man.** 47-3

**LIMITED NUMBER MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE, Male and female, \$6.00 each. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask.** 48-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROUEN DUCKS AND DRACKS, \$2.00 each. Kate Sayer, Edgerton, Alberta.** 48-5

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, Ganders, \$6.00; geese, \$4.00. Mrs. H. M. Shaw, Gainsboro, Sask.** 48-2

**PEKIN DUCKS—DRACKS, \$3.00; DUCKS, \$2.00. Bronze turkeys, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Geo. A. Barron, Glenfield, Sask.** 48-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.50. Jas. Pepper, Goodwater, Sask.** 48-5

**SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS! Toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. J. W. Roberts, Fairfax, Man.** 48-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$10; hens, \$7.00. E. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask.** 48-5

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Ted Wolf, Stalwart, Sask.** 48-2

**FOR SALE—BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$7.00; HENS, \$5.00. E. W. Manchester, Granger, Alta.** 48-6

**SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. H. Hand, Viriden, Man.** 49-2

**PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND DRACKS! Price, \$2.50. Lewis Burgess, Lauder, Man.** 49-2

**SELLING—BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00, f.o.b. Regent. Douglas Potter, Regent, Man.** 49-5

## Leghorns

**SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels; fine big birds. One for \$2.00, two for \$3.00 or four for \$5.00. Axel Holmberg, Beatty, Sask.** 48-2

**PRIZE-WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, beautiful, \$2.50; two for \$4.00. S. Campbell, Eskbank, Sask.** 47-5

**SELLING—TEN MAY HATCHED PURE-BRED Rose Comb White Leghorn cockerels. Rev. H. A. Whaley, Punnichy, Sask.** 48-2

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00; three, \$5.00; early hatch pullets, \$2.00 each. Beauties. Kenneth Wolfe, Macoun, Sask.** 47-5

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.50; three for \$7.00. C. E. Dunmore, Box 147, Gull Lake, Sask.** 49-5

**LEGHORN COCKERELS, BLACK OR WHITE. Egg strain of exhibition quality; \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. C. F. Hill, Strathmore, Alta.** 47-5

**SELLING—WHITE LEGHORNS, COCKERELS, \$3.00 up. H. Hand, Viriden, Man.** 49-2

## Rhode Island Reds

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, ROSE Comb, prize birds. Result 15 years' careful breeding and selecting. Selling at \$4.00. Few left of \$5.00 pen. Lyle Poultry Farm, Box No. 155, Gleichen, Alta.** 49-5

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, FROM WINNERS first and second, Swift Current, 1920, \$3.50; first prize cock, \$8.00; second prize cock, \$7.00; mate to these, \$5.00. Ad. appearing once. Mrs. Edgar Johnston, Beverley, Sask.** 46-5

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, Guild's laying strain, cockerels, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Excellent birds. Peter Schumacher, Provost, Alta.** 49-5

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cock (yearling) and cockerels (seven months). Guild's laying strain, \$3.00 each. Miss Sayer, Grenfell, Sask.** 49-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, Sired by Winnipeg and Chicago winners. \$3.00, \$5.00, \$8.00 each. Shipped on approval. John J. Enns, Winkler, Man.** 49-5

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH combs, extra choice, from prize-winning and good laying stock, for quick sale, \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$7.00 each. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask.** 47-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels. Early May hatch; rich color, \$3.00, two for \$5.00, till December 20 only. A. G. Buck, Preeceville, Sask.** 48-2

**EXPRESS PAID IN ALBERTA OR SASKATCHEWAN on two or more R. I. Red cockerels, Stragane strain, at \$5.00 and \$7.50 each. One imported cock at \$12.50. R. E. Jones, Brutus, Alta.** 49-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$4.00 each, two for \$7.00. Geo. Duns, Langenburg, Sask.** 48-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS—Winter laying strain; April hatched. \$2.50 each. Ben Newton, Vanguard, Sask.** 48-5

**ROSE AND SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$7.50 each. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon.** 49-5

## Orpingtons

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ORPINGTON COCKERELS, April and May hatch, \$2.50 each. Mrs. James Hood, Castor, Alta.** 46-5

**LARGE, PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, from \$2.50 to \$5.50 each, prize-winning strain. Mrs. Russell Wood, Gilbert Plains, Man.** 47-5

**PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS, from \$4.00 to \$5.00. A. E. Muir, High Bluff, Man.** 46-5

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—CHOICE, seven pounds. \$3.00. F. Coates, Saskatoon, Alta.** 48-2

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—\$2.00 EDITH Averill, Clanwilliam, Man.** 48-2

## Plymouth Rocks

**BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED—WON CUPS, medals, hundreds of prizes, Regina, Saskatoon, Brandon, Guelph, Toronto, Detroit, etc. Cockerels, \$5.00, two for \$9.00; three for \$13. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina.** 48-2

**SELLING—LIMITED NUMBER CHOICE PURE-BRED White Rock cockerels, June hatched, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. N. E. Nelson, Clanwilliam, Man.** 49-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Choice birds, from a strain that has for years been bred-to-lay, \$3.00 each. Jno. T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask.** 49-2

**SPENCE'S BARRED ROCKS—COCKERELS, OF best blood of M. Ross Wallace's prize winners, \$6.00 each. My own crossed by Wallace strain, \$4.00 each. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask.** 49-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00. TWO cock, \$10 each; also hens, \$3.00 each. From Imp. stock. Mrs. Carman Whiteford, Harnsworth, Man.** 48-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS from good laying strain. \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. M. Van Staadulne, Foremost, Alta.** 48-5

**FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM bred-to-lay strains, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Syd. Griffiths, Grenfell, Sask.** 48-5

**LARGE, CHOICE QUALITY, WHITE OR BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00 each. H. Higinbotham, Calgary, Alta.** 48-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Parks laying strain, \$4.00; yearling hens, \$2.50. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man.** 45-5

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS OF BRED-TO-LAY strain, from Alberta Department Agriculture, \$3.00. Florence Crammer, Alliance, Alta.** 47-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Albert Martin, Antler, Sask.** 47-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS and pullets, \$2.50; year hens, \$2.00; bred-to-lay strain. William Gifford, Glenfield, Sask.** 47-3

**FOR SALE—ABSOLUTELY PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Apply to Mrs. Edward Kerton, Bladworth, Sask.** 48-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from splendid laying strain, \$2.50 each. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask.** 49-5

**GOOD BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, MAY birds, \$5.00 each. J. Horner, MacLeod, Alta.** 47-5

**SELLING—WHITE ROCKS, COCKERELS \$3.00 up. H. Hand, Viriden, Man.** 47-5

## Wyandottes

**COCKERELS—ROSE COMB—PURE-BRED White Wyandottes, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Thompson strain. Beauties. A. Beddome, Minnedosa, Man.** 48-2

**TRIVETT'S GUELPH CHAMPION WHITE WYANDOTTES, cockerels, pullets, \$5.00 each up. Heavy layers. Buy now. R. Trivett, R2, Newmarket, Ontario.** 47-5

**BARRON'S STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES—Cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. Templeton, Belmont, Man.** 49-5

**SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, cockerels, \$2.50 each. E. Farquharson, Provost, Alta.** 48-5

**COCKERELS—ROSE COMBED WHITE WYANDOTTES, April hatch; dandy birds, \$3.00, two \$5.00. Mrs. Candwell, Box 504, Retlaw, Alberta.** 48-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, ROSE COMB, OF good quality. Cockerels, \$3.00; hens, \$1.50. R. McLennan, Lenore, Man.** 48-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, cockerels, prize winners, \$4.50 each. Willie Bennenau, Willow Bunch, Sask.** 49-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, cockerels, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. C. Cooper, Adirath, Sask.** 49-3

## Sundry Breeds

**CRESCENT STAR STOCK FARM HAS FOR sale Bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese, Rhode Island Red cockerels, from my imported birds 36 years a breeder, judge and exhibitor. Try me. James Penny, Box 38, Macoun, Sask.** 48-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00; also choice Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, cockerels, \$3.00 each, till December 15. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.** 45-1

**CHOICE PURE-BRED STOCK—MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00; Brown Leghorns, cockerels, either comb, \$2.50; White Wyandottes, cockerels, \$3.00. R. Mills, Duran, Man.** 47-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED PEKIN DRACKS, \$2.50; ducks, \$2.00. From large stock, drake 10½ pounds. Choice pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50. Won first prize local fair 1919-20. Mrs. E. Hill, Tuganake, Sask.** 48-2

**PURE-BREDS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, bred-to-lay from prize-winning stock, \$3.00. Bronze turkeys, \$5.00; toms \$10; Saskatoon University strain. Mrs. Renwick, Box 116, Milestone, Sask.** 48-2

**PURE-BREDS—WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$6.00. Rose Comb White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00. Mrs. John Nicol, Beresford, Man.** 48-5

**PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES AND BARRED Rock cockerels, \$3.00 each. C. S. Vance, R.R. 5, Brandon, Man.** 48-4

**BABY CHICKS—LEGHORNS, ROCKS, ETC. Our spring bookings heavy; don't delay. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C.** 48-12

**SELLING—SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS from selected stock, \$3.50; limited. F. C. Doughty, Oxbow, Sask.** 48-5

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$4.50. Bred Rock cockerels, \$2.60. Mrs. James Mulligan, Box 56 Watrous, Sask.** 48-3

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Bred Rock cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. A. Goodridge, Treherne, Man.** 48-2

**FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$3.00. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask.** 46-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ANCONA COCKERELS, \$3.00. G. M. Godkin, Balcarres, Sask.** 49-2

## Miscellaneous

**WINNIPEG POULTRY ASSOCIATION—Annual exhibition, February 2 to 8, 1921. Entries close January 18. Where quality meets from East and West. Seven specialty judges, single cooping, increased prize money, special cash prizes: prize money for turkeys and geese doubled; who publicity given to winners. Prize list ready December 15. J. R. Young, secretary, 250 Garry Street, Winnipeg.** 49-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, from bred-to-lay strain, \$4.00 each; \$7.00, two; Pearl Guinness, \$5.00 pair. Chas. O. Anderson, Staveland, Alta.** 49-2

**GUINEAS—POMEROY, ROBLIN, MAN.** 49-2

## SEED GRAIN

**SELLING—RED BOBS AND KITCHENER wheat seed, direct from Seager Wheeler. Absolutely pure, re-cleaned, free from wild oats and other seeds. Grades One Northern. Red Bobs, bushel, \$5.50; Kitchener, bushel, \$3.00; bags 40c. extra. Write for ear-load price. Cash with order. Get a few now, fall prices. Reference, Union Bank. Fogelvik Seed Farms, Alaska, Sask. Andrew Anderson, 46-13**

**FARMERS, AND FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS—You have now an unique opportunity to obtain the finest seed oats and barley at small premium over price of commercial grades. Act promptly. Samples and quotations from Frederick Ind, Lloydminster, Sask.** 49-1

**FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, GROWN FROM seed obtained from Seager Wheeler and The Guide. Grown on clean land. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. \$4.50 bushel, bags included. W. R. Brockinton, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man.** 47-9

**FOR SALE—RED BOBS SEED WHEAT FROM Dr. Seager Wheeler's latest improved hand-selected 1919 strain. Limited supply. \$15 per bushel, sacked, f.o.b. Rosethorn, Sask. Field crop, Red Bobs wheat, pure, \$5.25 per bushel, sacked. Percy Wheeler, Rosethorn, Sask.** 47-3

**SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT. We have tested out this new variety for three years under average field conditions with excellent results. Price \$4.50 bushel, sacks included. Satisfaction guaranteed or purchase price refunded. Eureka Pedigree Seed Farm, Waskada, Man.** 48-9

**FOR SALE—400 BUSHELS CHOICE RUBY wheat. Has proven the best for Northern Manitoba. Ten days to two weeks earlier than Marquis, and equal milling value, \$5.00 bushel; bags extra. W. H. C. Sinclair, Swan River, Man.** 49-2

**IMPROVED KITCHENER WHEAT, FANNED. IT did over 25% better than Improved Marquis under equal conditions. Seed Growers' Association say it is a good sample, \$2.50 bushel, sacks extra. Sample on request. Supply limited. H. L. Abrams, Elbow, Sask.** 49-5

**SELLING—RED BOBS SEED WHEAT, \$5.00 bushel, bags included. Stock seed received direct from Seager Wheeler. Ship Canadian National or Canadian Pacific. Harry Conn, Kylesmore, Sask.** 48-2

**SELLING—RED BOBS, \$7.00 BUSHEL; KITCHENER Wheat, \$3.25 bushel; Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover Seed, \$2.4 bushel; bags extra; affidavit guarantees purity. Herbert Irwin, Staveland, Alta.** 48-5

**RED BOBS WHEAT—GROWN ON BREAKING, cleaned; \$6.00 bushel. Kitchener wheat, \$5.00 bushel; bags free. W. L. Dunavan, Cribson, Sask.** 48-2

**RED BOBS WHEAT—GOOD SAMPLE, CLEANED, sacks included, \$5.00 bushel. Get the heavy yielding early maturing wheat. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask.** 48-3

**LEADER OATS—FOR BIG YIELDS: GROWN from McFayden's seed; guaranteed clean and pure. \$1.50 bushel f.o.b. Sacked; strong new bags free. Vincent Baldoek, Luseland, Sask.** 48-9

**SEED GRAIN FOR SALE—KUBANKA DURUM wheat. Investigate. Write for circular. Harris McFayden Seed Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg.** 45-1

**SEED GRAIN—WHEN YOU NEED SEED REMEMBER McFayden's certified seed—the kind that gives the big yield. Harris McFayden Seed Co., Ltd., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg.** 41-1

**FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT AT \$2.00 PER bushel and Red Bobs wheat at \$3.00 per bushel, in car lots. Seed secured from Seager Wheeler. Geo. H. Rutledge, Delisle, Sask.** 49-5

**SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT SEED DIRECT from Seager Wheeler, re-cleaned, grade two. Price, \$4.50 per bushel; bags extra. Apply to T. Arthur, Shoal Lake, Man.** 49-2

**SPRING RYE—THOROUGHLY CLEANED, FREE from noxious weeds; exceptionally fine sample from heavy crop, \$1.75 bushel. J. Earls, Box 270, Portage la Prairie, Man.** 49-2

**FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, FREE FROM noxious weeds; Government germination test, 98%, \$3.00 per bushel, bags 50 cents extra, f.o.b. Dufee, Sask. R. J. Capon.** 49-5

**FOR SALE—PURE BANNER SEED OATS, grown from registered seed, free from wild oats or weeds. Price, 85 cents per bushel, in car lots. Morrison Bros., Wapella, Sask.** 49-2

**SELLING—CLEAN SEED OATS, BANNER, 60 cents bushel; Western Rye Grass seed, 15 cents lb., sacks extra, f.o.b. Lashburn, Sask. V. B. Cressman.** 49-3

**SELLING—300 BUSHELS KITCHENER WHEAT, re-cleaned, \$3.25 per bushel, bags included. L. H. Whitlock, Imperial, Sask.** 49-3

**SELLING—KUBANKA DURUM WHEAT, BUSHELS or car lot; also quantity Red Bobs. Frank H. Sylvester, Carman, Man.** 49-2

**SELLING—LEADER AND GOLD RAIN OATS, free noxious weeds, \$1.00 bushel, bags included. Frank Gill, Winton, Sask.** 49-2

**SELLING—PURE RED BOBS SEED WHEAT, cleaned. Order at once, \$6.00 bushel, bags extra. C. W. Callis, McLean, Sask.** 49-2

**FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, SEED DIRECT from Wheeler's, \$5.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Gainsborough, Sask. Wm. J. Simpson.** 49-2

**FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT, IN CAR lots, \$2.75 per bushel; machine run. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask.** 46-5

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, BEST FOR PASTURE and hay. Free noxious weeds, 16 cents, f.o.b. Lashburn, Sask. R. E. Franklin.** 47-5

**RUBY WHEAT—FREE FROM WEEDS, CLEANED, bagged, \$5.00 bushel. A. Pollard, Invermay, Sask.** 48-5

**FOR SALE—100 BUSHELS RED BOBS WHEAT, \$5.00 bushel; Flax seed, \$3.50. Grain cleaned, bags free. Percy C. Bangs, Pinkham, Sask.** 48-2

**SELLING—400 BUSHELS RUBY WHEAT, GERMINATION 97 per cent., cleaned, \$4.00 bushel; bags extra. A. G. Buck, Preeceville, Sask.** 48-3

**WANTED—5,000 BUSHELS GOOD NO. 2 C W Oats. Send prices and samples. William H. Jackson, Shackleton, Sask.** 49-2

**SELLING—2,000 POUNDS BROME GRASS SEED \$20 hundred pounds. John W. Nelson, Pilo Mound, Man.** 49-2

**CHOICE RED BOBS—FROM WHEELER'S OWN seed. Cheap for immediate sale. Henry Young, Millet, Alta.** 48-6

**FOR SALE—RYE GRASS SEED: EIGHTEEN cents per pound bagged. F. Whiting, Traylor, Sask.** 48-6

**GOOD PREMIUM PAID FOR SEED OATS, barley, Alberta or Saskatchewan points. Reesor-Clark Grain Co., Saskatoon, Sask. Drawer 584.** 49-5

**FOR SALE—NO. 1 SEED WHEAT—PURE RED Bobs, first and second generations, registered Marquis. R. O. Wylar, Lupeland, Sask.** 49-5

**SEED GRAIN—RED BOBS, \$5.00; EARLY RUBY, \$6.00; Kubanka Durum, \$3.00; Sweet Clover, \$10 bushel. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man.** 49-5





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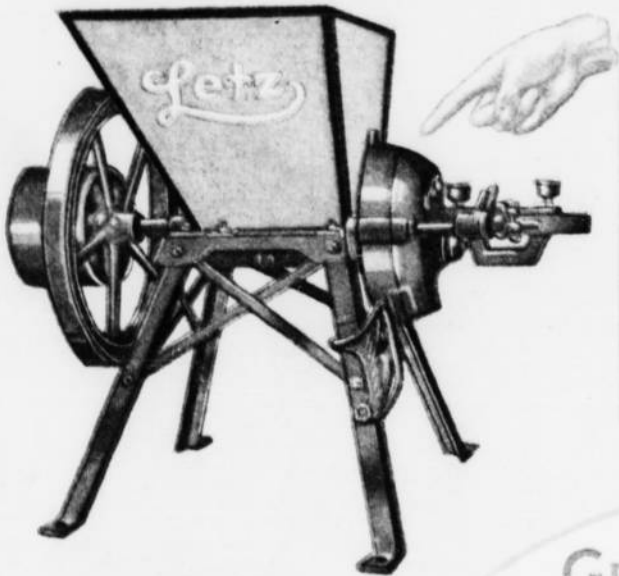
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G-80	Letz Grinder No. 033, 6-in. plates, with extra set of plates. Weight 115 lbs.	30.90	31.80	32.35
G-81	Letz Grinder No. 6, 6-in. plates, with extra set of plates. Weight 175 lbs.	41.15	42.45	43.10
G-82	Letz Grinder No. 9, 8-in. plates, with extra set of plates. Weight 280 lbs.	57.10	59.15	60.35
G-83	Letz Grinder No. 11, 9 1/2-in. plates, with extra set of plates. Weight 300 lbs.	68.70	70.90	72.30
G-84	Bagger for above grinders. Weight 100 lbs.	29.10	29.90	30.50



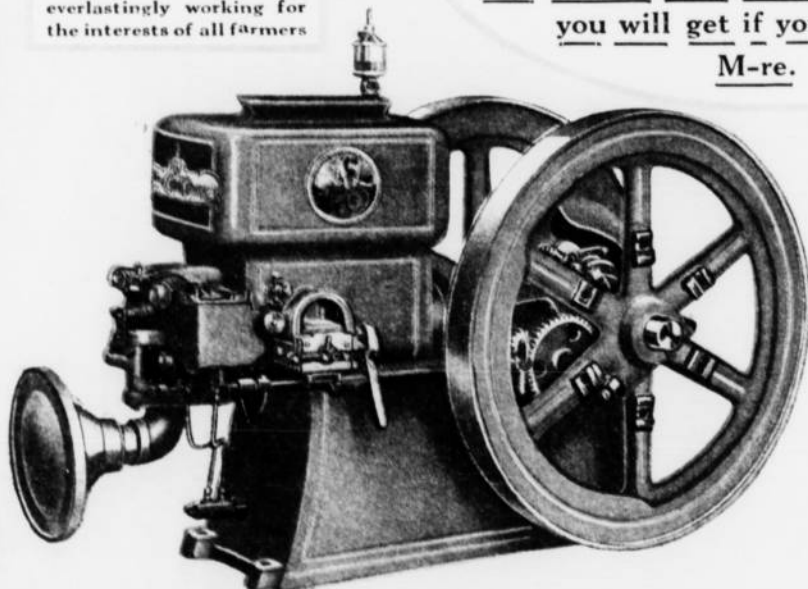
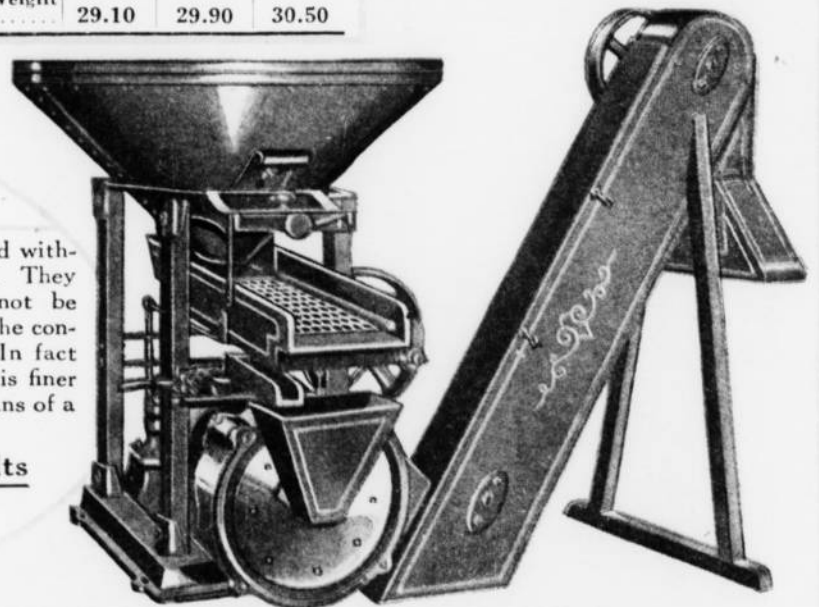
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The Peer of all high-grade Grinders. They grind with Emery plates like the old stone mills used to do. They grind with a uniformity and fineness that cannot be obtained by any other process. They will grind to the consistency of whole wheat flour ready for baking. In fact they are often used for such purposes. If that is finer than you want, the plates are easily re-set by means of a lever to give a coarser chop.

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E-51	3 H.P.	4	6	475	625	148.70	151.80	153.70
E-52	5 H.P.	5	7 1/2	425	912	226.95	232.15	235.35
E-53	7 H.P.	5 3/4	9	375	1 346	318.00	325.15	329.50
E-54	9 H.P.	6 1/2	11	325	1 970	459.70	470.65	477.40
E-55	12 H.P.	7 1/2	12	300	2 840	560.85	577.45	587.70

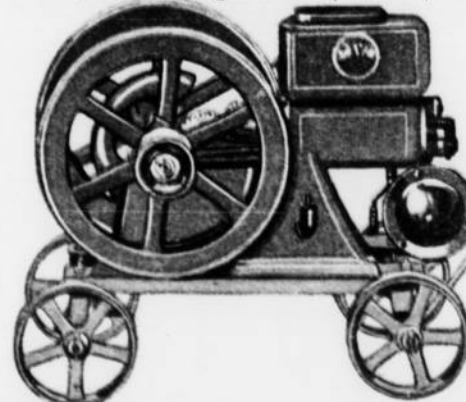
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Catalog No.	Prices F.O.B. Shipping Stations	Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
G-25	8-in. Emery Grinder. Weight 360 lbs.	78.85	81.30	83.30
G-26	10-in. Emery Grinder. Weight 492 lbs.	127.50	131.25	133.55
G-27	12-in. Emery Grinder. Weight 638 lbs.	245.80	250.65	253.65
G-30	8-in. Bagger. Weight 90 lbs.	14.95	15.65	16.05
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E-56	Portable—Weight 354 lbs.	98.10	100.20	101.05



SPECIFICATIONS—Bore, 3 1/2 inches; stroke, 5 inches; speed, 550 revolutions per minute; diameter of fly wheel, 18 inches; pulley, 4x4 inches; full base; no skids.



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